

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

No. 156.—The following promotions and reversions in the Police Department for the month of January 1913 are notified as follows:

With effect from the 11th January 1913.

Mr. Richard Howard Blackburn to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from the 12th January 1913.

Mr. Elmer Bell Gurnee to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

With effect from the 15th January 1913.

Mr. Percy Percie Ransome to revert as Acting Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Henry Earl Conington to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Edward James Toomey to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. Michael Howard Blackburn to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

Mr. Elmer Bell Gurnee to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from the 18th January 1913.

Mr. Edward Linton Skinner to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

Mr. Alfred James Eddley to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

Mr. Jack Ebert to revert as Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from the 20th January 1913.

Mr. Robert John Maxwell Mays to act as Superintendent, First Grade.

Mr. Frederick Ransome Mervin (The Canadian) to revert as Acting Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Frederick Arnold Blanton to revert as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. James Thomas Watson (Police) to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

Mr. Gerald Stuart Pinner to revert as Acting Superintendent, Fifth Grade.

INSTITUTION OF POWER.

Act St. George, February 27, 1903.

No. 150.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1894, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and under section 12 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule to powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of this class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 462—

M.R. By. Viraswami Theodor Vengalacherian, District Judge, Salem, in the district of Salem.

Act St. George, March 1, 1903.

M.R. By. Viraswami Theodor Vengalacherian, District Judge, Salem, in the district of Salem.

Act St. George, March 2, 1903.

M.R. By. Viraswami Theodor Vengalacherian, District Judge, Salem, in the district of Salem.

Act St. George, February 27, 1903.

No. 151.—Under section 12 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1894, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall in cases in which an appeal is allowed take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language—

Mr. Robert Charles Smith, District Judge of Trichinopoly.

Mr. James Thomas Gillingham, District Judge of Salem.

Act St. George, February 28, 1903.

M.R. By. Viraswami Theodor Vengalacherian, District Judge of Salem.

Act St. George, March 1, 1903.

Mr. William Watkins Phillips, District Judge of Salem.

Act St. George, March 2, 1903.

M.R. By. Viraswami Theodor Vengalacherian, District Judge of Salem.

Act St. George, February 27, 1903.

No. 152.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1894, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language—

Mr. Robert Charles Smith, District Judge of Trichinopoly.

Mr. James Thomas Gillingham, District Judge of Salem.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1913.

B. Mahalingam Khan Lodi Saib Sahodan, First-class Magistrate in the District of Tanjore.
M. H. Ey, Saib Saib Chakravarti Chakravarti in Mysore Court, First-class Magistrate in the District of Ootacamund.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1913.

Mr. William Watson Phillips, Resident Judge of Bellary.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1913.

No. 143.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Special Magistrates for the terms specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published as pages 1304 and 1305 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 12th date:—

M. R. Ey, Sub-collector Muzirisanku Sankar Gero—Hospit, in the District of Bellary.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1913.

M. R. Ey, Puddisetti Subramanya Appa Gero—Tiruvallur, in the District of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1913.

No. 144.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. John Augustine Thomas, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and under section 87 he is associated with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1913.

No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Madras Towns Management Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, with effect from the date of this notification, to extend the provisions of sections 1 to 7 (both inclusive) of the said Act to the local areas comprised within the limits of the village of Kallampalli in the Kallakudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, during the period of the renewal and renewal in the Tiruppur Kamadurai Ammal in Ponnampetia Mandal. During the year 1913, the provisions of the most sections of the said Act will be applied from the 11th to the 30th March, both days inclusive. In 1914 and subsequent years, the dates during which the Annual shall be held to last with reference to this notification shall be duly notified in the District Gazette on each year by the District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1913.

No. 146.—The following notification made by the Governor in Council by virtue of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1912 (XII of 1912), is hereby notified for general information:—

In rule 7 of the Madras Fisheries Rules, 1912, published on page 463 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th July 1912, after the words "District Magistrate" in the last line, add "and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for the City of Madras".

Fort St. George, March 1, 1913.

No. 147.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1913, the undermentioned 15, 21, 10 and 50 villages which are part of the registration sub-districts of Kadambur, Kallipatti, Chingleput and Tiruvallur, respectively, be detached therefrom and notified into a new sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Chingleput in the Tiruchirappalli District. The limits of the villages shall be the same which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes:—

1. FROM KADAMBUR SUB-DISTRICT

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
KADAMBUR TALUK.			KADAMBUR TALUK—cont.		
(Ponnampetia).			(Chingleput Taluk)—cont.		
1	42	Kallipatti.	7	102	Kallipatti.
(Chingleput Taluk).			8	515	Kallipatti.
(Kallipatti Taluk).			(Ponnampetia Taluk).		
2	545	Tiruvallur.	9	115	Kallipatti.
(Kallipatti Taluk).			10	545	Kallipatti.
(Kallipatti Taluk).			11	511	Tiruvallur.
3	505	Kallipatti.	12	515	Tiruvallur.
4	501	Kallipatti.	(Kallipatti).		
5	502	Kallipatti.	13	515	Kallipatti.
6	503	Kallipatti.	14	515	Kallipatti.
			15	515	Kallipatti.
			16	515	Kallipatti.
			17	515	Kallipatti.
			18	515	Kallipatti.
			19	515	Kallipatti.
			20	515	Kallipatti.
			21	515	Kallipatti.
			22	515	Kallipatti.
			23	515	Kallipatti.
			24	515	Kallipatti.
			25	515	Kallipatti.
			26	515	Kallipatti.
			27	515	Kallipatti.
			28	515	Kallipatti.
			29	515	Kallipatti.
			30	515	Kallipatti.
			31	515	Kallipatti.
			32	515	Kallipatti.
			33	515	Kallipatti.
			34	515	Kallipatti.
			35	515	Kallipatti.
			36	515	Kallipatti.
			37	515	Kallipatti.
			38	515	Kallipatti.
			39	515	Kallipatti.
			40	515	Kallipatti.
			41	515	Kallipatti.
			42	515	Kallipatti.
			43	515	Kallipatti.
			44	515	Kallipatti.
			45	515	Kallipatti.
			46	515	Kallipatti.
			47	515	Kallipatti.
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			57	515	Kallipatti.
			58	515	Kallipatti.
			59	515	Kallipatti.
			60	515	Kallipatti.
			61	515	Kallipatti.
			62	515	Kallipatti.
			63	515	Kallipatti.
			64	515	Kallipatti.
			65	515	Kallipatti.
			66	515	Kallipatti.
			67	515	Kallipatti.
			68	515	Kallipatti.
			69	515	Kallipatti.
			70	515	Kallipatti.
			71	515	Kallipatti.
			72	515	Kallipatti.
			73	515	Kallipatti.
			74	515	Kallipatti.
			75	515	Kallipatti.
			76	515	Kallipatti.
			77	515	Kallipatti.
			78	515	Kallipatti.
			79	515	Kallipatti.
			80	515	Kallipatti.
			81	515	Kallipatti.
			82	515	Kallipatti.
			83	515	Kallipatti.
			84	515	Kallipatti.
			85	515	Kallipatti.
			86	515	Kallipatti.
			87	515	Kallipatti.
			88	515	Kallipatti.
			89	515	Kallipatti.
			90	515	Kallipatti.
			91	515	Kallipatti.
			92	515	Kallipatti.
			93	515	Kallipatti.
			94	515	Kallipatti.
			95	515	Kallipatti.
			96	515	Kallipatti.
			97	515	Kallipatti.
			98	515	Kallipatti.
			99	515	Kallipatti.
			100	515	Kallipatti.

II. FROM KOVILPATTI SUB-DISTRICT.

Total number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Total number.	Survey number.	Name of village.
KOVILPATTI TALUK.			KOVILPATTI TALUK—cont.		
(Goverment.)			[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i> —cont.]		
1	7	Kuvayyur.	[<i>Etalapparam Kacha Vazhdam</i> —cont.]		
2	88	Kuzhappathi.	37	317	Tippaswari.
3	8	Muttalapparam.	38	318	Uthampatti.
4	63	Palayatti.	39	319	Vakkurapatti.
[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i>]			(Kudali Vazhdam.)		
(Etalapparam Kacha Vazhdam.)			40	320	Dandiyar.
5	200	Etalapparam.	41	321	Iruchali.
6	212	Ilamparum.	42	322	Kudali.
7	267	Karaiyappatti.	43	323	Kuzhappathi <i>also</i> Chidambaram.
8	208-4	Kudiyar.	44	325	Kuzhapparam.
9	214	Kudaliyappatti.	45	327	Pakkilappatti.
10	208	Nizhalapparam.	46	328	Pozharappatti.
11		Naduvappatti.	47	329	Vizampatti.
12	224	Kuzhalappatti.	48	330	Uthukudi.
13	178	Pilapparam.	49	331	Vandampatti.
14	202	Thudikkulam.	(Kumada Vazhdam.)		
15	310-1	Kannanankulam, Potturappanayickappatti.	50	332-1	Kannanankulam, Potturappanayickappatti.
16	196	Sottanayickappatti.	51	333	Sottanayickappatti.

III. FROM OTTAPPIDAM SUB-DISTRICT.

KOVILPATTI TALUK.			KOVILPATTI TALUK—cont.		
[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i>]			[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i> —cont.]		
(Kila Iral Vazhdam.)			(Kila Iral Vazhdam)—cont.		
1	121	Tippaswari.	7	87	Mela Iral.
2	123	Kannanankulam.	8	129	Palayatti.
(Kila Iral Vazhdam.)			9	88	Pozharapparam.
3	99	Kannankulam.	10	130	Thudikkulam.
4	81	Kila Iral.	11	83	Vakkurapatti.
5	92	Kudaliyappatti.	(Kannankulam Vazhdam.)		
6	86	Kannanankulam.	12	85	Sottanayickappatti.

IV. FROM VILATHIKULAM SUB-DISTRICT.

KOVILPATTI TALUK.			KOVILPATTI TALUK—cont.		
(Goverment.)			[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i> —cont.]		
1	30	Karaiyappatti.	[<i>Etalapparam Kacha Vazhdam</i>]		
2	34	Kudaliyappatti.	14	89	Kannanankulam.
3	57	Muttalapparam.	15	90	Kudaliyappatti <i>also</i> Vakkurapatti.
4	18	Vakkurapatti.	16	91	Kudaliyappatti.
5	66	Vandampatti.	17	92	Kudaliyappatti.
(Kannanankulam Zamin.)			18	93	Kudaliyappatti.
6		Kudaliyappatti.	19	94	Kudaliyappatti.
[<i>Etalapparam Zamin</i>]			20	95	Kudaliyappatti.
(Kannanankulam Vazhdam.)			21	96	Kudaliyappatti.
7	84	Kudaliyappatti.	22	97	Kudaliyappatti.
8	75	Kudaliyappatti.	23	98	Kudaliyappatti.
9	62	Kannanankulam <i>also</i> Kumarakulam.	(Kannanankulam Vazhdam.)		
10	77	Kannanankulam.	24	99	Kannanankulam.
11	60	Palayatti.	25	100	Kannanankulam.
12	76	Sottanayickappatti.	(Kannanankulam Vazhdam.)		
13	70	Vakkurapatti.	26	101	Kannanankulam.

No. 106.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the Indian Registration Act, XII of 1905, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1915, the Registration sub-district of Kottar in the University district be so divided and the undermentioned 5 villages which were hitherto part of that sub-district be detached therefrom and constituted into a new sub-district under the designation of the Registration sub-district of Gungalkudam in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes.

P. J. VAN DER MEULEN & D. A. M. DE JONGE-GREUTBOUY

Keywords

Serial number	Survey area(s)	Name of village.	Serial number	Survey number.	Name of Village.
		(Discovered)			(Discovered)—cont.
1	18	Kollakollam.	8	53	Tirumampati.
5	54	Pattambakkalai.			
		(Kollayyapuram Zone.)			
		(Palayappattur Tailed).			
		4	185	Kollayyankulam.	
		(Mangayalil Zone.)			
5	"	Akkampalayam; cont.	8	"	Solankottaiyuram.
6	"	Mangayalil Kollam.	9	"	Sandunayapuram.
7	"	Mala Manayalil.			

11. FROM RATIONAL SUBSTITUTION

EXPERIMENTAL TABLE

THE HANDBOOK TABLE

(Succulent)		(Woody)	
1	19	5	17
2	3	6	11
3	3	7	10
4	17	15	15
		16	16

III. BRIDGE TENSILE TESTS SUBTRACTED

THESE

THESE THINGS ARE NOT

(Glasgow, par.)		(Glasgow, met.)—cont.	
1	80 Allendale spar.	8	28 Strath peat.
2	80 Kilsop.	9	14 Thakam.
3	10 Kilsop.	10	32 Tullybrann.
4	68 Kilsop.	11	43 Tullybrann.
5	18 Kilsop.	12	43 Tullybrann.
6	18 Kilsop.	13	43 Tullybrann.
7	18 Kilsop.	14	43 Tullybrann.
8	18 Kilsop.	15	43 Tullybrann.
9	18 Kilsop.	16	43 Tullybrann.
10	18 Kilsop.	17	43 Tullybrann.
11	18 Kilsop.	18	43 Tullybrann.
12	18 Kilsop.	19	43 Tullybrann.
13	18 Kilsop.	20	43 Tullybrann.
14	18 Kilsop.	21	43 Tullybrann.
15	18 Kilsop.	22	43 Tullybrann.
16	18 Kilsop.	23	43 Tullybrann.
17	18 Kilsop.	24	43 Tullybrann.
18	18 Kilsop.	25	43 Tullybrann.
19	18 Kilsop.	26	43 Tullybrann.
20	18 Kilsop.	27	43 Tullybrann.
21	18 Kilsop.	28	43 Tullybrann.
22	18 Kilsop.	29	43 Tullybrann.
23	18 Kilsop.	30	43 Tullybrann.
24	18 Kilsop.	31	43 Tullybrann.
25	18 Kilsop.	32	43 Tullybrann.
26	18 Kilsop.	33	43 Tullybrann.
27	18 Kilsop.	34	43 Tullybrann.
28	18 Kilsop.	35	43 Tullybrann.
29	18 Kilsop.	36	43 Tullybrann.
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31	18 Kilsop.	38	43 Tullybrann.
32	18 Kilsop.	39	43 Tullybrann.
33	18 Kilsop.	40	43 Tullybrann.
34	18 Kilsop.	41	43 Tullybrann.
35	18 Kilsop.	42	43 Tullybrann.
36	18 Kilsop.	43	43 Tullybrann.
37	18 Kilsop.	44	43 Tullybrann.
38	18 Kilsop.	45	43 Tullybrann.
39	18 Kilsop.	46	43 Tullybrann.
40	18 Kilsop.	47	43 Tullybrann.
41	18 Kilsop.	48	43 Tullybrann.
42	18 Kilsop.	49	43 Tullybrann.
43	18 Kilsop.	50	43 Tullybrann.
44	18 Kilsop.	51	43 Tullybrann.
45	18 Kilsop.	52	43 Tullybrann.
46	18 Kilsop.	53	43 Tullybrann.
47	18 Kilsop.	54	43 Tullybrann.
48	18 Kilsop.	55	43 Tullybrann.
49	18 Kilsop.	56	43 Tullybrann.
50	18 Kilsop.	57	43 Tullybrann.
51	18 Kilsop.	58	43 Tullybrann.
52	18 Kilsop.	59	43 Tullybrann.
53	18 Kilsop.	60	43 Tullybrann.
54	18 Kilsop.	61	43 Tullybrann.
55	18 Kilsop.	62	43 Tullybrann.
56	18 Kilsop.	63	43 Tullybrann.
57	18 Kilsop.	64	43 Tullybrann.
58	18 Kilsop.	65	43 Tullybrann.
59	18 Kilsop.	66	43 Tullybrann.
60	18 Kilsop.	67	43 Tullybrann.
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62	18 Kilsop.	69	43 Tullybrann.
63	18 Kilsop.	70	43 Tullybrann.
64	18 Kilsop.	71	43 Tullybrann.
65	18 Kilsop.	72	43 Tullybrann.
66	18 Kilsop.	73	43 Tullybrann.
67	18 Kilsop.	74	43 Tullybrann.
68	18 Kilsop.	75	43 Tullybrann.
69	18 Kilsop.	76	43 Tullybrann.
70	18 Kilsop.	77	43 Tullybrann.
71	18 Kilsop.	78	43 Tullybrann.
72	18 Kilsop.	79	43 Tullybrann.
73	18 Kilsop.	80	43 Tullybrann.
74	18 Kilsop.	81	43 Tullybrann.
75	18 Kilsop.	82	43 Tullybrann.
76	18 Kilsop.	83	43 Tullybrann.
77	18 Kilsop.	84	43 Tullybrann.
78	18 Kilsop.	85	43 Tullybrann.
79	18 Kilsop.	86	43 Tullybrann.
80	18 Kilsop.	87	43 Tullybrann.
81	18 Kilsop.	88	43 Tullybrann.
82	18 Kilsop.	89	43 Tullybrann.
83	18 Kilsop.	90	43 Tullybrann.
84	18 Kilsop.	91	43 Tullybrann.
85	18 Kilsop.	92	43 Tullybrann.
86	18 Kilsop.	93	43 Tullybrann.
87	18 Kilsop.	94	43 Tullybrann.
88	18 Kilsop.	95	43 Tullybrann.

26. 140.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government of Canada is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1913, the villages hereinafter named which now form part of the Registration sub-division of Kadamba in the district of Gujrat shall be transferred to the south-western parts of the Registration sub-division mentioned against them in column 3 in the next column. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Sub-district in which the village are now sitd.	Sub-district in which they were situated.
KOLKATA TOWN.				
(Dumraon.)				
1	18	Lachandpur	Kulmbar, Dist.	Kapra, Dist.
2	2	Mahajid	Do	Do
(Kulmbar-Dumra.)				
3	1000	Chikranganpur alias Parashakholi	Kulmbar, Dist.	Kapra, Dist.
4	1001	Kudraht	Do.	Do.
5	1002	Kajragangpali	Do.	Do.
6	1003	Kajragangpali	Do.	Do.
7	1004	Kajragangpali	Do.	Do.
8	1005	Kajragangpali alias Keshaji	Do.	Do.
9	1006	Kajragangpali	Do.	Do.
10	1007	Parashakholi	Do.	Do.
11	1008	Parashakholi	Do.	Do.

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Sub-division to which the village is now attached.	Sub-division to which they are transferred.
(Trompsburg Town.)				
(Trompsburg Town.)				
10	..	Village of population ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Kathleenburg.)				
11	..	Overvalk ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
12	22	Albani ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Kathleenburg.)				
13	..	Forest ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
14	52	Overvalk ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Kathleenburg.)				
15	..	Trompsburg ..	..	Kaptein ..

No. 174.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1913, the villages hereinafter named in column 3 which were from parts of the Magistrate's sub-district mentioned against them in column 1 in the district of Trompsburg be transferred to and form parts of the Magistrate's sub-district mentioned against them in column 5 in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall, from time to time, be determined for administrative purposes.—

Serial number.	Survey number.	Name of village.	Sub-division to which the village is now attached.	Sub-division to which they are transferred.
(Trompsburg Town.)				
(Government.)				
1	101	Kaptein ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
2	..	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
3	..	Trompsburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
4	..	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
5	10	Kaptein ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
6	10	Kaptein ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
7	..	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
8	..	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
9	127	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
10	128	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
11	129	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
12	130	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
13	131	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
14	132	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
15	133	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
16	134	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
17	135	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
18	136	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
19	137	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
20	138	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
21	139	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
22	140	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
23	141	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
24	142	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
25	143	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
26	144	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
27	145	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
28	146	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
29	147	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
30	148	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
31	149	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
32	150	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
33	151	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
34	152	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
35	153	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
36	154	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
37	155	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
38	156	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
39	157	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
40	158	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
41	159	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
42	160	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
43	161	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
44	162	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
45	163	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
46	164	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
47	165	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
48	166	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
49	167	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
50	168	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
51	169	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
52	170	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
53	171	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
54	172	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
55	173	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
56	174	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
57	175	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
58	176	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
59	177	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
60	178	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
61	179	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
62	180	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
63	181	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
64	182	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
65	183	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
66	184	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
67	185	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
68	186	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
69	187	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
70	188	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
71	189	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
72	190	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
73	191	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
74	192	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
75	193	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
76	194	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
77	195	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
78	196	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
79	197	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
80	198	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
81	199	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
82	200	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
83	201	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
84	202	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
85	203	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
86	204	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
87	205	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
88	206	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
89	207	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
90	208	Kapteinburg	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
91	209	Kapteinburg	Kaptein ..
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92	210	Kapteinburg	Kaptein ..
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93	211	Kapteinburg	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
94	212	Kapteinburg	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
95	213	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
96	214	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
97	215	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
98	216	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
99	217	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
100	218	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
101	219	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
102	220	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
103	221	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
104	222	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
105	223	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
106	224	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
107	225	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
108	226	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
109	227	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
110	228	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
111	229	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
112	230	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
113	231	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
114	232	Kapteinburg ..	..	Kaptein ..
(Government.)				
115	233	Kapteinburg ..	..

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 130 acres, be the same a title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road at Choudagalla, Nagar taluk, and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nagar is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the area proposed to be acquired is available in the public office, Nagar, for inspection during office hours.

MADRAS.			a
Description of land, with dry, flow or possible water supply or (otherwise) suitable.	Special survey or map.	Enclosures of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	1	2	
Suburban District, Nagar taluk, Choudagalla village.			
Malgudi, dry, 8, No. 134	One Raj. Rightwayer Yerru Ravi Chari, Indian proprietor, Nagar Taluk.	North, east, and South west, portion of 8, No. 134.	130

A. G. GARDEW,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

ECCLIESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 2, 1918.

No. 4.—The Rev. William Thomson, to be Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras, with effect from the date of return from leave of the Rev. J. Evans, Transitory Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and Joint Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

No. 6.—The Rev. J. Heron, Free-church Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, to act as Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. J. G. Philip as leave or until further orders.

Port St. George, March 4, 1918.

No. 10.—The Rev. Henry Noel Bridges, M.A., Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.

No. 11.—Mr. Charles Milford, M.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Bangalore, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 12.—Mr. William Robinson, D.D., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malappuram, and Moderator W. G. Talbot who has left the station.

No. 13.—Lieutenant John Basil Sharp to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malappuram, vice Lieutenant P. M. Dutton.

No. 14.—Mr. Francis David Ephson to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, vice Mr. G. H. Kyle resigned.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, February 29, 1918.

No. 15.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

Bombay, the 21st February 1918.

No. G. C. O.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Right Honourable George Alfred Lefroy, B.A., Bishop of Lahore, as Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, in succession to the Most Reverend Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., resigned, with effect from the 14th February 1918.

A. G. GARDEW,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, March 4, 1813.

By request of Periodical Revenue and Expediture of the Government of Madras for December 1913.

Figure 1

REVENUE	Current year				Previous year		Amount available for other purposes	RECAPITULATION	Current year				Previous year		Amount available for other purposes
	December 1914	April 1915 to Dec. 1915	Budget proposed, 1915-1916	Budget actual, 1915-1916	December 1914	April 1915 to Dec. 1915			December 1915	April 1916 to Dec. 1916	Budget proposed, 1915-1916	December 1915	April 1916 to Dec. 1916		
1.—Land Revenue ..	55,452,058	55,452,058	55,452,058	55,452,058	55,452,058	55,452,058	55,452,058	1. Salaries and Wages ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
2.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	2. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
3.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	3. Land Revenue ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
4.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
5.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
6.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
7.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	7. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
8.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	8. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
9.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	9. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
10.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
11.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	11. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
12.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	12. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
13.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	13. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
14.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	14. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
15.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
16.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	16. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
17.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	17. Amortization and Contingencies ..	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	
18.—Land Revenue ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,00											

* Includes No. 2,37,888 in account of Forestry Extension Village Service.

† Includes the \$6.53,000 in payment of Proprietary Related Village Services.

A. G. CARRUTH,
As. Chief Secretary

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 6, 1913.

No. 22.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

LIGHTING OF SHIPS.

Sd/-, the 12th February 1912.

No. 212-1.—The following paper is published in the Gazette of India, Part I, for general information:—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Gazetted No. XVII of 1912.

An Ordinance to amend in part Indian Act No. XIII of 1904 and make new provision for the maintenance of the light-houses at the Straits of Malacca.

(25th December 1912.)

L.S.

ARTHUR YOUNG,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Whereas with the view of abolishing the tolls leviable under the provisions of Indian Act No. XIII of 1904 upon ships departing from or entering the ports, harbours or roadsteads of the Colony an amendment has been made between the Government of the Federated Malay States and the Colony whereby the Government of the Federated Malay States has agreed to contribute to the cost of maintaining the Straits Light-houses. And whereas it is expedient to abolish the said tolls:

It is hereby enacted by the Governor of the Straits Settlements with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Light-houses Ordinance, 1912" and shall come into force on the first day of January 1912.

2. Indian Act No. XIII of 1904 and "The Light-houses Amendment Ordinance, 1904" are hereby repealed save in so far as the provisions of Indian Act No. XIII of 1904 relating to the collection of light dues are made applicable for the collection of light dues under "The Light Dues (Imperial) Ordinance, 1885" by section 4 of that Ordinance for which purpose such provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

3. The light-house known as the Horsburgh Light-house situated on the island rock called Pulau Brank at the northern entrance of the Straits of Singapore and all such other light-houses as are now established in or near the Straits of Malacca or Singapore together with the apparatuses thereof and all the fixtures, apparatuses and furniture belonging thereto shall remain the property of and be absolutely vested in the Government.

4. The light maintained at the Horsburgh Light-house and all such other light-houses as are now or shall hereafter be maintained by the Government in or near the Straits of Malacca or Singapore shall as hereinafter be called "The Straits Light-houses."

5. (1) The management and control of the Horsburgh Light-house and other light-houses established in or near the Straits of Malacca or Singapore as aforesaid and of the Straits Light-houses shall remain vested in and be controlled by the Government.

(2) No tolls shall be paid for any of the Straits Light-houses in respect of any vessels entering or departing from any port, harbour or roadstead of the Colony whether such vessels are owned or would pass any of the said light-houses or not but all necessary sums of money required to pay the cost of their maintenance shall, after taking into account the amount of any contribution paid towards such cost by the Government of the Federated Malay States, be provided for out of the resources of the Colony.

6. The Governor may appoint an officer or officers at each of the Light-houses to collect the light dues required to be collected in the Colony by the provisions of "The Light Dues (Imperial) Ordinance, 1885."

Passed this 12th day of December 1912.

Port St. George, March 6, 1913.

No. 23.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Ports Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the wharfed ports of the Straits Settlements against vessels arriving from the port of Penang on the Penang Gulf, intending having been received at the wharfed of places at that port.

A. G. CARDEY,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 1, 1913.

No. 16.—Under articles 210 and 246 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. J. M. Eicks, Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th March 1913, and is permitted to finish the Easter holidays to the leave provided the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations are fulfilled.

No. 18.—Under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E.R. Rao (Sahadur T. Raghavaya Rao, Deputy Collector, Second Grade), is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

No. 17.—Under article 210 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.E.R. T. Srinivasa Rao (Ayyappal, Deputy Collector, Second Grade), is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Port St. George, February 25, 1913.

No. 78.—The following appointments and posting in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department are ordered:—

Mr. Ananda Harman Kanadaya, Inspector, First Grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Nampattin Salt Division, vice Mr. M. G. E. White granted leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 25, 1913.

No. 79.—Under section 4 (4) of the Madras Alkali Act, 1858, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Ward, Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, to perform the duties and duties of an Alkali Inspector mentioned in sections 42-43 (inclusive) of the said Act.

No. 80.—Under section 3 (4) of the Madras Salt Act, 1855, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. W. Ward, Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, with the powers of an Inspector under sections 55-57 (inclusive) of the said Act.

Port St. George, February 25, 1913.

No. 81.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, II of 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within 4 to 10 miles of the village of Perikudi in the Tirukalagur taluk, South Arcot district, from the 12th May 1913 to 31st June 1913, both days inclusive.

No. 82.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

Calcutta, 16th February 1913.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Third Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), firstly, the total imports into India in the month of January 1913 and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the revenue returned from the Customs Officers; and, secondly, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. as so established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. 7 of 1912 in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1913.

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of January 1913		Imported since 1st October 1912.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
Sugar, crystallized, best	297,000	Rs. 4	297,000	Rs. 4
and soft, refined to 100%	4,000	Rs. 12	4,000	Rs. 12
from Java, 25 Dutch Standard and above	1,077,850	Rs. 12	2,566,250	Rs. 12
from Java, 16 to 25 Dutch Standard	1,02,576	Rs. 4	3,222,000	Rs. 4
from Java, 11 Dutch Standard and under	215,128	Rs. 4	4,524	Rs. 4
from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and above			2,462,000	Rs. 4

● 2014年10月1日起实施

[illegible]*Port St. George, February 29, 1918.*

No. 89.—With reference to notification No. 187, dated 11th October 1933, published under section 85 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1920, clauses 719 and 720 of Part I of the First Schedule thereto, dated 19th November 1933, declaring certain forests in the Madurai district to be reserved forests, The Secretary to the Government in Council is pleased to direct that the following amended and more accurate description of the boundaries of the Pambakur reserved forest be substituted for the description contained in the said notification for the said forest:—

(West).—Decreasing from the south-western corner of survey No. 173, in the village of Kanner, the boundary line passes along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 173, 170, 168 and touching the southwestern point of survey No. 160, along the north side of survey Nos. 154, 161 and 156 to that village up to the junction of the village boundaries of Kanner and Kilakhechitpadi at the north-eastern corner of survey No. 149 in Kanner, thence along the village boundary between Kanner and Kilakhechitpadi up to its junction with the Kanner-Jamshedpur road.

Eel and rock.—Threes along the boundary between the Kawajima oximideri and the village of Komaru up to a point 470 chōsen due south of the southernmost corner of survey No. 220 in the village of Komaru.

Fig. 2. — Topographic distance of 8201 chain is a north-south easterly direction to a point on chain north-west of the southern rock corner of survey No. 320. The village of Kamauko; thence along the south-western, eastern and north-eastern sides of survey No. 257 up to a point 1500 chains to the south of the south-east corner of survey No. 359; thence for a distance of 1350 chains in a north-north-easterly direction to the south-west corner of survey No. 248; thence along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 285, 287, 324, 283 and touching the south-east corner of survey No. 282; thence along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 248, 183, 180, 181 and the southern and eastern sides of survey No. 193 and the western side of survey No. 178, 179, up to 175 and 177 to the starting point. (All these survey numbers relate to the village of Kamauko.)

Rev. St. George, February 22, 1918.

No. 86.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act, II of 1905, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force within the limits of the village of Kavagani in the Tiruchirappalli taluk, South Arcot district, from the 12th April 1910 to 2nd May 1910.

ADDITION OF LAMINAE

Rev. St. George, February 26, 1906.

Under section 4, Act of 1901, The Secretary the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 714 acres, to the town a little more or less, is suitable for public purposes, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to S. No. 5 A in Poudre River Valley, Pueblo County, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Secretary of the Interior is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

7. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nidadkotal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

NOTES

[illegible]

Under section 2, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 21 acres, be the same as shown as being so needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of a well and extension of waterworks, under sections 2 and 3 of the said Act, the Collector of Municipalities be appointed to perform the function of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Boprihetpalayam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, in or on peninsula, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land employed for the above use.	Extent in No. of acres.
Cultivated land, <i>Stylosanthes</i> sown, <i>Eleusine indica</i> sown.			
Furrowed, dry, 6 No. 26.	Agree, <i>Ononis</i> , <i>Hymenocallis</i> , <i>Scilla</i> , <i>Scilla</i> , <i>Geum</i> , <i>Phlox</i> , <i>Geum</i> , <i>Delphinium</i> , <i>Phlox</i> , <i>Geum</i> .	Wet, 6 E. No. 26; wet, 6 E. No. 27; wet, 6 E. No. 28 & C; wet, 6 E. No. 29.	100. 31

East St. Source, March 1, 1915.

Under section 5, Act I of 1891, Hon. Kamlam Singh the Governor-in-Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing or measuring as stated, be and the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, the widening of the road from the village of Dabhi to the village of Bhabha, and under section 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Barabanki, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A piece of the land is kept in the office of the Tehsildar, BarisalSh, and may be requested at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Description of land, tract or city, town or government, with survey or land mark.	Form of owner or lessee.	Description of the land claimed to be taken up.	Acreage taken up.
Tract, Sec. 8 Twp. 48 N., R. 10 W.	Vancouver City Government.	North and east, S. 30, 35 T.; north and west, remaining portion of S. 30, 35 N.	100.00

Under section 6, Act I of 1984, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, by the name of "Pine Grove" or less, is needed for public purposes, to wit, for the construction of a Forest Reserve. The said land is situated in Pinarosa, Malinao, Zamboanga del Norte, under sections 7 and 8 of the same Act.

The Revenue Division Order for the acquisition of the land shall be subject to the signature of a Collector under the provisions of the said Act.

3. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Librarian of Congress and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddock, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Port St. George, February 27, 1913.			
Day path, S. No. 108 A.	Shirazi Water-works, located in the parish of St. George.	North, the south boundary of sub-division of S. No. 108 A.; west, the north boundary of S. No. 108 A.; east, the north boundary of S. No. 108 A.; south, the south boundary of S. No. 108 A. (former parish).	400 2

Port St. George, February 27, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring area 40, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a water supply system in the parish of St. George, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, St. George, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, St. George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddock, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Port St. George, February 27, 1913.			
Day, S. No. 101 C.	—	North, S.F. No. 101 C. and 101 D.; west, S.F. No. 101 C.; east, S.F. No. 101 D.; south, S.F. No. 101 C.	400 30
Do S. No. 101 D.	—	North, S.F. No. 101 C.; west, S.F. No. 101 C.; east, S.F. No. 101 D.; south, S.F. No. 101 D.	12
Do S. No. 101 E.	—	North, S.F. No. 101 D.; west, S.F. No. 101 D.; east, S.F. No. 101 E.; south, S.F. No. 101 E.	10
Total ..			520

Port St. George, March 5, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring area 5-18, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a water supply system in the parish of St. George, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, St. George, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, St. George, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 12 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddock, with survey or parish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Port St. George, February 27, 1913.			
Day, S. No. 101 A.	St. George's Water-works	North, S. No. 101 A.; east, S. No. 101 A.; west, S. No. 101 A.	400 118

Port St. George, February 27, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring area 40, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a water supply system in the parish of St. George, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, St. George, is directed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Teluksway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with its siting, area or possibility, with survey or progress number.	Kind of owner or occupier.	Location of the land referred to in order of.	Notes to be taken up.
	<i>Malabar District, Singapore sub-division, Teluksway, Teluksway division.</i>		
Order, portion of S. No. 38-4.	Order and survey, Malabar District, Teluksway, Teluksway division.	North, S. No. 38-4; west, S. No. 38-4; south, S. No. 38-4; east, S. No. 38-4.	1912

L. M. WYCH,
As. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1913.

Under articles 253, 254 and 256 (F) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Richard Freeman Storey, Executive Engineer, South Presidency division, is granted with effect from the 15th April 1913, or date of relief, sanctioned leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for three months and hospital for the remaining period.

Under article 256 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Pierre Noel Arthur Lema, Executive Engineer, Teluksway division, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days from the 15th April 1913.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

M.R.M. B. Rameswami Aiyar Arangal, B.A., B.S., Assistant Engineer, and personal assistant to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, is appointed Executive Engineer, Teluksway division, during the absence of Mr. Pierre Noel Arthur Lema, on privilege leave or until further orders.

POSTINGS.

Mr. Allen Herbert Shaw Campbell, Temporary Engineer, is, on leave from leave, posted to the IV Circle to be on special duty as the first instance in connection with the Teluksway Transit Railway Scheme, and thereafter to hold charge of the West Coast division.

Mr. Joseph James O'Reilly, Temporary Engineer and Executive Engineer, West Coast division, is, on relief, posted to the V Circle for the charge of the South Presidency division.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Mathew George Math, Assistant Engineer, is declared to have passed in the 17th February 1913, the professional examination referred to in paragraph 187 to 189, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, 9th Edition.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

CLOSURE OF CANALS.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1913.

In partial modification of the notification published on page 1513 of Part 1 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th November 1912, all canals in the Kattakattalam Delta will be closed from the 22nd March to 1st June 1913.

Note.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after reopening.

H. E. CLEGG,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1913.

Under section 8, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council, hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 165 acres, to the same a title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, the proposed around the Pab-Bengalour's office, Kattakattalam; and under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kattakattalam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kattakattalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

[illegible]

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Under section 8, Act I of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 438 acres, be the same a public domain as here, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road for the Police Sub-Inspector and constables of District of ... The said Act, the Honorable District Officer, the ... is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order the ... than of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, District, and may be examined at any time during office hours.

SOURCES.			
Description of land, area or day, area or percentage, with survey or plan number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Estate to be taken up
Collegiate church, Royal abbey, Royal college.			
Dean, St. B. St. 107-3.	Endowment Verulamioverlaan- end, Verulamioverlaan, Tullin- Tullin, Tullin, Tullin, Korn Füllin and Tullin; 1076 Baulen.	Firth and east, E. St. 107-3, south, S. St. 107- 3 & 8, west, W. St. 107-3 village boundary	Abb d of

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary at Government, F.W.D.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1913.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1864, the Executive of the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 146 acres, be the same a public use or to be used for a public purpose, to wit, for drainage channel in Graftingville; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kewell, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to give notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kanoll, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or patent number		Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land acquired, in its natural state	Extent in the subject of
<i>Wilkes District, River Lehigh, headwaters of Lehigh</i>				
Hyattsville, wet, S. No. 6.	Patented English Road, State- path, Vermilion Road and Richmond Vermilion Road.	North, S. No. 5 after, west, S. No. 3 and 4; south, S. No. 4; west, S. No. 4.		ACRES 21
Do. No. 4	Patented English Road, and Richmond Vermilion Road.	North, S. No. 4; west, S. No. 3 and 4; North River, south, S. No. 10, North River; west, S. No. 10 and 11.		15
Do. No. 3-8	Patented English Road, Richmond Vermilion Road.	North, S. No. 10; west, S. No. 6; south, S. No. 10, North River; west, S. No. 3-8.		41
Total ..				76

1

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1901, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 9.87 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a stop road on the frontage of the Veluppagalam tank; and, under sections 2 and 7 of the same Act, the District Officer, Veluppet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Officer, Veluppet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 11 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not soley, lease or purchase, with survey or palm-tree number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Area to be taken up
<i>Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Arampatti village.</i>			
Dep. S. No. 36 A ..	Particular, Bama Nayagan ..	North, S. No. 28; east, S. No. 30 (Veluppagalam village); south, S. No. 10; west, S. No. 29.	9 7/10
Do. S. No. 38 ..	Particular, Golla Nayagi and Friend Nayagi.	North, S. No. 30, east, S. No. 30 (Veluppagalam village); south, S. No. 30; west, S. No. 30 and 32.	1 00
Do. S. No. 12 A ..	Kajepur, Hathaga Nayagi, Arampatti Veluppet and Veluppagalam village.	North, S. No. 24; east, S. No. 34 (Veluppagalam village); south, S. No. 37 (Veluppagalam village); west, S. No. 37 B.	37
<i>Veluppagalam village.</i>			
Dep. S. No. 65 ..	A. V. Subbiah, Tanna, Kanyam, Tanna, Ponnal Tanna, Kanyam, Tanna and Ponnal Tanna, H. Subbaray, Tanna, C. K. Ponnal, S. Subbaray, Tanna, Veluppagalam Tanna, Kanyam Tanna, Kanyam and Kanyam.	North, S. No. 37; east, S. No. 36; south, S. No. 36 and 37 A; west, S. No. 36.	3 00
Do. S. No. 49 ..	A. Subbaray, Tanna, Kanyam, Kanyam Tanna, S. Subbaray and Kanyam.	North, S. No. 36 and 37, east, S. No. 36 and 37; south, S. No. 37; west, S. No. 37.	1 48
Do. S. No. 30 ..	S. Subbaray and Kanyam ..	North, S. No. 36; east, S. No. 37 A; south, S. No. 37; west, S. No. 37.	33
Do. S. No. 37 A ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 36 and 37, east, S. No. 37; south, S. No. 37; west, S. No. 37.	1 48
Total ..			9 87

F. E. MORSE.

District Officer in Charge, F. E. D. (Resident Officer).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 25th February and 4th March 1921, is published for general information—

No. in the list.	Department.	O.D. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Revenue ..	1911, No. 208, Feb. 9 ..	Passing orders on various questions connected with the Central Agricultural Council and the District Agricultural Association. [2 p.]
2	Do. ..	No. 419, Feb. 17 ..	Reviewing the Indian Census Report, 1911. [2 p.]
3	Do. ..	No. 113, Feb. 27 ..	Reviewing reports on the financial results of the administration of the District of Coimbatore, Madurai, Arundel, Coimbatore, Ponnal and Ponnal in the Coimbatore District and the Kanyam Tanna in the Veluppagalam District. [2 p.]
4	Educational ..	No. 34, Jan. 15 ..	Lawrence, Jeyaram, Coimbatore. — Following the Commission of the — that the Government of India have no objection to the designation of the Jeyaram being added to "Lawrence Educational School, Coimbatore." [2 p.]
5	Do. ..	No. 35, Jan. 20 ..	Following grant — following a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to be made to the end of construction of a secondary school and a high school and school for the help of the Government of India. [2 p.]
6	Do. ..	No. 35, Feb. 4 ..	Public Service and General Tani. Following a grant not exceeding Rs. 5,000 to be made to the end of construction of a secondary school and a high school and school for the help of the Government of India. [2 p.]
7	Land and Municipal ..	No. 110 L, Jan. 22.	Two — following, with remark, the proposal of the Jeyaram Educational Board to vary a portion of the area of the Jeyaram Educational Board. [2 p.]

No. in the list	Department	U.S. No. and date	Subject
1 Long Island Sound, N. Y.	1918 Dec. 12, Feb. 4 No. 244 M., Feb. 1.	1918 Dec. 12, Feb. 4 No. 244 M., Feb. 1.	1918 Dec. 12, Feb. 4 No. 244 M., Feb. 1.

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price listed against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. G. CARMICHAEL,
Ag. Chief Surveyor.

24. 621 கல்பி வங்கியை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி
 வந்த 50 வருஷத்தின் கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு

25. 622 கல்பி வங்கியை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி
 வந்த 50 வருஷத்தின் கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு

26. 623 கல்பி வங்கியை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி
 வந்த 50 வருஷத்தின் கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு

27. 624 கல்பி வங்கியை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி
 வந்த 50 வருஷத்தின் கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு

சு. சி. கல்பி
 கல்பித்தொகுதி நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு

(A new installation.)

M. KISHANAN.

Managing Director of Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1903.

[Price, 4 annas.

Part I.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1903.

No. 525.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 526.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat.

No. 527.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph James O'Reilly to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 528.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 529.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calicut.

No. 530.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madurai.

No. 531.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 532.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 533.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 534.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 535.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 536.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 537.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1881, M. R. S. Rao Sahib Chelamcherry Rangaswami Sanku Rao Arangal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tellicherry.

No. 312.—Under section 28 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R. Ry. Sedin Gumpathi Pantea has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Dhanuvelly.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COMMISSIONERS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 313.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Jeyan Sathial Nandhan Sathial Arayal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Kumbakonam Taluk Board.

No. 314.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Udamahar Alwarthi Masan Arayar Jeyan Sathial Rameswar has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Manargudi Taluk Board.

No. 315.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mr. Richard Arthur Nares has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Salem District Board by the Salem Taluk Board.

No. 316.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. T. Rangaswami Metlayar Arayal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Anantapur District Board by the Dharmanur Taluk Board.

No. 317.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Valluri Sri Padmasubrahmanya Gnan, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Chittoor District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

No. 318.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. Krishnan Sanyal Sivaram Pillai Arayal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 319.—Under section 28 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R. Ry. M. Dattaji Rao Arayal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Kollegal Taluk Board.

No. 320.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 164 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. Pambalan Pambalan Rao Arayal to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 321.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 260 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Raja Maheswar Sanyal Sathial Rameswar to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 322.—The President, District Board, Vellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 164 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R. Ry. Palar Narayanasami Pantea Ura to be a member of the Vellore Taluk Board.

No. 323.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 164 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R. Ry. Pambalan Pambalan Rao Arayal to be a member of the Salem Taluk Board.

No. 324.—The President, District Board, Chittoor, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Deputy Tahsildar, Tenali Division, to be a member of the Chittoor Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 325.—With the approval of the Governor in Council and in modification of a portion of notification No. 142 published at page 53 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 29th March 1913, as follows: In the taluqate near Sankarapuram, the District Board at Bellary hereby notifies under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after the 1st April 1913 the said taluqate now situated at the 19th mile of the Bellary Gingee Road, will be annexed to the 75th mile of the same road near Dhanuvelly.

No. 326.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 254 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following rules for combating epidemics of cholera in municipalities which it is proposed to extend to the municipalities of Hothanagar, Usmanole and Pambalan under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 259 of the said Act. The rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1913.

RULES FOR COMBATING EPIDEMICS OF CHOLERA IN MUNICIPALITIES.

1. It is now a generally accepted belief that the infection of cholera is conveyed by the microbes that exist in the vomit and excreta of persons attacked by it. The present rules therefore provide for the immediate destruction of these microbes. Should they remain undestroyed there is imminent risk that they may be conveyed into positions in which they will be swallowed by other persons and so infect them with the disease, for rain would wash them into drinking-water supplies, and the wind and flies and other insects would carry them into articles of food, and that they will moreover find their way into situations in which they can mix with great rapidity, such as pools of dirty water and sewage, and so be the more difficult of extermination.

2. It is the object of these rules therefore to ensure (1) that the earliest possible information of every attack of cholera should be conveyed to the authorities, so that the earliest measures may be at once prevented from being conveyed into situations in which they might spread the

staff should also be employed in removing, with the aid of the sanitary conservancy establishment, all refuse or excrement which would favour the multiplication of the cholera microbe such as dumping rubbish or stagnant sewage, and should report their action to the Chairman.

11. They should further warn the inhabitants of the mounds to adopt the precautions against cholera prescribed in the notices from Surgeon-Inspector-General King's "Simple Sanitary Rules" which is printed as an appendix to these rules, and should distribute copies of this, which the Chairman will have ready printed in the vernacular, gratis and as widely as possible.

12. The Chairman and committee and municipal servants of all parishes should assist the observation staff in every way possible, and the police in every way that is compatible with their other duties, both in getting information of the first attack and in removing sanitary defects in the mounds.

II.—Prevention of Infection.

13. On receipt of information under the above system of the first attack of cholera, the Chairman shall at once employ in the circle in which it has occurred (but not in other circles) a staff which shall ordinarily consist of three persons and three tubs or such smaller establishment as the Chairman may, under the circumstances of the particular case, consider sufficient and shall report to the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the date on which he did so.

[Note.—The salaries of the persons and tubs appointed under this rule should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 each, respectively, per month.]

14. This staff, like the observation staff, may consist of temporary hands if available and competent. Otherwise, it should be selected from the ordinary existing municipal establishment, the vacancies caused in the latter case being filled by temporary men on the same scale of rates, and it should be combined with the observation staff of the circle so that the whole may throughout form "a preventive staff" to carry out the duties set forth below.

15. The preventive staff shall visit every house in which cholera has occurred and shall use the greatest care in seeing that all choleraic vomit and excreta are at once collected in separate vessels, mixed with carbolic acid dust,* partly buried, or either as suitable matter, and where necessary with kerosene oil, and thoroughly, completely and immediately burnt on or near the premises. The burning shall, when possible, be carried out in the presence of the divisional or sanitary inspector, but in the absence of both, it may be carried out in the presence of the police, the divisional inspector, sanitary inspector or police, as the case may be, being responsible that it is thoroughly done. The Chairman shall delegate to the Senior Medical Officer of the town, and to such others as may have to act under this rule, his powers under section 233 (4) of Act IV of 1881 of appointing and inspecting houses.

16. Beds, clothes and bedding soiled with vomit or excreta should similarly be burnt upon the spot under the same precautions, the danger of keeping such articles being fully explained to the owners and full compensation is necessary to kindle being offered in the case of the really poor, or where the owners or other persons concerned so desire, the clothes and bedding may be boiled in disinfectants and returned to them.

17. Floors and furniture stained with vomit or excreta should be disinfected by being thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of permanganate of potash made up as shown in the margin. The burning of tar and sulphur in houses and streets should be discontinued as it is inefficient as a disinfectant, but street drains outside the houses attacked and the drains of these houses where possible should be flushed with the above solution.

[Note.—Wooden buckets or earthen pots should alone be used for carrying about this solution, as it destroys metal vessels, and the pails of the solid permanganate should be labelled "Poison" in English and the vernacular and duly exhibited in the inspection themselves.]

18. The greatest courtesy and consideration should be used by the preventive staff to all persons in carrying out these instructions, as the service of extreme heat is essential in the success of the scheme.

19. After a patient has recovered, the house, and especially the room which he occupied during the attack, should be thoroughly disinfected. The floors should be dug up wherever stained with choleraic matter and the earth burnt, or if this cannot be easily done the floors should be burnt over. The fire and the house drains and the latrines should also be liberally sprinkled with the solution above described.

[Note.—It is most desirable that the excreta of a patient for at least ten days after he has recovered from an attack should be carefully collected, disinfected and carried away. Three small wooden shallow vessels. For this purpose a Dindigul bellish terra costing Rs. 50 and six-eight (one vessel) does a setting Rs. 2-5-0 each may be provided. The purchase of these will, however, be left to the option of Councils.]

20. The Chairman shall provide the medical officer responsible for working the rules with a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per division, which shall be computed from time to time by bills supported by vouchers when possible.

21. The preventive staff shall continue to be maintained in an affected circle for ten days after the last attack of cholera in it, and the observation shall be all circles or groups of houses as the Collector may approve for twenty-one days after the last attack in the town. During this time they should be employed in receiving sanitary defects.

III.—Isolated and.

22. There shall be a head-quarters in each division at which a medical subordinate shall reside who shall be supplied with medicines and medical comforts from the municipal hospital for the treatment of those attacked and who shall be available for attendance gratis on the sick in their own houses. This shall also be the head-quarters of the divisional inspector and of the preventive staff on night duty.

23. In one place at least in each town there shall be isolation huts with separate accommodation for males and females for the treatment of those who leave it or who are brought there. There shall be in charge of a medical subordinate with the necessary staff and supplied with equipment, medicines and medical comforts. This subordinate shall be deputed to no other duty. He shall reside with his staff on the spot and shall be adequately housed.

24. Charges for medical treatment under these rules shall be met from the allotment in the budget under Grant III, Hospitals and Dispensaries.

25. The head-quarters of the divisions and the sites for the isolation hospitals shall be at once selected and shall be marked on the maps referred to in rule No. 5 above.

26. In order to make provision for meeting the charges under the provision of this scheme relating to observation and prevention, the Council of every municipality in which the scheme applies shall be required to stick in every budget under "Cholera charges" a sum which shall be in the proportion of Rs. 1,000 to every 25,000 inhabitants in the municipality. This shall be in the "Cholera reserve" and shall not be spent upon any object but the carrying of this scheme into execution.

27. The provision of this reserve should not be allowed to disturb the existing percentages to the total municipal income of the expenses upon sanitation, education, recreation, etc., or to swell the total of the allocated funds for sanitary purposes under Grants I, III and IV taken together, but should be set aside from funds which are at present annually expended upon sanitary works of a permanent nature.

28. The medical officer responsible for working these rules shall, within seven days of the final withdrawal of the special staff, forward a report on the epidemic and the operation of the rules through the Chairman of the municipality in the Collector for the notice of Government. In cases where the medical officer in question is subordinate to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Civil Surgeon, such report shall be forwarded through those officers. In every case such communications shall be submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

[Extract from *Memorandum-Lieutenant-Colonel King's "Simple Sanitary Rules"*]

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE APPROACH OF CHOLERA.

A.—Houses.

1. Each house must be thoroughly cleaned, that is, all manner, dirty water, washings of table cloths and collection of dirt of any description must be completely removed.
2. Where the earth nearest dung and soil after each removal, it should be dug up till dry and clean earth is reached.
3. The old earth should be taken far from the town and may be used as manure for the fields; new earth from a clean place should be laid down.
4. The interior and exterior of houses should be whitewashed. If persons cannot afford to do the outside, the inside at least should be whitewashed.
5. Bundles of clothing and other materials hanging from the house, or occupying in any other way the rooms in which persons sleep, should be removed.
6. Doors and windows should at all possible hours be left open, so that free ventilation be obtained.
7. If private latrines are used, they must be kept free from local matter by removal at least twice daily.
8. The drains leading from houses should be cleaned twice daily.
9. On receipt and give for receipt of notice of notice should be emptied daily.

B.—The Food.

1. The body and clothing should be kept scrupulously clean. If defecate, persons should use water, not cold, baths.
2. The food should be plain, nourishing and of good quality.
3. All vegetables, or leaves, or fruits, likely to cause diarrhoea, should be abandoned.
4. All forms of drinking or eating, debauchery, late hours and exposure to wet and cold should be avoided.

5. Cold sealed food should never be used. Care should be taken not to allow flies to settle upon food. Vegetables and leaves should never be eaten otherwise than after cooking. Before being cooked, they should be well washed in water that has been purified by boiling. Salt should be freely used with the diet; but, on the other hand, it must not be used in such unusual amounts as to excite thirst or looseness of the bowels.

6. An inferior quality of water should not be kept in the house; only the clearest available should be employed.

7. Water for drinking purposes and for washing the mouth or coffee and drinking vessels, and milk, should be boiled before use.

8. No purgatives should be taken.

9. Any tendency to diarrhoea should at once be checked by the taking of appropriate medicines; any person having more than two motions in twenty-four hours should take this precaution.

10. No fat should be fed, nor should the subject of cholera be constantly thought or spoken of.

No. 343.—Whereas the Taluk Board of Erode in the district of Coimbatore acting in the administration of the trust property known as "the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Kargayam," consisting of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 550 has under section 5 (1) (a) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for realisation of a scheme for the administration of the said fund, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers vested in him under section 4 (1) of the Act, doth hereby order and direct that the said fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon trust for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Act for the administration of the said property.

Scheme.

Whereas the Taluk Board of Erode in the district of Coimbatore acting in the administration of the trust property known as "the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Kargayam," consisting of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 550 has under section 5 (1) (a) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, made an application for the settlement of a scheme for the administration of the said fund, the Governor in Council, in exercise of his powers under section 5 (1) of the Act, doth hereby direct that the said property shall be administered by the Collector of Coimbatore and the President, Taluk Board, Erode, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The income from the fund shall be utilized in awarding prizes to deserving pupils in the local elementary school for girls at Kargayam every year.

(2) The prizes shall be styled "the Edward VII Memorial prizes," and the books and the amounts thereof shall be selected in consultation with the Inspectress of girls' schools.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 344.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a lair; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madrasapalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is lying on the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madrasapalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, size of it, area or particulars, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Required to be taken up.

Station Survey, Madrasapalli, Madrasapalli.

Dy. Commissioner S. No. 344 3	Revenue Divisional Officer and	With and with S. No. 344 & 3; with, measured and survey in S. No. 344 & 3; with, S. No. 344 & 3.	25 00
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Sa. Mt.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1893, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3,378 square feet, to be more or less than the land shown on the plan of the said land, is required for the purpose of building a public hospital in Fathabangpet in the Bellary municipality and, under section 6 of the said Act, the Government hereby declares that the said land is required for the purpose of building a public hospital in Fathabangpet, Bellary, as specified in the pattern. The functions of a Collector under the Act are directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the head-quarters deputy collector, Nilgore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1

[illegible]

No. 248.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisitions Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule is required for public purposes, to wit, for constructing a shoofly for a little more or less, in order to be used for public purposes, and for the purpose of the said shoofly, and, under section 8 and 9, the Governor in Council hereby directs the District Officer, Tanjore, to appoint a person to be the Inspector of the said land and to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Baroness Williams

[illegible]

No. 367.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 5 acri, in the name of a title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a ferry shed on the northern side of the Maragapilly ferry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Coondapoor, and may be viewed at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Small Census District, Coondapoor taluk, Tellicherry Agency.			
Order S. No. 365 E.	Belal Bhaidi (Belalder)	North, S. No. 365 A., and, S. Nos. 363 and 364; south, S. No. 362; west, S. No. 364 A.	0.000 1

No. 368.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 9778 of an acre, in the name of a title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a conservancy lane in Mannarguppi; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mannarguppi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mannarguppi, and may be viewed at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Deputy District, Mannarguppi taluk, Mannarguppi taluqa.			
Land, S. No. 161, section 1, sub-section 1, Nos. 705 and 711, Mannarguppi Taluk.	Bhikshappa Chetti	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Bhikshappa Chetti; south, north Mannarguppi; west, backyard of Bhikshappa Chetti.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 711	Bhikshappa Chetti and Suba Aiyappa	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Suba Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Bhikshappa Chetti.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 712, 713, 714 and 715.	Gajananappa Pillai	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Gajananappa Pillai; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Gajananappa Pillai.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 716	Subbaram Karikhal	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Subbaram Karikhal; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Subbaram Karikhal.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 717	Suba Rao	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Suba Rao; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Suba Rao.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 718	Subbaram Rao	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Subbaram Rao; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Subbaram Rao.	0.000 0.000
Do. Nos. 719 and 720	Subbaramappa Subbaram	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Subbaramappa Subbaram; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Subbaramappa Subbaram.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 721	Karuppa Karan	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Karuppa Karan; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Karuppa Karan.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 722	North, Karikhal Pillai	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Karikhal Pillai; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Karikhal Pillai.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 723	Thiruvannal Aiyappa	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Thiruvannal Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Thiruvannal Aiyappa.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 724	Subbaram Aiyappa	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Subbaram Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Subbaram Aiyappa.	0.000 0.000
Do. Nos. 725 and 726	E. S. Subbaram Aiyappa	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of E. S. Subbaram Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of E. S. Subbaram Aiyappa.	0.000 0.000
Do. Nos. 727, 728, 729 and 730	E. V. Subbaram Aiyappa	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of E. V. Subbaram Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of E. V. Subbaram Aiyappa.	0.000 0.000
Do. No. 731	Errol Aiyappa (Errol Aiyappa) former divisional officer of the Mannarguppi Taluk (Mannarguppi Taluk)	North, land to be opened; east, backyard of Errol Aiyappa; south, land to be opened; west, backyard of Errol Aiyappa.	0.000 0.000
Total			0.000 0.000

1. By 810.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 72,400 square feet, for the purpose of being taken, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of new survey lines in the Suddipatti village; and, under section 8 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Suddipatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Suddipatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Particulars of land, wet or dry, liable to purchase, with survey or pottu number.	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land applied to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Suddipatti division, Suddipatti taluk, Suddipatti village.

Channel street.

Villagapatti, ryotwari, S. No. 3 B-1.	11. Kalliamman temple, (Guruvu Chinnappa Sivar)	North, lotus No. 18, east, Chellai street; north, garden; west, lotus No. 2	420
Do.	12. Sivaswami Suddipatti	North, lotus No. 18; east, Chellai street; north, garden; west, lotus No. 18 and 19	400
Do.	Do.	North, lotus No. 19; east, lotus No. 19; north, garden; west, lotus No. 18 and 19	200
Do.	13. Pottappa Sivar	North, lotus No. 18, east, lotus No. 18; north, lotus No. 18, west, lotus No. 18	100
Do.	14. P. Chinnappa Sivar	North, lotus No. 31, east, lotus No. 31; north, lotus No. 31; west, lotus No. 31 and 32	310
Do.	15. Arjun Suddipatti	North, lotus No. 32; east, lotus No. 32; north, lotus No. 32; west, lotus No. 32 and 33	310
Do.	16. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33, east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	17. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33 and 34; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	18. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	19. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	20. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	21. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	22. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	23. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	24. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	25. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	26. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	27. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	28. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	29. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	30. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310

Village street.

Villagapatti, ryotwari, S. No. 3 B-1.	1. Pottappa Sivar	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	2. Pottappa Sivar	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310

Kannan street.

Villagapatti, ryotwari, S. No. 3 B-1.	11. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	12. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Villagapatti, ryotwari, S. No. 3 B-1.	13. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	14. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	15. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	16. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	17. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	18. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	19. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	20. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	21. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	22. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	23. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	24. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	25. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	26. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	27. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	28. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	29. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
Do.	30. Narayanasami Chellai	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310

Kannan street.

Villagapatti, ryotwari, S. No. 3 B-1.	11 and 12. Kannan street, (Pottappa Sivar)	North, lotus No. 33; east, lotus No. 33; north, lotus No. 33; west, lotus No. 33 and 34	310
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Description of land, use of dry, lease or provisions, with money to purchase number	Name of owner or mortgage	Endowment of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
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Categorized current (budget total), budget proposals.

Bajanga line street.

Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	18. H. Chongal Rao	.. North, lease No. 31; east, lease No. 12; south, lease No. 33; west, lease Nos. 22 and 13.	no. 27 450
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	12. Moolanarayana Nayak	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 16; north, lease No. 40; west, lease No. 11.	12
Do	12. Channaya Nayak	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 16; north, lease No. 12; west, lease No. 15.	12
	11. Pappal Annad	.. North, lease No. 18; east, lease Nos. 18 and 21; south, lease No. 12; west, lease No. 21	112
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	11. Lethanarayana Aiyar	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 10 and 11.	284
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	12. Suresh Chetti	.. North, lease No. 2; east and south, lease No. 11; west, lease No. 12.	146
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	12. Ramachandra Rao.	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 21; west, lease No. 7.	167
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	3. Prasad Chetti	.. North, lease No. 2; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease No. 2.	144
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	12. H. Chongal Rao	.. North, lease No. 14; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 1 and 2.	217
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	4. Murali Reddy	.. North, lease No. 2; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 2; west, lease No. 4.	10
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	16. T. Krishna Rao	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 14; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 6 and 7.	225
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	2. Chinnappa Reddy	.. North, lease No. 4; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 4; west, lease No. 7.	248
	2. P. Venkatesh	.. North, lease No. 4; east, lease Nos. 12 and 14; north, lease No. 7; west, lease No. 4.	46
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	15. K. Subramani	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 3 and 4.	302
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	4. P. Venkatesh	.. North, lease No. 4; east, lease Nos. 12 and 14; north, lease No. 4; west, lease No. 4.	110
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	15. Ramachandra Rao	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 4 and 5.	284
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	4. Kameshappa Chetti	.. North, lease No. 2; east, lease Nos. 12 and 12; north, lease No. 4; west, lease No. 4.	110
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	15. Maheshwari Reddy.	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 2 and 4.	161
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	4. C. T. Raghavachari	.. North, lease No. 2; east, lease Nos. 12 and 12; north, lease No. 4; west, lease No. 4.	216
Bajanga line street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	16. - Maheshwari Reddy	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease No. 2.	121
	17. Deshbandhu Aiyar	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 12; west, lease Nos. 1 and 2.	121
Chetti street.			
Village-also, registered, S. No. 2 B 3.	11 & 1. V. Raghava Chetti	.. North, lease No. 12; east, lease No. 12; north, lease No. 2; west, lease Nos. 1 and 2.	210

Inscriptions of land, not to dry, from no purchase, with money or persons' assets.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land reported to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>Chikilaga district, Bagilaga tribe, Bagilaga village—cont.</i>			
<i>Palakulaga Mithal street—cont.</i>			
Village, 1918, 1919, 1920	45. Velagala Mithal	North, house No. 17 and 46; south, house No. 11, north, house No. 43 and 44; west, house No. 47	341
Do	47. Dendrala Mithal	North and west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43 and 44; west, house No. 47	345
Do	48. Aravaga Mithal, Velagala Mithal, and Dendrala Mithal	North and west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	49. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	50. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	51. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	52. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	53. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	54. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	55. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	56. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	57. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	58. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	59. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	60. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	61. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	62. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	63. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	64. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	65. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	66. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	67. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	68. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	69. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	70. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	71. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	72. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	73. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	74. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	75. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	76. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	77. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345
Do	78. Kanyaga Mithal	North, house No. 47; west, house No. 47; south, house No. 43; west, house No. 47	345

Description of food and/or drug, item or preparation, with array or palmar number.	Name of owner or supplier	Reasons one of the food required to be taken up.	Entered on the Index up.
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Chlorophyll *a* and *b* were determined using a spectrophotometer.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, head-quarter division, Colaba, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of acquisition, the above and officer is authorized to enter upon and take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, open, or pervious, with survey or previous enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Dumburda division, Atamburda taluk, Kumburda village).			
Extent, dry, S.F. No. 25.	Karappa Gerasim	North, boundary of house and backpart of Karappa Nethal and Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 120; east, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; south, Karappa Nethal's vacant house-site and Kumburda Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; west, land free and road.	approx 2½
Do	Kumburda Gerasim	North, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; east, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; south, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; west, vacant house-site of Karappa Nethal and Kumburda Gerasim.	10
Do	Karappa Nethal	North, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; east, Karappa Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; south, Karappa Nethal's vacant house-site; west, land free and road.	1
Do	Karappa Nethal	North, Karappa Nethal's vacant house-site; east, Kumburda Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; south, Kumburda Gerasim's portion in S.F. No. 10; west, land free and road.	4½
Total			16½

No. 25.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16½ acres, in the name of the said owner or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bazaar at Tykara, Pagar, Port, Colaba; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Colaba, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, open, or pervious, with survey or previous enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(The Tykara division, Colaba taluk, Colaba village).			
Part of A 107 (2) ..	E. Raju (owner)	North and east, part of No. 1 and 107 (2); north, Raju and, west, part of No. 1 and 107 (2).	approx 10

No. 26.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 17½ acres, in the name of the said owner or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of the hospital premises at Colaba, Pagar, Port, Colaba; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Colaba, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Colaba, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, open, or pervious, with survey or previous enclosure.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Dumburda division, Colaba taluk, Kumburda village).			
Ext. No. 26 ..	S. M. Venkatesh Babu and S. Venkatesh Babu (owners)	North, Venkatesh Babu's portion in S.F. No. 110; east, S.F. No. 110; south, land free and road; west, S.F. No. 110.	approx 17½

Act 26, 1903, February 28, 1915.

No. 16-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Durges in the Karnool taluk of the Karnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary districts, the Mysore State, the Pudukkottai and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to 16th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 17-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Timgiri in the Hospet taluk of the Taluk district, if persons are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimages to the said festival from the 15th to 16th April 1915 inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 18-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madhavapur in the Kallagol taluk of the Chikmagalur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and Chikmagalur districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 1st to 16th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 19-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Veludala in the Karnool taluk of the Karnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary districts, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to 22nd March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 20-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Guntak in the Karnool taluk of the Karnool district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary and Anantapur districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to 27th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 21-F.—Whereas there is plague in Hiras in the Chikmagalur taluk of the Chikmagalur district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimages to the evening *Shivarama* festival from the 15th to 22nd March 1915, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 22-F.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Badoli in the Kallagol taluk of the Chikmagalur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Chikmagalur and Salem districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the evening *Shivarama* festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to 25th March 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

**B.—Passenger Reception—and
Males and Southern Railway.**

Chennai.	Madurai.	Katpadi.	Tirupattur.	Yercaud.
Karim.	Tiruvallur.	Thiruvananthapuram.	Kanniyakumari.	Madurai.
Madurai.	Kanniyakumari.	Thiruvananthapuram.	Kanniyakumari.	Madurai.
Chennai.	Madurai.	Katpadi.	Tirupattur.	Yercaud.
Karim.	Tiruvallur.	Thiruvananthapuram.	Kanniyakumari.	Madurai.

1. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Circulars should be given to the inspectors contained in G.O. No. 432-P, dated 31st May 1909.

First St. George, February 23, 1913.

No. 24-P.—Whereas the Government in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Chidambaram in the Madurai district, it is hereby notified that persons from infected areas are prohibited from entering the Madurai district.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907, the Government in Council hereby prohibits persons from the said district from entering the Madurai district.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

First St. George, March 4, 1913.

No. 25-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Durbar, No. 2088—Sec. 5-12-12 (General), dated 19th February 1913, is published:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fair and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of Mysore under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1907:—

Sri Ranga Rameswara Temple and its festival at Nandi, Chikhalipar, Nandi, Kolar district, from 6th to 18th March 1913, both days inclusive.

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government.

First St. George, February 23, 1913.

No. 26-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 2nd February 1913, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Calicut and other places, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from those and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharata festival and fair at Cochin on Wednesday the 27th March 1913, corresponding to 9th April 1913, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Director by section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, I of 1907, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the aforesaid Bharata festival and fair at Cochin is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

No. 27-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 6th February 1913, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Calicut and other places, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from those and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharata festival and fair at Cochin on Wednesday the 27th March 1913, corresponding to 9th April 1913, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Director by section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, I of 1907, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the aforesaid Bharata festival and fair at Cochin is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

No. 28-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, dated 6th February 1913, is republished:—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Calicut and other places, and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from those and other plague-infected areas are allowed to attend the Bharata festival and fair at Cochin on Wednesday the 27th March 1913, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Director by section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, I of 1907, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the aforesaid Bharata festival and fair at Cochin is prohibited.

1. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

2. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

Fig. 9.3

MADRID, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1933.

[Paine, 2 ed. 49.

Part B-B.—Educational Department.

POSTKINTRA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	rate of LSD
Synthesized in Germany	0	10	10	20	50	50	10	0	0	0.0
Marijuana from Germany	10	0	10	20	20	0	0	10	0	1.0
Total	10	10	20	40	70	50	10	10	0	(1.0)

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

主理人 岑麗雲

East St. Louis, February 22, 1912

No. 18.—K. ILRy. Madhukshi Kona-mani Dargah Arerul, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Travancore district, privilege leave for ten months and fifteen days, with effect from the 15th April 1913, under article 150 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Page 25, lines 1, February 26, 1918.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Henry John Allen, Professor of History, Providence College, Portland for services rendered and twenty-five days in celebration of the coming summer session of the College, under articles 177 and 178 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Field St. George, March 3, 1913.

* *See 38*—Mr. Richard Llewellyn Jones, Professor of Physics, Vanderbilt College, is granted furlough for five months in continuation of the existing summer vacation of the college, under articles 364, 365 and 377 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. H. — Mr. Herbert Spencer Dawson, Principal, Teachers' College, Saldagat, is greeted warmly by some officials and some days is representative of the evening session meeting at the college, under articles 172 and 108-4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

SWITCH PLACES

No. 15.—The services of Mr. Brian Andrew Steele will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Docks for employment as headmaster, Central High School, Movers.

APPENDIX E

No. 33.—Mr. Malcom Stuart Thompson, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Elementary and Training Schools in the city of Salem, Mass.

and representative non-officials held within the last two years. These principles are the basis of accepted policy. How far they can at any time find local application must be determined with reference to local conditions.

3. The defects of educational systems in India are well known and need not be repeated. They have been largely due to want of funds. Of late years there has been real progress in no other than. In the last decade the total expenditure from all sources on education has risen from 4 crores to nearly 14 crores. The progress has been especially great since Lord Curzon's Government introduced large measures of educational reform. In the last four years the number of these minor institutions has increased from about 14 to 40 millions. Again, the formerly crushing weight of examinations has been appreciably relieved; a movement has been made in the reform of university and college examinations; and the growth from public funds in private institutions have almost doubled in the past two years. These facts speak for themselves. Now come the great barriers, which education has met in India, but ignored or unattended. Christian based or imported religions in other words. It is not yet, for instance, to compare Indian systems still for the most part in their infancy with the mature systems of the modern western world, or to disregard the influence of social organisation and heredity. Again the ancient change that the higher education of India has been built up on a slender basis of popular education and that no teaching agency is sufficient, is one that might have long been remedied, even in every country in Europe at some period of its history. India is now passing through stages taken by other countries in their time.

4. In the treatment of their policy the Government of India desire to place the foundation of the character of the scholars and of educational institutions. In the formation of character the influence of home and the personality of the teacher play the largest part. There is reason to hope—in the light of acquired experience—that modern structural institutions under better educational conditions will somewhere exert reform, spread female education and secure better teachers. Already much attention is being given to religious and moral education in the school system of the time, comprising, that is, direct religious and moral instruction, and indirect agencies such as moralised or saint or systems, low—solid life, traditions, disciplines, the betterment of environment, hygiene, and that most important side of education, physical culture and organized recreation.

5. The question of religious and moral instruction was discussed at a local conference held in Bombay and subsequently at the Imperial Conference held in February 1911. Great discussion of opinion emerged as to the practicability or advantage of introducing direct religious instruction was widely given, and approaches of difficulty in the working of any definite system were put forward. Doubts were also expressed as to the efficacy of direct moral instruction when divorced from religious conditions. In the matter of moral teaching, however, the difficulties are undoubtedly less than in the case of religious teaching. The papers laid before the conference indicated that not a little moral instruction is already given in the primary text books and in other ways. The Government of Bombay also engaged upon the preparation of a book containing moral instruction. Excellent materials for school teaching are available in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, portions of the Bhagavad Gita, and other classic in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. The Government of India will be glad to maintain a position of complete neutrality in matters of religion, since that the most thoughtful states in India have the tendency of starting systems of education to develop the individual at the expense of the moral and religious teaching. In September 1911 they advised Lord Curzon to state that the Bombay Government to assemble local committees in order to consider the whole question. Such committees are such as work in some provinces. For the present the Government of India must be content to watch experience and keep the matter prominently in view. Early broad opinion and uncorrupted experience will, it is hoped, provide a practical solution to what is unquestionably the most important educational problem of the time.

6. There has been real progress of late years in the province of India. In the last decade the number, both of schools and of student seats, have nearly doubled, and now stand at about 5,500 and over 10,000 respectively. The Government of India desire to see the local system develop and there is adequate recognition made in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, portions of the Bhagavad Gita, and other classic in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. The Government of India will be glad to maintain a position of complete neutrality in matters of religion, since that the most thoughtful states in India have the tendency of starting systems of education to develop the individual at the expense of the moral and religious teaching. In September 1911 they advised Lord Curzon to state that the Bombay Government to assemble local committees in order to consider the whole question. Such committees are such as work in some provinces. For the present the Government of India must be content to watch experience and keep the matter prominently in view. Early broad opinion and uncorrupted experience will, it is hoped, provide a practical solution to what is unquestionably the most important educational problem of the time.

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given in small local institutions, but preferably, as funds permit, in larger and more efficient central school. In both kinds of institutions adequate grammar schools are a necessary adjunct, and the size of the primary school will probably determine the size of the central school. As teachers left to themselves in villages are liable to deterioration there are great advantages in periodic repetition and improvement courses for primary school teachers during the school vacations.

- (vi) Trained teachers should receive not less than Rs. 12 per month (special rates being given in certain areas); they should be placed on a graded service, and they should either be eligible for a pension or admitted to a provident fund.
- (vii) No teacher should be asked to instruct more than 50 pupils; preferably the number should be 30 or 40; and it is desirable to have a separate teacher for each class or standard.
- (viii) The continuation schools known as middle or secondary vernacular schools should be improved and multiplied.
- (ix) Schools should be housed in sanitary and comfortable but inexpensive buildings.

13. While laying down these general principles the Government of India recognise that in regard to primary education conditions vary greatly in different provinces. In the old provinces of Bengal, the United Provinces, where there was already some sort of primary a head for a little over every three square miles of the total area of the province, the establishment of schools may very well not be so urgent a problem as in a province where there was no improvement in the quality of the teachers. In some parts of India at the present time no teacher in a primary school gets less than 12 rupees a month. In Burma all conditions are different and vernacular schools are an important feature of the organization. Different problems, again, present themselves when board schools and aided schools respectively are the basis of the system of primary education. For much it is to be hoped that the policy laid down in these general terms for the immediate future will be the expression of the Government of India or the Local Governments. Indeed the Government of India hope that the day is not far distant when teachers in primary schools will receive sensibly higher remuneration, when all teachers will be trained, and when it will be possible to introduce more modern and scientific methods in primary schools.

14. Vernacular education in schools is the only education more advanced study which does not demand acquaintance with a foreign language; and it is to be hoped that competent teachers for primary schools will be prepared. Technical and vocational education is likely to create enormous openings for men with a good vernacular education. In certain provinces owing to the popularity and cheapness of English education these institutions have declined. But in the whole of India in the last decade the number of schools has increased from 2,325 to 2,668 and that of their scholars from over 177,000 to over 207,000. The Government of India believe that these schools will become more popular and useful when they are placed on a sound footing; they also think that it would be an advantage if an advanced vernacular course could be provided in selected schools for students desirous of becoming teachers in these continuation schools.

15. In some provinces special classes have been opened in secondary English schools for children who have been through the whole course of a vernacular continuation school in order to enable them to catch up ground in English. There is much experience in the effect that scholars who have been through a complete vernacular course are exceptionally efficient mentally. The Government of India recommend arrangements on the above lines to all Local Governments and Administrations which have not already introduced them.

16. It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see in the not distant future some 80,000 primary public schools added to the 140,000 which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions of people who can receive instruction in them. For purposes of present calculation a sum of Rs. 250 per annum may be taken as a rough approximation of the probable average cost of maintenance of a primary board school. This figure provides for two teachers, one at Rs. 12 and one at Rs. 20 per month and Rs. 4 per month for the purchase of books and stationery, petty repairs, prizes and for necessary contingencies. This is, however, only an average figure for the whole of India. In India, as a whole the average cost of a board or managed school is at present Rs. 415 per annum. In Bombay the average cost of a primary school under any kind of management is just about Rs. 407, but this figure includes the cost of the higher classes, which in many other provinces are classed as middle or secondary vernacular classes.

17. The education of girls remains to be organized. In 1904 the Government of India awarded that greater difficulties were encountered in this branch of education owing to the social customs of the people, but that as a far greater proportional impetus is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people by the education of women than by the education of men, liberal treatment had been accorded for girls in respect of scholarships and fees. This policy has been continued. Efforts have been also made, not without success, to increase the number of girls in the training staff and to induce more by female teachers in Government and aided schools. The number of girls under instruction has risen from 461,478 in 1901-1902 to 844,543 in 1910-1911. But the total number still remains insignificant in proportion to the female population. The Government of India believe, however, that in certain cases there are indications of a swiftly growing demand for a more extensive education of girls.

18. The long-term problem is the education of girls in cases of social development. The existing customs and ideas appear to the Government of India will require different handling in different parts of India. The Government-General in Council are strongly desirous to lay down general lines of policy which would be accepted by Local Governments and Administrations and has preferred to refer the subject from such province, but to concentrate the policy on principle for general consideration.

- (i) The education of girls should be provided with reference to the position which they will fill in adult life;
- (ii) It should not seek to imitate the education available for boys nor should it be dominated by mathematics;

- (c) Special attention should be paid to hygiene and the surroundings of school life;
- (d) The stream of women should be more fully selected for instruction and inspection; and
- (e) Carefully in inspection and control should be specially aimed at.
18. The difficulty of obtaining competent school-masters is felt acutely in many parts of the country. In this connection it has been suggested that there is a large opening for women of the domestic community, who have a knowledge of the vernacular and who might be specially trained for the purpose.
19. The importance of secondary English and in particular of high school education is far-reaching. Secondary education of one grade or another is the basis of all professional or industrial training in India. The entire content of secondary schools is either religious and technical foundations and the development of higher education. As the Al-Balagh-ul-Madaris from the direct or of public instruction has been reported the reform of secondary English schools as the most urgent of educational problems. The improvement of secondary English education has by some time occupied the attention of the Government of India and the Local Governments and it is hoped in the near future to remedy many defects of the present system.
20. In the last nine years the number of secondary schools has increased from nearly 8,500 to over 8,100 and the number of scholars from 897,000 to 993,000. The policy of Government is to rely as far as possible on private enterprise in secondary education. The policy, laid down in the dispatch of 1914, was renewed and amplified by the Education Commission of 1921, which, while desirous to see how far the process of withdrawal on the part of Government should be carried out, agreed that, whatever degree of withdrawal from the direct provision of education might be based on advice, there should be no reduction of Indian but efficient control by the State. The importance of private enterprise and state control was again emphasised in the resolution of 1921. On this policy the Government of India adhere. It is directed not by any belief in the inherent superiority of private over state management but by preference for an established system and, above all, by the necessity of maintaining the direct control of the State and the belief in the inevitable measures upon the improvement and expansion of secondary education. The policy may be summarised as the encouragement of privately managed schools under suitable Indian, maintenance efficiency by Government inspection, supervision and control, and by the aid of Government funds.
21. Some idea of the influence of private enterprise may be gained by the reflection that, of 3,613 high and middle English schools, only 245 are government institutions. These English, however, cover many types of schools, from the least efficient to the most efficient. Admirable schools have been and are established by munificence and other bodies. But the underlying idea of the great system, the integration of land-reformed effort, has not always been maintained. Schools of a missionary type, ill-equipped, and run on the cheapest basis, have in certain cases gained recognition and stood the test of inspection. Schools have sprung up everywhere in disregard of competition with neighbouring institutions. Playground facilities have been neglected and no provision has been made for suitable residential arrangements and play fields. The schools have been increased; recognition and fairly in facilities have been destroyed; discipline; students have been employed on rates of pay insufficient to attract able pupils of a promising or intelligent type. Above all, the grants-in-aid have been used at the expense of the State. The State has 1,500 high schools with 96,167 pupils are in receipt of no grant at all, and are maintained on an average rate of less than half that of a Government school, mainly by the munificence. Especially do these conditions prevail in the Government schools of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; a recent day, no doubt, in the rapid extension of English education beyond the ability of the Local Governments in Eastern India. In Bengal and Eastern Bengal the number of high schools is greater than in the rest of British India put together, and the cost of their maintenance is public funds is proportionately less than a third of the cost according to other provinces. A special enquiry showed that out of more 1,700 teachers in privately managed high schools in these areas about 4,000 were in receipt of less than Rs. 50 a month, some 5,500 of less than Rs. 30 a month while many teachers of English and classical languages draw salaries that would not attract men to superior domestic service. The great variations in conditions in different parts of India point to the difficulty of making any but the most general statements about the results of private enterprise and the special measures that are needed to assist it to perform efficiently the work in the educational system.
22. Subject to the extension of variation in reference to local conditions the policy of the Government of India in regard to secondary English schools is—
- (1) To improve the few existing Government schools, by
 - (a) employing only graduates or trained teachers;
 - (b) introducing a graded service for teachers of English with a minimum salary of Rs. 50 per month and a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per month;
 - (c) providing proper hostel accommodation;
 - (d) introducing a school service complete in itself with a staff sufficient to teach what may be called the modern side with special attention to development of an historical and a geographical course;
 - (e) introducing normal training and improving status teaching;
 - (2) To increase largely the private side, in order that aided institutions may keep pace with the improvements in government schools as the above measures take, and to encourage the establishment of new aided institutions where necessary;
 - (3) To multiply and improve training colleges so that the trained teaching may be available for public and private institutions;
 - (4) To found government schools in such localities as may, on a survey of local conditions and with due regard to economy of educational effect and expense, be proved to require them.
23. The Government of India also desire that the private side should be made more viable so as to enable such school, which is recognised as necessary and conforms to the prescribed standards of management and efficiency, to obtain the special assistance

which it requires is prior to attain the fullest measure of ability. As larger grants become available and as the pay and the personnel of the teaching staff are improved, it will be possible for the inspecting officer to concentrate his attention more and more upon the general quality of instruction. The encouragement we have to give to improved and original methods of teaching will remain; and gradually the good-working capacity of an individual will come to be judged on grounds of general efficiency and desert rather than by rigid rules of calculation.

24. The introduction of a school system comprising in itself and of a modern and practical character—freed from the domination of the metropolitan committee, was recommended in the first instance by the Education Commission of 1902. In some provinces and particularly in Madras and Mysore has been made towards the accomplishment of this reform. The figures for 1901-02 and 1902-03 are—

	1901-02.		1902-03.	
	School First Examinations	Matriculation (candidates)	School First Examinations	Matriculation (candidates)
Madras and Ceylon	194	3,682	1,317 *	759
Bombay	1,162	3,121	1,340	3,766
United Provinces	83	1,768	995	2,208
Central Provinces		473	558	593

* In other provinces the school first examination has not yet been established except for special purposes. The total number of candidates in 1910-11 for the school first examination or leaving certificate in all British provinces was 50,161, that of candidates for matriculation was 16,932.

25. The principal objects of the school first examination are adaptability to the various of study and attendance of time. In those provinces in which a school first examination or school leaving certificate has not been introduced the Government of India desire that it should be introduced as soon as possible. They suggest for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations further developments of the system in regard to the character of the tests by which certificates are granted at the end of the school course. Before proceeding further, however, they state and emphasize the three principles laid down by the Indian Universities Commission in paragraph 179 of their report.

(1) The conduct of a school first or other school examination should be regarded as altogether outside the functions of a University.

(2) It would be of great benefit to the Universities if the Government would direct that the matriculation examination should not be accepted as a preliminary or full test for any post in Government service. In cases where the matriculation examination qualifies for admission to a professional examination, the school first examination should be substituted for it.

(3) It would be advantageous if the school first examination could, in the case of those boys who propose to follow a University career, be made a sufficient test of fitness to enter the University. Failing this, the best arrangement would appear to be that the matriculation candidate should pass in certain subjects in the school first examination, and be examined by the University with regard to any further requirements that may be deemed necessary.

26. The value of external examination cannot be overvalued. It was before the teacher a definite aim and it maintains a standard; but the debate can often suddenly overshadow instruction, and the standard is necessarily narrow and in view of the large numbers that have to be examined and cost cannot shift to more examination achievement, without regard to mental development or general growth of character. On the other hand the drawbacks of external examination are becoming more generally apparent, and attention was prominently drawn to them in the Report of the Committee on Examinations in Secondary Schools in England. They feel, especially in India, that they eliminate the inspecting and teaching staff as factors in the system, that they impose all responsibility upon a body untrained but little (if at all) with the schools connected, that they rely upon written papers, which afford no measuring test of intellect, so test at all of character or general ability, and that they encourage cram.

27. A serious aim of external and internal examination is applied. The Government of India consider that, in the case of a school recognized as qualified to present candidates for a school leaving certificate, a record should be kept of the progress and conduct of each pupil in the highest classes of the school, and that the inspecting officer should enter his remarks upon these records at his visits and thus obtain some acquaintance with the career of each candidate during the two or three years before examination. These records, together with the marks obtained by pupils at school tests, would be valuable and would supplement a test conducted partly through written papers on the more important aspects of instruction, but also orally and with regard to the pupil's past career. The school examination would be conducted by the inspecting officer with members of the staff. A large increase in the superior teaching staff would be required to work a system of this kind and adequate would be necessary to protect teachers from undue influences; the Government of India are prepared to meet, with such grants as they may be able to afford, the introduction of any such system which may be locally practicable. The school leaving certificate system in Madras and the United Provinces fulfil many of the requirements of the reform in view, but their precise character may not be found altogether suitable in other areas. Some such system, however, as has been sketched above, adapted to local conditions, would, it is believed, be most beneficial and do more than anything else to foster a system under which students would be taught to think for themselves instead of being made to memorize for examination purposes. Next in the importance of the pay and progress of teaching, which must be improved and, over grounds its introduction, this is perhaps the most important reform required in secondary English education.

28. No branch of education at present excites greater public interest than technical and vocational instruction. Considerable progress has been made since 1904. Existing educational institutions have been reorganized and equipped for new courses. Schools, shops, markets in Europe and America have been established. Thanks to the

Technical and Industrial Education.

* School leaving certificate.

generosity of the Tata family, conducted by General Banerjee and from the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, an Indian Institute of Science, designed upon a large scale, has been established at Bangalore; it was thrown open to pupils in 1911. The establishment of a Technological Institute at Bangalore for the chemistry of dye-stuff manufacture and tanning, for textiles and for acids and alkalis, has been sanctioned. Industrial schools have been opened in several provinces. Altogether the number of technical and industrial schools has risen since 1905 from 58 to 110, and the number of pupils from 3,073 to 10,330.

20. The system of technical education suitable abroad is still an trial, and a committee is considering the whole question in England. It is not always easy to arrange suitable courses of study; and study abroad puts the pupils at a disadvantage in securing them from the influence of Indian trade conditions. From the information available it appears that, of 75 students sent abroad, 36 have not returned to India while 14 are at present industrially employed in India.

21. The policy to be pursued in regard to technical and industrial education was discussed at the All-India conference. The Government of India accepts the conclusions of that conference as to the progress which should be made along the lines generally followed hitherto, viz., that—

(1) The Indian Institute of Science, which provides for research, the application of new processes and the production of thoroughly trained managers, should be developed, as opportunity offers, and should eventually be a complete faculty of pure and applied science.

(2) The larger practical institutions, which attract students from different parts of India, and afford instruction in practical methods of manufacturing and engineering, should in the first instance specialise along lines developing on local industries—a plan which will prevent overlapping and make for economy. Subsequently, as industrial time and the demand for managers and technical men, other and more varied courses may be found necessary.

(3) The larger industrial schools, as now existing institutions, each of the schools of art as have an industrial basis, the art schools in Bengal, and trade schools generally, should be progressively directed toward such industries as exist in the localities where the institutions are situated.

22. The question has arisen as to how far educational institutions should develop on commercial lines. It has been decided that when educational institutions should in no case be purely commercial in character, in certain cases instruction in industrial subjects may be supplemented by practical training in workshops where the application of new processes needs to be demonstrated. In certain cases, also, it will be necessary to purchase and maintain experimental plant for demonstrating the advantages of new machinery or new processes, and for ascertaining the facts of production.

23. Quite recently Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. de V. Ashmore, R.E., principal of the Chomley College, Bangalore, and Mr. T. S. Davies, principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, were deputed to enquire how technical institutions can be brought into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India. Their report contains many suggestions which are under consideration, and emphasises the necessity of studying the demand for technically-trained men, of extending Indian capital to industrial enterprise and of supplementing tuition at colleges by a period of apprenticeship. It also indicates that, while the field of employment as apprentices in the big book industry is at present limited, the outlook for Indians is generally hopeful, provided the necessary preliminary practical training is fully obtained.

24. There are four Government schools of art in India with some 1,200 pupils, of which two are mainly industrial schools or schools of design. Interesting developments are the rate at the Calcutta Institution of a new school of Indian painting, which combines Indian treatment of subjects with western technique, and the foundation of an industrial branch in the institution at Bombay. But much remains to be done in connection with the indigenous art industries. The matter requires careful expert consideration. The Government of India will co-operate with local Governments on the subject and for the present intend themselves with extending the importance and industry of preserving for, and in, India essentially increased production of the products of its ancient and modern art and crafts. The understanding and appreciation of modern art work in Europe and America is creating good specimens in collecting volumes into the public collection of these countries.

25. The relation of museums to the educational system of India was discussed at the Conference held at Delhi in July 1901. Much valuable work has been done by the ethnological and geological sections of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, which are now equipped on modern lines. The archaeological section of the same museum has recently been reorganised under the direction of Mr. Henshaw, Director-General of Archaeology. In previous years Bengal has done the most of the good work in the right direction, but in the case of such local museums there is need of better equipment and a stronger staff. One of the most urgent needs in India is an ethnographic museum under scientific management designed to illustrate Indian civilization in its varied phases. Otherwise students in the future will be compelled to visit the museums of Paris, Berlin, Munich and other places in order to study ethnology, which should directly be studied here or in India. The Government of India will extend expert advice on the subject, as is present advised they are inclined to favour the formation of a museum of Indian arts and ethnography at Delhi. Their expert advice, though some overlapping is inevitable, is to develop local museums with special regard to local history and in accordance with matters of general interest in Imperial museums. How to make museums more useful educationally and more generally as agencies for the dissemination of educational authorities is a matter on which they have addressed local Governments.

26. The present scheme of agricultural education originated under Lord Curzon's government and is, in fact, only seven years old. Prior to the year 1895, there was no special institutions for the training of teaching and such education, as was then imparted in agriculture, was represented by two colleges and three schools, in a more or less

- Agricultural education.

43. There has recently been a revolution in secondary education. Nine years ago there were ten colleges with less than 400 students, and Government spent less than Rs. 1,000 upon these institutions. At the present time there are 28 institutions, five of which are under the management of Government. The expenditure is now Rs. 12,000. The standard of education in the majority of these institutions is not, however, high, and the instruction given in these programs has served rather to demoralize and business classes rather than for the solution of business itself. A project for a secondary college of a more advanced type in Bombay has been mentioned and the Government of India are considering the question of making arrangements for organized study of the scientific and social scientific problems in India.

44. Good work, which the Government of India desire to acknowledge, has been done under conditions of difficulty by the Indian universities; and by means created by the University Act of 1904 has had beneficial results; but the condition of university education is still far from satisfactory, in regard to residential arrangements, control, the nature of study and the system of examination. The Government of India have accordingly again reviewed the whole question of university education.

45. It is important to distinguish clearly as the one hand the Indian university, on the other hand, in which several colleges of approximately equal standing are grouped together as a university—and on the other hand the existing university of the Indian type, which in its constitution was merely an examining body, and although limited as regards the size of its operations by the Act of 1904 has not been able to meet upon an identity of standard in the various countries subjected to it. The former of these types has in the past enjoyed some popularity in the United Kingdom, but after experience it has been largely abandoned there; and the existing colleges which were grouped together have for the most part become separate teaching institutions, without power of coordination with other institutions at a distance. At present there are only five Indian universities for 143 arts and professional colleges in British India besides several institutions in Native States. The day is probably far distant when India will be able to compare standing with the existing university. But it is necessary to select the open ones which the existing universities have created by securing in the first instance a separate university for each of the leading provinces in India and secondly to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with the best scientific opinion as to the right road in educational efficiency. The Government of India have decided to meet a meeting and educational University at Darjeeling and they are prepared to maintain under various conditions the establishment of similar universities at Aligarh and Benares and elsewhere as occasion may demand. They also contemplate the establishment of universities at Bangalore, Poona and Nagpur. It may be possible hereafter to mention the Government have local teaching universities, with power to confer degrees upon their own students, in those colleges which have shown the capacity to attain standards of a distance and have attained the requisite standard of efficiency. Only two experiments will be tried out which type or types of universities are best suited to the different parts of India.

46. Simultaneously the Government of India desire to see teaching facilities developed at the seats of the existing universities and separate institutions, in order to promote higher study and create an atmosphere from which students will acquire good social, moral and intellectual influences. They have already given grants and hope to give further grants hereafter in these seats. They trust that such university will soon build up a wider university library, centrally located, and that higher studies in India will soon enjoy all the external conditions of such work in the west.

47. In order to free the universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges, the Government of India are disposed to think it desirable for provinces where this is not already the case to place the preliminary recognition of schools for purposes of granting candidates for matriculation in the hands of the local Government and to make of Native States of the Empire autonomous while leaving to the universities the power of selection from schools as recognized. The universities have an authority for issuing not the small and in most provinces already relies entirely on the departments of public instruction, which since 1904 the agency responsible to inspect schools. As teaching and residential universities are developed, the problem will become even more complex than it is at present. The question of amending the University Act will be repeatedly considered.

48. The Government of India hope that by these developments a great impetus will be given to higher studies throughout India and that Indian students of the future will be better equipped for the battle of life than the students of the present generation.

49. The chief college advances in popularity. In developing character and imparting ideas of character. They are also serving well the purpose for which they were founded. They are also attracting steadily increasing intellectual efficiency, on the Government postgraduate courses. Last year the whole worked satisfactorily and there is now a movement on foot to the system of a university for those who are fitted the chief colleges.

50. The great disadvantages of sending their children to England to be educated away from their own country are the most important. These are being realized by Indian parents. The Government of India have been approached recently from more than one quarter in connection with a project to establish in India a thoroughly efficient school staffed entirely by Europeans and conducted upon the best modern European lines for the sons of those persons who are able to pay high fees. No such project is yet before them but the Government of India think it is necessary to express their sympathy and should without delay be forthcoming will be glad to assist in working out a practical scheme.

51. Few reforms are more urgently needed than the extension and the improvement of the training of teachers, for both primary and secondary schools in all subjects including the study of the history of the Indian people, science and natural science. The object now steadily to keep in view that eventually under modern systems of education no teacher should be allowed

in total without a certificate that he is qualified to do so. There are at present 11 colleges and other institutions for the instruction of those who will teach through the medium of English; these contain nearly 1,400 students under training. There are 600 schools at present for the training of vernacular (mainly primary) teachers; and their students number over 11,000. The income of these institutions was in two parts. The number of teachers turned out from these institutions does not meet the existing demand and it is obligatory (especially in view of the prospects of a rapid expansion of education in the near future) that the Government of India desire Local Governments to encourage their students for training teachers of all grades and to encourage them to do so as to provide for the great expansion which may be expected, especially in primary education.

22. As regards training colleges for secondary schools some experience has been gained. But the Government of India are conscious that the subject is one in which a free interchange of ideas based on the success or failure of experiment is desirable. The best use for a training school and the relation between it and the college; the number of students in the college for which the training school can afford facilities of demonstration without losing its character as a school institution; the nature of, and the most suitable methods of procedure in, personal work; the relative importance of methodology and of psychology study; the best treatment of educational history; the extent to which it is desirable and practicable to include courses in subject matter in the scheme of training, especially courses in new subjects such as moral training and experimental science; the points in which a system of training for graduates should differ from one for non-graduates; the degree in which the body working a diploma in teaching should have the word on the college records of the student's work—these and other kindred questions indicate that the instructors in training colleges in different parts of India should keep in touch with each other and constantly criticize the most useful developments in the work. Views made by selected members of the staff of one college to other institutions and the power of far-flung studies would seem especially likely to lead to useful results in this branch of education.

23. The Government of India have for some time had under consideration the improvement of the pay and prospects of the educational services in India, Provincial and Subordinate. They have drawn up proposals in regard to the first two services and approved some schemes forwarded by Local Governments in regard to the last, when it was decided to appoint a Royal Commission on the Public Services of India. The Government of India recognize that improvement in the position of all the educational services is required, so as to attract fresh men to its increasing numbers, and while having questions of range raised for the consideration of the Commission are circulating select proposals for the improvement of the position of these services. They attach the greatest importance to the problem for the old age of teachers, either by pension or provident fund. Teachers in Government institutions and, in some cases, teachers in schools managed by local bodies are eligible for these privileges. But it is necessary to extend the provision to the case of board and municipal schools and still more in the case of teachers of privately managed schools, for the great majority of whom no such system exists. It is not possible to have a healthy moral atmosphere in any school, primary or secondary, or in any college where the teacher is discontented and anxious about the future. The Governor-General in Council desires that due provision for teachers in their old age should be made with the least possible delay. Local Governments have already been addressed upon this subject.

24. The debility state of the education of the domestic community has long been remarked. Many suggestions have from time to time been made for its improvement. An influential committee, presided over by Sir Robert Laithwaite, is now collecting funds for the schools of all denominations except Roman Catholic schools. As in the case of secondary English education and for similar reasons the policy has been, and it is only on private enterprise guided by inspection and aided by grants from public funds. The Government of India have never had any intention of changing their policy. But in order to discuss the whole question and to obtain definite practical suggestions of reform they assembled an influential conference on Hindu Education.

25. The recommendations of the conference were summarized for meeting. The Government of India are prepared to accept at once the view that the most urgent needs are the education of those children who are not at present attended and the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers. They are also disposed to regard favorably the proposal to erect a training college of Bengalis with arts and science classes for graduate courses attached to it. They recognize that grants-in-aid must be given in future on a more liberal scale and under a more elastic system. They will recommend to Local Governments the grant of a greater number of scholarships to study abroad. The proposals to re-organize the schools, to introduce training certificates, to include in courses of instruction general hygiene and physiology, general instruction in languages and the study of the human body, and the several other detailed proposals of the conference will be carefully considered in the light of the opinions of Local Governments when they have been received.

26. The suggestion was put forward and largely supported at the conference that European education should be continued under the Government of India. This suggestion cannot be accepted. Apart from the fact that discontinuation is the accepted policy of Government, the course of the discussion at the conference showed how different were the conditions of life of members of the domestic community in different parts of India, and how these differences necessarily reacted on their educational requirements. The Government of India are satisfied that although some difficulties might be removed, more would be created, by discontinuation.

27. The figures and general remarks contained in this Resolution are correct and applicable to all races and religions in India, but the special needs of the Mohammedan and the Hindu communities in which they have been met demand special mention. The last nine years have witnessed a remarkable awakening on the part of this community in the advantages of modern education. Within this period the number of Mohammedan pupils has increased by approximately 50 per cent and now stands at nearly a million, and a half. The total Mohammedan population of India is now 27,403,868 souls. The number of school secondary students was 187 per cent of those of a school-going age. Still more remarkable has been the increase of Mohammedan pupils in higher institutions, the numbers of Mohammedan graduates being in the

area found increased by nearly 50 percent. But, while in primary institutions the number of Mohammedan boys actually passed the proportion of children of all races and creeds in India, in the number of higher education views, the results remain well below that proportion notwithstanding the large relative increase. The facilities offered to Mohammedans vary in different provinces but generally take the form of special institutions, such as madrasas, hostels, scholarships and special bursaries. The introduction of single communal rooms into schools has gone far to spread elementary education amongst Mohammedans in certain parts of India. The whole question of Mohammedan education, which was specially treated by the Commission of 1904, is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

48. The Government of India attach great importance to the cultivation and improvement of original studies. There is increasing interest throughout India in her ancient civilisation, and it is necessary to encourage that attraction with the help of the modern methods of research and in relation to modern ideas. A conference of distinguished orientalist held at Delhi in July 1911 recommended the establishment of a central research institute on lines somewhat similar to those of *École Française d'Extrême Orient* at Hanoi. The question was discussed whether research could efficiently be carried on at the existing universities; and the opinion predominated that it would be difficult to secure the appropriate atmosphere of original study in those institutions as at present constituted, that it was desirable to have a new institution wherein working on different branches of the Indian subjects which comprises materials and that for reasons of economy it was preferable to start with one institute well equipped and possessing a first-class library. The Government of India are inclined to adopt this view and to agree with the conference that the central institute should not be isolated, that it should be open to students from all parts of India, and that it should as far as possible co-ordinate its activities with those of the universities of India and different kinds of libraries. The object of the institute as apart from research is to provide Indians highly trained in original work who will enable schools of Indian history and archaeology to be founded hereafter proper scholarly reference of manuscripts, develop museum and build up research in universities and colleges of the different provinces. Another object is to attract in the course of time students and teachers of eminence to the institute and so to promote in the hands of the highest scholarship of both the old and the new school of research throughout India. But before formulating a definite scheme the Government in Council desire to consult Local Governments.

49. While making provision for scholarship so as to ensure that the conference drew attention to the necessity of maintaining seriously the ancient and indigenous systems of education. The world of scholarship, they thought, would suffer irreparable loss if the old type of *griha* and *mafi* were to desert before their profound knowledge of their subjects had been made available to the world and encouragement rather than reform was needed to prevent such an scholastic result. Certain proposals for encouragement were made at the conference, viz.:-

- (a) grants to Sanskrit colleges, madrasas, *shiksha*, *shiksha*, *shiksha*, *shiksha*, *shiksha* and other indigenous institutions in order to secure better salaries for teachers and to enable students by fellowships or scholarships to carry their education to the highest point possible;
- (b) the appointment of specially qualified inspectors in orientalist;
- (c) the provision of posts for highly trained students and masters;
- (d) the grant of money rewards for original work.

The Government of India hope to see the adoption of measures that are practicable for the maintenance and furtherance of the ancient indigenous systems of learning and have called for proposals from the Local Governments in this end.

50. The functions of local bodies in regard to education generally and their relation with the Government of India. It is clear that a comprehensive system as to be introduced expert advice and control will be needed at every step. The Government of India propose to examine in consultation with Local Governments the expediency for education in such persons and the readiness for expenditure. A suggestion has been made that the director of public instruction should be *ex-officio* secretary to Government. The Government of India agreeing with the great importance of the secretariat offices, but they consider it necessary that the director of public instruction should have regular access to the head of the administration or the member in charge of the portfolio of education. The Government of India wish generally to allow in the full the support and enthusiasm of district officers and local bodies in the expansion and improvement of primary education, but the large schemes which are now in various stages, must be prepared with the cooperation and under the advice of experts. A considerable strengthening of the services respecting such, including the appointment of specialists in science, orientalist, etc., may be found necessary in most provinces. In Madras an experiment of public instruction to prepare the scheme of expansion and improvement in that province, and the Government of India will be glad to see a similar arrangement in all the major provinces should the Local Governments desire it.

51. In the resolution of 1904 it was stated that arrangements would be made for periodical meetings of the directors of public instruction in order that they might compare their experience of the results of different methods of work and discuss matters of special interest and they are encouraged that periodical meetings of directors will be of great value. While directors get into touch with their ideas and gain the benefit of experience obtained in other provinces, reports by way of the advantages of studying experiments all over India on the spot, and in a letter of the 10th July 1911, they invited Local Governments to arrange that persons of wide and thorough knowledge and experience of subjects should visit institutions outside the province where they are posted, with a view to enlarging their experience.

62. Such as broad outline and the present outlook and the proposed policy for the near future of the Government of India. The main principles of this policy were forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State on the 24th September 1912, and parts of it have already been mentioned. It was, however, deemed convenient to defer the publication of a resolution until the whole field could be surveyed. This has now been done. The Government General in Council regards that the growing needs of the Indian people which is interested in education will join in establishing, under the guidance and with the help of Government, these quickening system of education which the best minds in India are now recognizing and on which the prospects of the rising generation depend. It speaks with confidence to wealthy classes throughout India to give of their abundance to the cause of education. In the foundation of universities, the building of hostels, schools, colleges, laboratories, grammar, swimming baths, the provision of playgrounds and other structural improvements; in furthering the cause of modern scientific studies and especially of technical education; in gifts of prizes and equipment, the advancement of studies and fellowships, and the provision for research of every kind there is a wide field and a noble opportunity for the exercise on modern lines of that charity and benevolence for which India has been renowned from ancient times.

Port St. George, February 11, 1913.

No. 56.—Is the table showing the various officers in "Superior Service", etc., appended to article 2 of the Public Service Notification, published on pages 125 to 128 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 21st May 1912, under the head "F. S. B. Akbar and Customs Department," against item (c) appearing under Customs Department, the following shall be entered in the remarks column:—

"Preventive officers in the Madras Customs House need not join Test. No. a second vernacular language."

In the footnote numbered (4) relating to "F. S. B. Akbar and Customs Department," the following shall be inserted between the words "employed in clerks" and the words "as their are vacancies":—

"or as Preventive officers in the Madras Customs House."

I. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege leave granted to M. R. S. K. Krishnaswami, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Orpore Range, in the Director's notification to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th February 1912, is extended by one month.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th February 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

M. R. S. K. Krishnaswami, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palani Range, writing in the Palani Range, to act as Sub-assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirupur Range, vide M. R. S. K. N. Krishnaswami, Alwar, on other duty or until further order—to join as relief by M. R. S. A. Thevarathas Aggar.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th February 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

NOTIFICATION.

In the list of Vernacular text-books for the European High School and Colebrook's Examination of 1913, published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th February 1913, for "Third Essay Booklets, Seventh Reader by T. Chinnayyanar Mudaliar" read "Third Essay Booklets, Seventh Reader by T. Chinnayyanar Mudaliar" and "Third Essay Booklets, Seventh Reader by T. Chinnayyanar Mudaliar" read "Third Essay Booklets, Seventh Reader by T. Chinnayyanar Mudaliar".

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd March 1913.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' AND SUPERVISORS' TESTS.

The Director of Public Instruction hereby notifies that the Sub-Assistants' and Supervisors' Tests will be held on the 25th and 26th April 1913, at the undersigned's address:—

Candidates.		Superintendents.	
1. History ..	..	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary.	Do.
2. Telugu ..	..	Do.	Do.
3. Oriya ..	..	Do.	Do.
4. Odia ..	..	Do.	Do.
5. Sanskrit ..	..	Do.	Do.
6. English ..	..	Do.	Do.
7. Gujarati ..	..	Do.	Do.
8. Madras ..	..	Do.	Do.

Centre	Superintendent
8. Madras	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras.
12. Mangalore	Do. do South Canara.
13. Tanjore	Do. do Tanjore.
14. Rangoon	Do. do Calcutta.
15. Rangoon	Headmaster, Government Training School, Calcutta.
16. Tanjore	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore.
17. Yangon	Do. do Yangon.

5. The tests will be held in the buildings occupied by the Government Training Schools for Madras in all the centres except Madras, Calcutta and Madras where they will be held in the institutions named against each:—

Centre	Institution
1. Madras	Madras College.
2. Calcutta	Meerut High School, Calcutta.
3. Madras	Government Technical Institute, Madras.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 24th February 1913.

A. G. DOCKRE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1913.

Notes.

Test-books in English.

Curriculum.

In the list of test-books in English, of which a detailed knowledge will not be required, published in Part I-B of the *Port St. George's Gazette*, is the name of the 1908 January 1913 and the 1912 and 1911, February 1913, at pages 41, 42 and 50, respectively:—

For "Washington Irving: England's Rural Life (Blackie)", and "Washington Irving: England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs (Blackie's English Tests edited by W. H. D. Ross, LL.B.)."

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th February 1913.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADAGASCAR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1913.

Curriculum.

In the list of test-books in English of which a detailed knowledge will not be required:—

For "Washington Irving: England's Rural Life (Blackie)", and "Washington Irving: England's Rural Life and Christmas Customs (Blackie's English Tests edited by W. H. D. Ross, LL.B.)."

Sainte Rose, 15th February 1913.

F. DEWESLEY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1913.

Notice to Candidates regarding Hall Tickets.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Sainte Rose as or after the dates specified below:—

Examination.	Dates when hall tickets will be issued.
Matriculation examination	From 17th March 1913.
Intermediate examination	Do.
B.A. Degree examination (old by-law)	From 1st April 1913.

Books of Institutions at Madras who may wish to be furnished with the hall tickets of their pupils and students are requested to forward to this office, in the case of the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examination in Arts on or after Monday the 17th March 1913, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examination (New Regulations) on or about the 1st April, a list showing the names of candidates in full arranged in alphabetical order. In the case of the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations, the list of names should also be arranged respectively under the different second languages and the different groups tables by the candidates.

Candidates for all the other University examinations to be held at Madras may obtain their hall tickets at the Sainte Rose a week before the dates of commencement of those examinations.

3. Candidates for the Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations who are to be examined at centres other than Madras must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of their respective centres.

Sainte Rose, 20th February 1913.

F. DEWESLEY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS, 1913.

The usual bi-annual examinations will be held at Madras or in the suburbs on or about the 1st July 1913. Except by special provision, examinations in the provinces will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors.

II. Law and Veterinary test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Customs Magistrates.

IV. Veterinary tests for—

(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.

(2) Educational and Medical officers.

(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrate.

(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.

(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.

(6) High Proficiency and Honours.

V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:—

Name and address; designation, if any; language and test in which to be examined; appointment for which applicant desires to qualify.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applicants should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

All other applications should reach the undersigned by 30th April 1913.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 for each examination in the remuneration of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest Treasury or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The receipt should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct, but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fee paid for admission to any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.

6. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. In very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the dates given above will be strictly adhered to.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chapeau,
Madras, 26th February 1913.

J. W. GREATHOUSE,
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE EAST, AFRICA AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1913.

The President, Board of Examiners, desires that the next Examination of officers of the East, Africa and Customs Department will be held on Tuesday, the 1st July 1913, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the several Special Test Notifications published in the Port St. George Gazette of the 4th September 1912, Part I, pages 1605 to 1615:—

(1) Bombay.	(7) Calcutta.	(13) Trichinopoly.
(2) Bhopal.	(8) Madras.	(14) Unao-wally Budge.
(3) Calcutta.	(9) Nagpur.	(15) Yveling.
(4) Coimbatore.	(10) Nellore.	(16) White.

8. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, as so in reach the Office of the Board of Examiners on or before the 30th April, 1913; after which date no applications will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be legibly written and the marks to which they are entitled should be noted.

9. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Assistant Commissioners.

10. The prescribed fee of Rs. 3 for each test, or branch of a test except Tests I-IV and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

11. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid registered and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—

[Applicants for admission to the Special Test Examination for Officers of the East, Africa and Customs Department, July 1913.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chapeau, Madras

NOTE—Candidates anxious to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post-card in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Unofficially-stamped copies will be rejected.

12. Candidates for Test E should state whether the examinations in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional languages in their University Baccalaureate or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the results of the Tests E, G and H, is asked a candidate wishes to be entered should be clearly given. Applications defective in any particular will be rejected, and if they are not recommended with the evidence supplied, as so to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(1) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(2) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 26th June 1913, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;
- (b) a health certificate from a Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;
- (c) his University diploma or certificate;
- (d) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
- (e) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;
- (f) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(3) PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION CLASS.

(a) Civil Candidates.

(1) Candidates must be either holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates awarded by the Principal of the College or satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 26th June 1913.

(2) Newly candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 50, admissions will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission in the 3 which will under no circumstances be returned. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Tuesday, the 26th May 1913.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

- (a) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;
- (b) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years, one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;
- (c) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Professional Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full, with address, father's name, and school or college attended.	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian.	Date of birth.	Place and religion.	The year in which the applicant completed his secondary school education, or passed the Matriculation examination, or the University Entrance Examination.	Register number in the Public Works Department, or the name of the Government Engineering and Technical College, or the name of the Government Engineering and Technical Institute.	Kind of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date

Signature of candidate

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(1) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

(2) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 26th June 1913, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

- (a) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;
- (b) a health certificate from a Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;
- (c) his University certificate;
- (d) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
- (e) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;
- (f) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(3) Military Candidates.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, on the number of 500, be admitted to the college on Monday, the 26th June 1913. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have produced a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers, and under 26 years of age on the 26th June 1913. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications in F.A.P. II. 1743 will be received by the Principal up to Tuesday the 26th May 1913. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding officer to the Principal, and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate—

* Certificate of age must be a detailed birth certificate with the date of the entry correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on a printed form, paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

- (a) extract from regimental doctor's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- (b) extract from company doctor's book for the preceding two years;
- (c) statement of the trade balance by the candidate before enlistment;
- (d) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer at the following time:—

I testify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that he is fit for my duty as an agent in post and he has no chronic constitutional diseases or disabling infirmities, affecting him, or likely to do so, for another year, and as an Upper Subaltern in the Public Works Department.

Name.

Designation.

The selected candidates shall join the college on Monday, the 29th June 1913, and bring with them—

- (a) a descriptive roll;
- (b) the record of service;
- (c) a last pay certificate;
- (d) last return and booking certificate;
- (e) a certified list of clothing and accessories in their possession when quitting their regiment, page 55 and 57 respectively, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., as being their property to proceed to India;
- (f) a certificate of the college, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., as being their property to proceed to India.

When not furnished with earnings to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect and they shall then receive travelling allowances at the rate of one anna per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

The selected candidates shall join the Presidency Subalterns class. Probationers who fail to pass the examination held at the end of the second year shall at once revert to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subalterns class as regular students.

College of Engineering, Ceylon,
29th February 1913.

W. R. JAMES,
Principal.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

CANCELLMENT OF NOTICE.

The notice which appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th and 16th February 1913, pages 55 and 57 respectively concerning the Subalterns Agent Scholarship is hereby cancelled as there will be no scholarship vacant in 1913-14.

The Presidency College, Madras,
29th March 1913.

E. W. MIDDLEBAST,
Prin. Principal.

THE LAST EXAMINATION PAPER FOR 1913.

1. The above prize will be awarded to the best essay on the following subject:—

The conditions favouring the growth of a National Literature.

2. Competitors must have been regular students of the fourth year class at the Presidency College during the whole of the academic year July 1912 to April 1913.

3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap paper and on one side of the paper only.

4. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—

"I hereby declare that in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any book, nor, have I referred to any works other than those mentioned below."

5. The essay must reach the Principal before the 1st July 1913.

The Presidency College, Madras,
16th February 1913.

E. W. MIDDLEBAST,
Prin. Principal.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vinayapattin Mahamandala Range (formerly known as Rajahmundry Mahamandala Range), has been removed to Vinayapattin.

All communications intended to be sent to this office should be addressed in future to Vinayapattin instead of to Rajahmundry.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Vinayapattin Mahamandala Range, Vinayapattin,
16th February 1913.

MUHAMMAD ABDUS SALAM,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mahamandala
School

TACHAUER

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Demonstrators (two or three) in the Physical Laboratory at the Frederick College. The appointments are for one year, salary Rs. 25 a month; work commencing on the 1st June. Preference will be given to applicants holding permanent appointments elsewhere, who can get leave of absence for a year. The Demonstrators appointed will have time and opportunity for laboratory work of their own.

The Presidency College, Madras,
13th February 1912.

R. W. MIDDLEMAST,
As. General

ARCHITECTS are invited from experienced and trained Talaga housing technicians, for the post of additional regional architect, Karsel district, on a salary of Rs. 35 per month. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the President, District Board, Karsel, not later than the 15th March 1952.

Agnew District Board's Office,
19th February 1918.

E. S. LLOYD,
President, District Board

Wanted: from about the beginning of July 1913, three qualified Indian school teachers who are at least matriculates on Rs. 20—25, Rs. 25—30 and Rs. 30—35 per mensem respectively for the High-mountain section of EIC and IV Classes of the I Form of the Maximal High School, Talagang, Akyong, during one year, qualifications, etc., should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him before the 1st May 1913.

Wanted a Mathematician, B.A., L.T., having knowledge of Telugu for the Second Assistant's place in the Municipal High School, Bellary, on a salary of Rs. 65-4-0. The post is temporarily vacant for the present but will soon be a permanent one. Applicants already in service having High School experience in teaching will be preferred. The applicants should state their age and submit the application before the end of this month.

Municipal Councillor's Office, Bellary,
18th February 1953.

M. GOBALASWAMI MUDALIAM,
Chennai

Appointments are invited from trained Young Matriculates for the post of Headmaster, Board Hindu Elementary School, Puthianda, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 15th March 1935. The place is at present vacant but it is likely to fill soon.

Mrs. Tish Reed's Obit.,
18th February 2018

V. JAGADESWARA MUDALIYAN,
President

Applicants are invited from trained and fully qualified Secondary Grade teachers (Tamil and Telugu) for posting arguments on Sa. 20 per annum in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Bangalore. Applicants should be under 35 years of age unless they are already in Government service.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th March 1953 and they should be submitted through the hands of the Institution in which the teachers are employed.

Teachers' College, ⁴aid sept,
5th February 1913.

H. A. DUNCAN,
President

Applicants are tested from duly qualified and reliable candidates for the post of Librarian in this College. The appointment is temporary for five years, but there is every prospect of its becoming permanently vacant eventually. The pay of the post is Rs. 40-0-0. Men with experience of library work will be preferred.

Agricultural College, Coimbatore,
25th February 1938.

E. C. WOOD,
Freeport



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OR

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MAHAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

[Price, 1 anna.]

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in September and October 1912, and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

Rank.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Grades of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
CERTIFICATE GRADE.				
SECOND CLASS.				
519	A. Vaidyanatha Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908	.. Tirupattur.
518	T. S. Rajagopala Aiyar.	Government Training School, Chidambaram.	1908	.. Do.
508	P. Raja Rao ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1910	.. Mangalore.
501	P. S. Kama ..	Do .. do.	1902	.. Do.
505	V. S. Varada Aiyar ..	Art Industrial Training School, Mysore.	1909	.. Villupuram.
503	K. Balasubrahmanyam.	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909	.. Do.
494	C. S. Ranganatha Aiyar	Teachers' College, Sankarpet ..	1909	.. Do.
485	K. V. Mahadevan ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1910	.. Do.
479	G. K. Rameswami Aiyar.	A.M. Training Institution, Ponnasala.	1909	.. Do.
497	S. Ramaswami ..	Government Training College, Kanyakumari.	1908	.. Serkhanpur.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
FIRST CLASS.				
500	T. Anantha ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1910	.. Mangalore.
509	K. Manjanna Shastri ..	Do.	1909	.. Do.
470	K. Rama ..	Do.	1908	.. Do.
471	Jambhanna Shastri ..	Government Training School, Serkhanpur.	1909	.. Serkhanpur.

No. 101.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Order of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.				
SECOND CLASS.				
473	S. Senevandi ..	St. John's Training School for Mothers, Madras.	1920	Madras.
474	P. Matha Mary ..	A.M. Training School for Mothers, Madras.	1920	Do.
475	S. Kottandarama Alper ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1920	Tirupattur.
476	I. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
477	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
478	L. Sriharan Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
479	H. G. Paul ..	Union Mission Training School, Bangalore.	1920	Do.
480	G. Govinda Rao ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1920	Do.
481	S. V. Venkateswara Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
482	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
483	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
484	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
485	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
486	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
487	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
488	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
489	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
490	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
491	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
492	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
493	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
494	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
495	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
496	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
497	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
498	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
499	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
500	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
501	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
502	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
503	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
504	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
505	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
506	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
507	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
508	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
509	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
510	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
511	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
512	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
513	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
514	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
515	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
516	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
517	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
518	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
519	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
520	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
521	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
522	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.
523	V. Subrahmanyam Alper ..	Do. do.	1920	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution where trained.	Year of passing the Principal examination.	Course of instruction.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.				
SECOND CLASS—cont.				
925	T. D. Vincent ..	R. L. M. Training School, Tanquer- bar.	1909	.. Village.
926	Chinnestam Pálal ..	Government Training School, Villaputur.	1909	.. Do.
925	J. Fawcett ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
926	R. Vellurathen ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
927	M. Selvarasa Rao ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
928	C. Joseph ..	Union Mission Training School, Karpal.	1909	.. Do.
928	S. Davidaraj ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
929	Asat. Isaac ..	Union Mission Training School, Arakan.	1910	.. Do.
931	C. Mahadeva Sastri ..	Government Training School, Villaputur.	1909	.. Do.
932	S. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
933	K. Chelabaga Modall- yer.	Do.	do.	.. Do.
934	S. Venkateswara Aiyar ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
935	K. U. Sannamudaran Pillai.	Do.	do.	.. Do.
936	V. Mahes. Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1908	.. Do.
937	M. B. Arundelham Pillai.	Government Training School, Villaputur.	1910	.. Do.
938	S. Andiravara Reddi ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
939	K. Subramanyam ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1909	.. Do.
940	O. Kuppasami Nayudu ..	Government Training School, Villaputur.	1910	.. Do.
941	T. Krishnaswamy ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
942	T. K. Arumugam Muthu ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
943	T. Srinivas Rao ..	Government Training School, Cuddalore.	1909	.. Do.
944	Sulph. Akbar ..	Government Mohammedan Train- ing School, Madras.	1912	.. Preceptor.
945	K. Narayana ..	Government Training School, Rajahm.	1909	.. Do.
946	A. Sramdas ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
947	C. Lakshmi Reddi ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
948	J. Venkateswara Reddi ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
949	Karasa Subramanyam ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
950	K. Chenna Reddi ..	Government Training School, Anantapur.	1910	.. Do.
951	Bojagand. Isiah ..	A. M. Training School for Min- isters, Cheruvu.	1909	.. Village.
952	Zachariah Paramesw. T.	Do.	do.	.. Do.
953	D. Vallabhi Anand ..	U. P. C. M. Training School, Rajah- m.	1909	.. Do.
954	Ganes. Aiyar Paul ..	A. E. Training School for Minis- ters, Chittoor.	1910	.. Do.
955	Gandhi. Pethu ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1909	.. Berhampur.
956	Ajitha. Pethu ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
957	Jubhai. Nethu ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
958	Ravuri. Sathu ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
959	G. Chinnappa ..	Government Training School, Villaputur.	1910	.. Do.
960	K. Sri. Kattappa ..	Government Training School, Mannar.	1911	.. Mannar.
961	K. Gundappa ..	Do.	do.	.. Do.
962	Mahamud. Umar ..	Government Mohammedan Train- ing School, Madras.	1909	.. Do.
963	F. Madappa ..	Government Training School, Mannar.	1908	.. Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in September and October 1912.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

No.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Time before which the candidate appears for the final examination.	Grades of previous exam.
TRAINED CANDIDATES					
SECONDARY GRADE.					
354	K. Srinivas Rao ..	Government Training School, Mangalore.	1909 ..	30th October 1912.	Magistrate.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
355	Pandita Dattatraya ..	A. M. Training School for Missionaries, Malabar.	1908 ..	10th March 1913.	Magistrate.
356	L. Sanku Sankararam ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	10th September 1913.	Do.
357	Y. Thevaranjan ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
358	M. Sankarabharathi ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
359	D. Dandabhat ..	Govt. Mission Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	30th March 1913.	Inspector.
360	H. N. Narayanaswami ..	Government Training School, Salem.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
361	K. Perumal Govindan ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
362	T. Sankaradas ..	A. M. Training School for Missionaries, Chittoor.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Chittoor.
363	Shanku Sankarabharathi ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Magistrate.
364	E. Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Magistrate.
365	M. Ananda Rao ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
366	A. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Absent ..	Do.
367	L. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Do.
368	K. Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Magistrate.
369	D. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
370	S. Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1908 ..	30th April 1913.	Villupuram.
371	S. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
372	T. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Do.
373	S. Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
374	A. G. Sankaradas ..	London Mission Training School, Bristol.	1908 ..	12th October 1912.	Proctor.
375	S. Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Do.
376	J. Sankaradas ..	A. M. Training School for Missionaries, Chittoor.	1908 ..	14th April 1913.	Villupuram.
377	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.	Do.
378	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	14th October 1912.	Do.
379	Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Do.
380	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
381	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Do.
382	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Do.
383	Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
384	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
385	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Absent ..	Do.
386	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	30th October 1912.	Do.
387	Sankaradas ..	Government Training School, Mysore.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
388	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
389	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
390	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
391	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
392	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
393	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
394	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.
395	Sankaradas ..	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who have passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1903, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September and October 1912:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Grade of Examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
SECOND CLASS.				
20	G. Manaswami Nageswar.	Government Training School, Salem.	1898	.. Tiruppur.
21	Somasundaram Pillai ..	Government Training School, Villupuram.	1894	.. Villupuram.
22	Baradara Pali ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1890	.. Berhampur.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in September and October 1912:—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution to which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear for the final examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
23	R. P. Arundhanthe Pillai.	Government Training School, Salem.	1904	.. 10th September 1912.	Tiruppur.
24	Asturyani Pandi ..	Government Training School, Berhampur.	1903	.. 15th October 1912.	Berhampur.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 16th February 1913.

J. E. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 93

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

[Part, I. cont.]

SPECIAL TESTS—JANUARY 1913

List of candidates who have passed the Special Tests for Officers of the Saint, ARABIC AND COMING DEPARTMENT held in January 1913:—

Candidate number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
HILLARY.		
2	Harper, A. H.	H, French III (Higher); E in Telugu.
4	Mahalingam Nageswara, V.	Kan Tamil and Telugu.
5	Narasimha, V.	E in Tamil, Telugu and Chuzero.
6	Prakasanna Aiyar, T. S.	Kan Malayalam.
7	Raghavachari, P.	A (Higher).
10	Rama Rao, S.	F (Higher).
11	Singam Charka, H.	Kan Telugu.
12	Sethu Rao, S.	F (Higher).
14	Sahasraiah Aiyar, A. S.	H, French I (Higher).
16	Srinivasulu Aiyar, T. V.	H, French I, II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
17	Thothachari, A. T.	Kan Telugu.
18	Thiruvada Rao, M.	A (Lower).
20	Vasudewa Rao, T.	F (Lower).
KANNADA.		
20	Devi, D.	H, French I & II (Higher).
21	Narayana Rao Nageswara, A.	H, French I (Higher).
26	Nageswara, K. S.	H, French III (Higher).
32	Prakasanna, M. M.	H, French II (Higher).
37	Varadachari, S.	H, French III (Lower).
CALCUTTA.		
28	Abdul Mukerrem	A (Lower); E in Malayalam.
40	Abraham, J. T.	F (Higher).
41	Arundhan Nair, K. U.	Kan Malayalam.
42	Aravind Nair, K. V.	Kan Tamil.
43	Chandra, P.	H, French II (Lower).
47	Gadgil, A. J.	E in Malayalam.
48	Gopala Menon T. U.	Kan Malayalam; G, French II (Lower).
50	Gopala Nair, P.	H, French I (Lower).
51	Gopala Nair, A. V.	Kan Tamil.
52	Gopala, P.	E in Malayalam.
53	Gopinath Nair, N.	Kan Tamil.
54	Gopinath Panikar, P.	G.
55	Johnson, J. P. W.	Kan Malayalam.
56	Krishna Rao, B.	E in (Lower).
59	Lewaga, K. V. H.	Kan Tamil.

Serial number	Name.	Test or tests passed.
CALCUTTA—cont.		
61	Lala, A. A. ..	A (Higher); E in Commerce; F (Higher).
62	Mangappa Marigopar, M. ..	E in Tamil and Malayalam; F (Higher).
63	Muthurathna Aiyar, M. S. ..	G, Branch II (Higher).
64	Pudumaththa Aiyar, T. ..	A (Higher).
65	Parasurama Aiyar, T. A. ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
66	Pill, P. W. ..	E in Malayalam.
67	Rama Nambayar, K. ..	A (Higher).
68	Ramani, K. ..	E in Tamil.
69	Ramaswami, J. G. ..	E in Malayalam.
70	Ramaswami, R. ..	B, Branches II (Higher) & III (Lower).
71	Ramaswami, R. ..	A (Lower).
72	Ramaswami, R. ..	E in Tamil-Malayalam.
73	Ramaswami, R. ..	C.
74	Ramaswami, R. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
75	Ramaswami, R. ..	G, Branches I & II (Lower).
76	Ramaswami, R. ..	E in Malayalam.
COCHIN.		
77	Backler, J. J. ..	E in Telugu.
78	Chariyath, J. H. ..	B, Branch III.
79	Cramer, A. A. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
80	Ingathathil, P. ..	A (Higher); B, Branch III (Lower).
81	Jayar, A. W. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
82	Kanappa, A. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher) & III (Lower).
83	Krishnamoorthy, D. K. ..	F (Higher).
84	Krishnamoorthy, M. ..	E in Tamil.
85	Mahomed Hakeem Ali ..	D, Branch I.
86	Mahomed Aiyar, C. B. ..	B, Branches II & III (Lower); E in Tamil.
87	Mahomed Rao, G. ..	F (Higher).
88	Mahomed, K. S. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu.
89	Mahomed Aiyar, S. V. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
90	Mahomed, K. V. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Telugu.
91	Mahomed, K. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
92	Mahomed, V. ..	C.
93	Mahomed, A. ..	F (Lower).
94	Mahomed, D. ..	E in Commerce.
95	Mahomed, K. ..	E in Telugu.
96	Mahomed, V. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
97	Mahomed, C. B. K. K. ..	F (Higher).
98	Mahomed, A. ..	B, Branch III (Lower).
99	Mahomed, S. ..	E in Tamil.
100	Mahomed, S. ..	A (Lower).
101	Mahomed, A. H. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
CUTTACK.		
102	Burley, H. R. ..	B, Branch II (Higher); E in Tamil.
103	Cramer, V. L. ..	C.
104	Gupta, Aiyar, S. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
105	Krishnamoorthy, T. K. V. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
106	Mahomed, P. M. ..	E in Telugu.
107	Mahomed, S. A. ..	A (Higher).
108	Mahomed, S. ..	F (Higher).
109	Mahomed, P. M. S. V. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
110	Mahomed, P. A. ..	A (Higher); E in Tamil; F (Lower).
111	Mahomed, M. ..	A (Lower); C.
112	Mahomed, Aiyar, K. S. ..	F (Higher).
113	Mahomed, Aiyar, L. P. ..	B, Branch I (Higher); E in Tamil.
114	Mahomed, Aiyar, S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
115	Mahomed, R. ..	B, Branch I & II (Lower).
116	Mahomed, Aiyar, M. R. ..	E in Tamil.
117	Mahomed, Aiyar, T. V. ..	E in Telugu.
118	Mahomed, Aiyar, A. S. ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
119	Mahomed, P. M. V. ..	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
120	Mahomed, K. S. ..	A (Higher).
MADRAS.		
121	Abdul Rahman, S. ..	C.
122	Aiyar, T. S. ..	D, Branch I.
123	Ramaswami, M. ..	C.
124	Rama, S. S. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).

Serial number.	Name.	Foot or hole period.
MADAGASCAR.		
164	Overt, E. D. ..	East Telaga.
165	Arakomara Ayer, R. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); East Tandi.
166	Arakomara Ayer, T. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); F (Higher).
167	Ovala Mahabada Sahib	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
168	Arakomara, S. M. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
169	Mahabada, S. R. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & III (Higher).
170	Arakomara, A. W. ..	G, Branches I (Lower) & II (Higher).
171	Arakomara, S. P. ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher); East Tandi.
172	Arakomara Ayer, V. S. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & III (Higher).
173	Arakomara, S. M. ..	East Tandi.
174	Arakomara, S. M. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher); F (Lower).
175	Mahabada, S. M. ..	B, Branches I (Higher) and III (Lower).
176	Arakomara, V. S. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
177	Arakomara, S. M. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); G; F (Higher).
178	Arakomara, S. M. ..	F (Higher).
179	Arakomara Ayer, F. ..	F (Lower).
180	Arakomara, F. G. ..	East Tandi; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
181	Arakomara, A. J. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher); F (Higher).
182	Arakomara, V. A. ..	C.
183	Arakomara, M. ..	East Tandi.
184	Arakomara, A. P. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
185	Arakomara, A. V. ..	East Tandi and Telaga.
186	Arakomara, D. ..	A (Higher).
187	Arakomara, H. ..	C.
188	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C.
189	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches II & III (Higher).
190	Arakomara, M. F. ..	F (Higher).
191	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C.
192	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Telaga.
193	Arakomara, M. F. ..	F (Higher).
194	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher).
195	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Tandi; F (Higher).
196	Arakomara, M. F. ..	A (Higher); B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); D, Branches I & II.
197	Arakomara, M. F. ..	F (Higher).
198	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branch III (Higher).
199	Arakomara, M. F. ..	A (Lower); F (Higher).
200	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Telaga.
201	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Telaga; F (Higher).
202	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C; East Telaga.
203	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); East Tandi.
204	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branch II (Lower); East Tandi.
NEERATAM.		
205	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branch III.
206	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher); East Tandi.
207	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
208	Arakomara, M. F. ..	F (Lower).
209	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branch II.
210	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C; East Tandi.
211	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Tandi.
212	Arakomara, M. F. ..	A (Lower).
213	Arakomara, M. F. ..	G, Branches I & II (Lower).
214	Arakomara, M. F. ..	D, Branch IV.
215	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
216	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Tandi.
NEELGAR.		
217	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Telaga.
218	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Telaga.
219	Arakomara, M. F. ..	East Tandi.
220	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C; East Tandi; F (Higher).
221	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C; East Tandi and Telaga; F (Higher).
222	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I & III (Lower).
223	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
224	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C; East Telaga.
225	Arakomara, M. F. ..	A (Lower).
226	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I (Higher), II (Lower) & III (Higher).
227	Arakomara, M. F. ..	C.
228	Arakomara, M. F. ..	A (Higher).
229	Arakomara, M. F. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); East Tandi and Telaga.
230	Arakomara, M. F. ..	D, Branches I & II.

Special number	Name.	Notes: trees planted
NELLORE—cont.		
201	Siddappa, V. ..	E in Cactus.
202	Sudhanarayana, A. ..	F (Higher).
203	Sudhanarayana, T. S. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
204	Sudhanarayana, P. S. ..	F (Lower).
205	Sudhanarayana, S. V. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu; F (Higher).

TINNEVERLY BRIDGE.

206	Abdulla Mulla, A. S. ..	E in Tamil.
207	Abdulla Mulla, T. ..	E in Telugu.
208	Abdulla, T. A. ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher).
209	Abdulla, T. A. ..	E in Tamil.
210	Abdulla, T. A. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & III (Higher).
211	Abdulla, T. A. ..	B, Branches I & III (Lower).
212	Abdulla, T. A. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
213	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil & Telugu.
214	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
215	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	A (Higher).
216	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Telugu.
217	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil.
218	Abdulla, C. S. D. ..	A (Higher).
219	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Malayalam.
220	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
221	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
222	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
223	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu.
224	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Higher).

TAKHROPOLY.

225	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Telugu.
226	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
227	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Malayalam; F (Lower).
228	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branches I & III.
229	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Lower).
230	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C, Branch III.
231	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
232	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
233	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	A (Lower).
234	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Lower).
235	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
236	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Higher).
237	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branches I (Higher), & II (Lower).
238	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch II (Lower); E in Tamil.
239	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	A (Higher).
240	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
241	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
242	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branch II (Higher).
243	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branches I & II.

VELLORE.

244	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
245	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	A (Higher).
246	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Higher).
247	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & II (Higher); F (Higher).
248	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
249	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
250	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch III (Lower); E in Tamil and Telugu.
251	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil.
252	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
253	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branch II (Higher).
254	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branches I & II.
255	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.
256	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	A (Higher).
257	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	F (Higher).
258	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & II (Higher).
259	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Telugu.
260	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu; F (Higher).
261	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch I (Higher); F (Higher).

WALLACE.

262	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
263	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C; E in Telugu; F (Higher).
264	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	D, Branches III & IV.
265	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	B, Branch II (Higher); D, Branch III.
266	Abdulla Mulla, P. S. ..	C.

General number	Name.	Tier or tiers passed.
WALTAI River.		
388	Chelagat, E. K.	Y-in Telaga.
389	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
390	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
391	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
392	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
393	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
394	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
395	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
396	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
397	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
398	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
399	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
400	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
401	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
402	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
403	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
404	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
405	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
406	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
407	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
408	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
409	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
410	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
411	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
412	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
413	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
414	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
415	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
416	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
417	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
418	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
419	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
420	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
421	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
422	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
423	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
424	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
425	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
426	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
427	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
428	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
429	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
430	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
431	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
432	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
433	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
434	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
435	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
436	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
437	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
438	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
439	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
440	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
441	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
442	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
443	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
444	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
445	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
446	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
447	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
448	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
449	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
450	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
451	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
452	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
453	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
454	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
455	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
456	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
457	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
458	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
459	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
460	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
461	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
462	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
463	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
464	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
465	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
466	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
467	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
468	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
469	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
470	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
471	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
472	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
473	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
474	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
475	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
476	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
477	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
478	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
479	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
480	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
481	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
482	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
483	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
484	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
485	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
486	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
487	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
488	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
489	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
490	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
491	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
492	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
493	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
494	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
495	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
496	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
497	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
498	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
499	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.
500	Chenopio, K. A.	E-in Telaga.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
11th February 1912.

J. W. GREATORIX,
Secretary.



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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATIONS.

Notes.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

- I. M.R. Ry. Sankari Rao Mar Rao, Sub Registrar of Tirunagargalam (Madras district) as leave to Registrar (Tiruchinopoly district).
- M.R. Ry. Arjuna Sankaran Rao from Uppilayapuram (Tiruchinopoly district) to Tirunagargalam (Madras district).
- M.R. Ry. Talarum Subbarao Rao from Muckapur (Chidambaram-Kannad district) to Uppilayapuram (Tiruchinopoly district).
- M.R. Ry. Suresh Sankaran, Sub-Registrar of Kangandi (North Arcot district), as leave, to Muckapur (Chidambaram-Kannad district).
- M.R. Ry. Maharao Pilla Petappa Pillai, Joint Sub Registrar, II Tiruchinopoly (Tiruchinopoly district) to Kangandi (North Arcot district).
- Maharajah Arin Mahomed Nelo ul-De Sahib from Pongalur to Tiruchinopoly II (Tiruchinopoly district).
- II. M.R. Ry. Kapandam Vengaloorachari from Kanner to Chidambaram (Gunter-Nellore district).
- M.R. Ry. Agaram Subbarao Sankaranthar Alagar from Chidambaram to Kanner (Gunter-Nellore district).
- III. M.R. Ry. Sankari Rao Mar Rao, Sub Registrar of Tirunagargalam (Madras district), as leave, to Uppilayapuram (Tiruchinopoly district).
- M.R. Ry. Sankaranthar Vengaloorachari Rao from Pongalur (North Arcot district) to Kanner (Gunter-Nellore district).
- M.R. Ry. Arjuna Subbarao Maharao Sankaranthar Madalagar from Uppilayapuram (Tiruchinopoly district) to Pongalur (North Arcot district).

- (3) M.R. Ry. Bhawanji Gurunaja Rao Assigned to be District Messal, Third Grade, with pay as—
 (4) M.R. Ry. Kameswarar Annaswathas Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Assigned to be District Messal, Fourth Grade, with pay as—
 (5) M.R. Ry. Dapala Aiyangar Annaswathas Ayyangar Assigned to act as District Messal, First Grade.
 (6) Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Saitasha to act as District Messal, Second Grade.
 (7) M.R. Ry. Panjabaji Bana Gouda Rao Assigned to act as District Messal, Third Grade.

Wid. off. from 10 December 1912.

- (1) M.R. Ry. Annaswami Aiyar Subrahmany, Aiyar Assigned to act as District Messal, First Grade.
 (2) M.R. Ry. Sarawatisa Subhaya Sastri Gura to act as District Messal, Second Grade.
 (3) M.R. Ry. Subagundhi Muttuswami Panta Gura, to act as District Messal, Third Grade.

High Court of Madras,
 19th February 1913.

M. R. C. SKILL,
 Attorney.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 232 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. F. W. E. Robertson, Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, for two weeks with effect from the date of report.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
 Chennai, 25th February 1913.

Leave.—Under article 232 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board is pleased to grant to Mr. A. M. C. Lindwood, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Forests, privilege leave for one month from 15th March 1913.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
 Chennai, 27th February 1913.

W. G. McFARLAND,
 Secretary.

SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 232 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Henry Power St. Clair Barrie, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 7th April 1913.

Leave.—Under articles 231, 240 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. Appaswami Narayana Patter Vaidyanthi Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, is granted combined leave for two years (privilege leave for two months and four days and furlough for one year seven months and twenty-one days in continuation) from 2nd January 1913.

This month the privilege leave for six weeks granted to him in Board's Notification, dated 18th December 1912, published on page 1225, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 17th June also 1912.

Leave.—Under articles 231, 240 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Elara James Popple, Executive Officer, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for one month and four days and furlough for five months and thirteen days in continuation) from or after 1st March 1913.

Leave.—Under articles 231, 240 and 242 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Tondgar Sidney Smith, Inspector, is granted combined leave, out of furlough for six months (privilege leave for three months and furlough for three months in continuation) from or after 1st April 1913.

Board of Revenue (Composite Revenue).
 Chennai, 27th February 1913.

Transfer.—Mr. Benjamin David Court, Assistant Inspector, on the expiry of his deputation to the Kodak Gunter House, is posted to the Tinnevely Circle for temporary Tinnevely Tapping work. To him urgently without awaiting himself of the posting here.

The transfer of the posting of Assistant Inspector, M.R. Ry. Annaswami Narayana Patter to the Tinnevely Circle for temporary Tinnevely Tapping work, ordered in Board's Notification, dated 27th February 1913, published on page 125, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th February 1913.

Mr. Alfred Harold Skilling, Assistant Inspector, on return from leave, is posted to the Cuddalore Circle.

Mr. Edward Hogg, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Cuddalore to the Eluru Circle.

M.R. Ry. Tondgar Narayana Patter Pillai Vengayana Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Eluru to the Northern Malabar Circle (Vengayana District), and M.R. Ry. Kameswarar Aiyangar Vengayana Patter, Assistant Inspector, transferred. To you respectively as usual.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
 Chennai, 28th February 1913.

R. R. F. M. TYLER,
 Secretary.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 100 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. E. Krishna Aiyar, Range Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, Cuddalore Circle, is granted an extension of privilege leave for four days from 28th February 1913.

28th February 1913.

R. F. THOMAS,
Deputy Commissioner, Cuddalore Division.

FOREST.

Promotion.—The following sub-*pro tem* promotion is ordered:—

(1) S. R. K. H. Krishna Aiyar, Ranger, South Circle, to be Ranger, Fifth Circle, with effect from 21st December 1912.

Madras, 26th March 1913.

H. R. SEVYAM,
Ap. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Promotion.—(1) Mr. J. A. Aramba, Ranger, Third Circle, is promoted to Second Grade, sub-*pro tem*, from 21st December 1912, via M.R. J. Subbaraj Aiyar Aramba, promoted as Acting Assistant Conservator.

(2) M.R. C. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Ranger, Fourth Circle, is promoted to Third Grade, sub-*pro tem*, from 21st December 1912, via No. (1).

Tiruchanpally, 25th February 1913.

J. S. RATTIE,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissioner Charles Henry Frank, P.W. Engineer, Third Grade, and Assistant Engineer, superannuated, has been granted an extension of leave as public works officer for two weeks.

Port St. George, 25th February 1913.

G. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Leave.—Sub-Inspector C. R. Raj, Superannuated, Second Grade, Vengalpetam Division, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days in continuation of that for twenty-six days already sanctioned.

Vengalpetam, 24th February 1913.

Leave.—M.R. N. Panthapillai Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madras Eastern Division, is granted privilege leave for seventeen days with effect from the 7th January 1913.

Transfer.—M.R. S. M. Kanniah Sundaram Sastri, Temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Cuddalore Northern division to the Vengalpetam division.

This order accords with the sanction to the grant of travel pay and travelling allowances.

Vengalpetam, 26th February 1913.

Leave cancelled.—The privilege leave for four weeks granted to M.R. K. Kappaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Madras Northern Division, from the 28th January 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Vengalpetam, 26th February 1913.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, J. Circle.

Leave.—Under article 100 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from 7th April 1913, at date of relief is granted to Mr. E. H. Smith, Assistant Engineer, North Presidency Division.

Madras, 26th March 1913.

S. D. TEAGS,
Superintending Engineer, F. Circle.

PORTING AND BORING DEPARTMENT.

Promotion.—The following promotion is ordered with effect from 26th March 1913:—

M.R. C. Sundara Ramo Aiyar, Temporary Superintendent of Pumping and Boring Operations, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 180 per mensem.

26th March 1913.

K. T. B. THRESELP,
Officer in Charge of Pumping and Boring Operations.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin, L.M.S., Acting Assistant in District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tiruchanpally, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from date of relief.

Madras, 25th February 1913.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon F. Christie Mason, L.M.S., on relief at Kattur, is appointed as sub-*Assistant* in District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tiruchanpally, via Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin, L.M.S., granted six weeks' privilege leave.

Posting.—Third-class Military Assistant Surgeon W. K. Martin, R.A.M.F., on arrival from the Military Department, is posted to General Hospital, Madras.

(By order.)

Madras, 27th February 1913.

W. G. GRAY, Capt. I.M.S.,
Ap. General Assistant in the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

LOST OR STOLEN.

The upper half of Government Provisory Note No. 124455 of the 21 per cent. loan of 1874-55 for Rs. 10,000, originally standing in the name of Lakshmi Bhagawati, by whom it was later assigned to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, and that application is made to the issue of a duplicate in favour of the undersigned. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, The Treasury,
Calcutta, 26th February 1913.

M. F. GAURIA, *Comptroller-General.*

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE STORES FROM POONA TO SIMLA.

The office of the Director of Ordnance Stores, Poona, will be closed on the month of March 1913 and transferred to Simla. All postal communications which require reach Poona by the 15th March 1913 should be addressed to:

The Director of Ordnance Stores, Major Lodge, Simla.

Telegrams should be addressed:

"Ordnance Stores, Simla."

Poona, 22nd January 1913.

A. P. DOUGLAS, Major, R.A.,
for *Off. Director of Ordnance Stores*
(Alms in law).

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 6 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1875, it is hereby notified that eight gold coins and two gold rings, having a total weight of 2.45 kins or thereabouts and valued approximately at Rs. 140-8-0, were found on or about the 26th March 1912 within a grove, was being dug in settlement No. 292 of Baramulla, Gulari taluk, in the district of the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector of the Nilgiris in his office at Ootacamund on the 17th day of April 1913 or as soon as the matter will be enquired into and determined under the provisions of the Act.

Nilgiri Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
24th September 1912.

R. YOUNG,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1875, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned coins, in the value of Rs. 40-3-3 was found on or about September and 23rd September 1912 in parts level 8 No. 174 of the C.M.S. Society in Kottamkulam village, Kottamkulam taluk:—

Serial number.	Description of the articles.	Number of the coins.	Value.	Date in which found.	Persons by whom found.
			Rs. A. P.		
1.	White copper	4	8 0 0	19th September 1912	... S. S. S. S.
2.	Four annas silver pieces	28	7 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
3.	Two annas silver pieces	8	4 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
4.	White copper	8	2 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
5.	A half anna	24	26 0 0	23rd September 1912	... S. S. S. S.
6.	Singapore's silver pieces	11	8 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
7.	Four annas silver pieces	12	8 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
8.	Two annas silver pieces	8	4 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
9.	Quarter anna copper pieces	10	5 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
10.	One piece	1	8 0 0	Do	... S. S. S. S.
Total		100	40 3 3		

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized, before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Kottamkulam on 21st April 1913 in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
21st November 1912.

J. C. MULLAY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 2nd July 1913, the treasure described below was found in a well in palm-tree No. 52 E, a patta land of Thane Kankonaglam village, Travancor taluk, by Chempamma Nayalath, Marumoni Rathi and C. Venkannu Nayalath:—

Description of the treasure.	Approximate value of the treasure.
	Rs. 4. 0.
An old silver to be a representation of the village deity of Kallayam.	
Assorted old metal of an alloy of copper and other metals ..	50 0 0
2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at Chingleput at his office at Chingleput on the 1st April 1913 in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.	

Chingleput Collector's Office, Chingleput,
16th November 1912.

C. R. TODDUNTER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 29th September 1912, treasure consisting of a gold thread worth about Rs. 50 was found in the land belonging to one Channu Padayattu in S. No. 188 A-3 of N. Agrahara village in the Vaidhyanathan taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Chingleput, on Monday the 1st day of May 1913, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Chingleput,
2nd December 1912.

M. AZHIMUDDIN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 1st June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 154-6-8 was found in a copper mine in the housewife belonging to one Vennannu Naik in Aruvachayam village in the Tiruchirappalli taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Twenty-three gold coins weighing 31½ pennyweight ..	111	4	0
(2) Two silver coins	2	8	6
(3) Two female ear-rings	3	0	0
(4) One gold marriage	1	8	0
Total ..	116	4	8

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Chingleput, on Monday the 1st day of May 1913, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Chingleput,
2nd December 1912.

N. AZHIMUDDIN SAHIB,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 1st November 1912, the treasure described below was found in S. No. 254-A, a patta land of name Madhavanayagam village, Ponnai taluk, by Kari Nanyan Rathi while he was digging a pit.

Description of the treasure.	Approximate value.
	Rs.
One silver ring alleged to be a representation of Sri Venkateswara	50
Two silver rings representing female deities	50

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Chingleput, on the 2nd May 1913, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Chingleput,
16th December 1912.

C. R. TODDUNTER,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 24th November 1912, treasure consisting of 18 silver coins bearing the impression of the Madhavanna's silver of the year 1193 (corresponding to the English year 1773) weighing a net 28 at one half each and 2 at half a mile each 24 pieces and valued at about Rs. 80 was found while digging in an old dwelling house of Appalaithi Kannaiah at Aruvachayam, Vaidhyanathan taluk, Travancor district, Madras Presidency.

1. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vinnaputnam at his office at Vinnaputnam on 1st May 1913 in view to the same being surveyed into and determined according to law.

Vinnaputnam Collector's Office,
24th December 1912.

L. T. NAREIS,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 2 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1912, that treasure consisting of the aforementioned gold coins, etc., to the value of Rs. 121-15-3 was found in a metal vessel in December last in patta land S. No. 142, day, of Thondichambalam village, Tenkasi taluk, belonging to one Kinnasambalam. A copy of the said treasure is deposited in the office of the Collector.

Serial number.	Description of articles.	Number of articles.	Estimated value.	Month in which found.	Person by whom found.
1.	Old gold coins	10	100 0 0	December 1912	Vinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam, Kinnasambalam
2.	A brass gold coin	1	10 0 0		
3.	Small pieces of gold	2	1 0 0		
4.	A small broken metal vessel	1	..		
	Total	14	111 0 0		

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tinnevely at his office at Kottakulam on the 15th July 1913 in view to the same being required into and determined according to law.

Tinnevely Collector's Office,
17th February 1913.

I. C. MOLONY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 2 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1912 that the aforementioned treasure was found on 27th January 1913 by Mr. A. P. Venu, agent of Messrs. Dhanu & Co., while excavating on behalf of the Palace Municipal Council the foundations for a storage tank near the Nellore Municipal waterworks in survey No. 125/46 of Nellore village, Nellore taluk, Nellore district.

Serial number.	Description.	Weight.	Height.	Approximate price.
1.	A copper image of Parvathi, Ponnambalam, Kinnasambalam with base.	1,115 grs.	10 in.	1,115
2.	Do. Pannam	1,115	10 in.	1,115
3.	Do. Chakrasam	1,115	10 in.	1,115
4.	Do. Chakrasam	1,115	10 in.	1,115
5.	Do. Chakrasam	1,115	10 in.	1,115
6.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
7.	Do.	1,115	10 in.	1,115
8.	Metal lamp stand	1,115	10 in.	1,115
9.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
10.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
11.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
12.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
13.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
14.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
15.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
16.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
17.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
18.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
19.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
20.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
21.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
22.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
23.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
24.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
25.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
26.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
27.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
28.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
29.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
30.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
31.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
32.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
33.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
34.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
35.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
36.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
37.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
38.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
39.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
40.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
41.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
42.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
43.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
44.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
45.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
46.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
47.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
48.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
49.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
50.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
51.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
52.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
53.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
54.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
55.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
56.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
57.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
58.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
59.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
60.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
61.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
62.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
63.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
64.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
65.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
66.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
67.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
68.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
69.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
70.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
71.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
72.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
73.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
74.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
75.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
76.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
77.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
78.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
79.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
80.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
81.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
82.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
83.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
84.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
85.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
86.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
87.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
88.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
89.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
90.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
91.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
92.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
93.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
94.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
95.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
96.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
97.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
98.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
99.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115
100.	Metal lamp stand, glass	1,115	10 in.	1,115

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are required to appear in person or by agent, before the Collector of Nellore at his office on 10th July 1913 in view to their claims being required and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
24th February 1913.

B. BAYASANDRA RAO,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Houses and Dwellings registered in the Municipality of the Madras Presidency containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Outward Municipalities for the week ending 7th February 1935.

Municipality	Population according to the Census of 1931	BIRTHS										DEATHS														Total Deaths per 1,000 of Population per Annum	
		Chart				Total Deaths		Chart				Total Deaths		Causes of Death													
		Children	Infants	Males	Females	M.	F.	Total	Children	Infants	Males	Females	Total	Children	Infants	Females	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Typhoid	Scarlet	Erysipelas	Tuberculosis	Smallpox	Measles	Other		
Madras	191,230	8	74	5	..	82	80	162	1	04	8	..	12	48	71	8	3	..	27	8	4	..	86	210	174		
Trichinopoly	155,912	6	30	8	..	36	31	67	2	48	8	..	50	28	40	6	..	..	29	108	34	..	29	108	34
Coimbatore	78,617	2	14	22	..	15	22	37	3	56	37	..	50	31	48	1	1	..	4	10	10	..	14	108	102		
Kanyakumari	61,547	..	18	4	..	4	18	19	..	49	5	..	18	33	50	2	..	..	38	203	102	..	38	203	102
Tanjore	60,541	8	51	..	..	59	55	114	3	43	9	..	50	27	47	6	..	..	8	4	10	..	20	108	102
Madurai	60,158	6	17	9	..	25	15	38	..	28	18	..	25	37	40	1	..	..	8	8	4	..	38	277	495
Salem	58,180	1	13	8	..	25	25	50	..	28	8	..	16	18	34	1	..	..	3	8	10	..	11	108	102
Chittoor	56,374	..	33	3	..	36	18	54	..	42	3	..	30	14	28	..	..	..	8	4	10	..	20	108	102
Chennai	56,110	1	33	1	..	17	8	25	..	18	..	..	13	9	18	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	18	261	178
Chengalpattu	55,804	..	33	..	..	14	11	25	..	38	8	..	14	18	32	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	17	108	102
Tamil Nadu	51,740	8	38	10	..	56	20	67	..	33	12	..	32	25	49	..	4	..	3	8	10	..	30	685	462		
Belgaum	48,417	..	32	1	..	11	12	23	..	18	3	1	6	16	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	7	108	102
Belgaum	47,408	..	14	1	..	18	5	23	..	18	3	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	108	102
Coimbatore	47,007	1	28	2	..	17	24	31	..	82	3	..	18	18	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	108	102
Palakkad	44,800	..	58	6	..	33	34	67	..	81	3	..	10	18	28	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	30	445	300
Palakkad	43,805	..	21	7	..	15	18	33	..	55	7	..	18	17	35	8	1	..	5	2	..	..	20	108	102
Tamil Nadu	43,412	3	18	1	..	8	11	19	1	18	1	..	11	3	20	..	..	..	1	1	8	1	8	108	102
Madurai	42,128	..	58	8	..	5	18	23	..	47	1	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	108	102
Madurai	40,528	..	23	14	..	14	13	27	..	6	4	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	108	102
Madurai	40,139	8	17	1	..	20	16	36	8	12	1	..	6	10	18	1	..	..	7	8	..	..	17	108	102
Kollam	37,818	..	41	10	..	20	33	53	..	14	..	..	6	8	15	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	8	108	102
Trichinopoly	37,580	..	14	2	..	4	11	15	..	14	..	..	6	8	15	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	8	108	102
Belgaum	34,880	..	16	10	..	10	15	25	3	10	4	..	12	8	19	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	15	108	102
Madurai	33,308	..	13	3	..	6	9	15	..	9	3	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	12	108	102
Belgaum	32,807	..	24	8	..	14	9	23	..	15	9	..	13	4	17	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	8	108	102
Adoni	31,648	..	13	4	..	8	8	16	..	6	8	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	7	108	102
Belgaum	31,498	..	18	5	..	6	9	15	..	14	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	7	108	102
Tamil Nadu	29,556	..	7	..	..	8	8	16	..	13	10	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	6	8	..	..	7	108	102
South Kanara	29,008	..	36	..	11	20	31	51	..	15	1	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	7	108	102
Chennai	26,697	3	5	19	..	15	7	22	2	8	8	..	5	17	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	108	102
Madurai	27,121	1	9	..	..	4	8	12	..	14	..	..	1	8	10	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	7	108	102
Kollam	26,880	..	10	13	..	8	18	26	..	10	..	..	13	4	17	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	1	108	102
Dindigul	25,801	8	16	3	..	7	17	24	3	12	5	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	10	108	102
Outward	15,820	7	5	3	5	15	8	23	3	1	3	8	..	1	8	9	..	..	7	8	1	..	8	108	102
Total	1,903,645	85	769	132	4	688	661	1,349	48	349	110	8	600	548	608	13	22	8	127	266	82	19	508	300	394		

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
1st March 1935

M. ANNAM RAO, *Manager and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras*

Barren showing the Rates and Duties registered in the Newspapers of the MAMBA TREASURY containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Outwarded Municipality for the week ending 14th February 1917.

153	Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	RATES.										DUTIES.												Rates and 1/100 of the Municipalities for 1917.			
			CHASS.				TOTAL RATES.		CHASS.				TOTAL DUTIES.		GENERAL OR DUTIES.													
			Chass. m. b.	M. b.	M. b. m.	Total Chass.	M.	F.	Total.	Chass. m. b.	M. b.	M. b. m.	Total Chass.	M.	F.	Total.	Chass.	M. b.	M. b. m.	Total.	M.	F.						
Malacca	154,126	2	80	6	86	28	87	1	87	7	1	88	28	88	88	18	4	7	1	27	28	28	28	28				
Trombopoli	127,515	7	40	8	48	38	45	12	46	8	1	47	38	47	47	13	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Cebu	55,917	4	17	18	25	32	35	10	26	1	1	27	32	33	33	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Kamohakam	48,497	1	20	1	21	21	21	1	21	1	1	22	21	22	22	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Tampore	40,261	8	25	1	26	35	35	8	26	1	1	27	35	36	36	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Nagapattinam	67,186	8	27	1	28	38	38	14	28	12	1	29	38	39	39	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Salem	56,325	1	47	1	48	54	54	1	48	1	1	49	54	55	55	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Chettichery	56,371	1	29	1	30	34	34	1	30	1	1	31	34	35	35	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Coimbatore	81,120	1	24	1	25	30	30	1	25	1	1	26	30	31	31	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Conjeveram	55,881	1	18	1	19	22	22	1	19	1	1	20	22	23	23	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Vellore	18,744	1	24	1	25	28	28	1	25	1	1	26	28	29	29	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Rajahmundry	68,477	1	28	1	29	33	33	1	29	1	1	30	33	34	34	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	18,433	7	9	1	10	12	12	7	12	1	1	13	12	13	13	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Colombo	57,607	1	22	1	23	27	27	1	23	1	1	24	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Palembang	44,629	1	25	1	26	30	30	1	26	1	1	27	30	31	31	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Tambravilly	44,665	1	21	1	22	26	26	1	22	1	1	23	26	27	27	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Puducherry	54,219	1	18	1	19	22	22	1	19	1	1	20	22	23	23	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Vijayawada	54,219	1	18	1	19	22	22	1	19	1	1	20	22	23	23	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	53,151	1	26	1	27	30	30	1	27	1	1	28	30	31	31	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Guntur	40,529	1	9	1	10	12	12	1	10	1	1	11	12	13	13	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Tellicherry	40,385	1	10	1	11	13	13	1	11	1	1	12	13	14	14	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Ellore	37,879	1	22	1	23	26	26	1	23	1	1	24	26	27	27	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Vijayawada	37,890	1	24	1	25	28	28	1	25	1	1	26	28	29	29	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	36,454	1	24	1	25	28	28	1	25	1	1	26	28	29	29	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	35,808	1	24	1	25	28	28	1	25	1	1	26	28	29	29	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	32,497	1	22	1	23	26	26	1	23	1	1	24	26	27	27	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	31,818	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	31,456	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	29,254	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	28,064	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	26,857	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	26,125	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	25,044	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	24,682	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Madras	24,621	1	23	1	24	27	27	1	24	1	1	25	27	28	28	1	18	1	1	18	18	18	18	18				
Total	1,001,235	28	156	154	310	474	474	310	310	284	8	317	317	317	317	31	20	180	42	4	217	268	268	268				

Office of Secretary, Commissioner, Madras,
21st March 1917.

M. ANNAJI S.W.O. Manager and Assistant
Office of Secretary, Commissioner, Madras.

March 4, 1917.

POST BY GEORGE GARDNER.

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Report showing the Mares and Dares registered in the Division of the Marine Fisheries during the month of October 1935.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Mares were received.	MARES.										DARES.																		
			Other.						Total Mares.				Dares.						Catch of Dares.												
			Bayshore.	Kendall.	Indian Creek.	Mills.	Hickman.	Other Census.					Mares.	Females.	Indian Creek.	Mills.	Hickman.	Other Census.	Total Dares.												
																			Total Dares.												
			H.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.	H.	F.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
* 8,011,000	Quebec	1,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,100,000	Montreal	1,100,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,200,000	Shawmut	1,200,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,300,000	Shawmut	1,300,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,400,000	Shawmut	1,400,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,500,000	Shawmut	1,500,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,600,000	Shawmut	1,600,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,700,000	Shawmut	1,700,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,800,000	Shawmut	1,800,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 8,900,000	Shawmut	1,900,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,000,000	Shawmut	2,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,100,000	Shawmut	2,100,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,200,000	Shawmut	2,200,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,300,000	Shawmut	2,300,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,400,000	Shawmut	2,400,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,500,000	Shawmut	2,500,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,600,000	Shawmut	2,600,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,700,000	Shawmut	2,700,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,800,000	Shawmut	2,800,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 9,900,000	Shawmut	2,900,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
* 10,000,000	Shawmut	3,000,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Including the D.C. boats

Barren showing the States and Districts registered in series of returns of the Madras Government exclusive of Panchayat villages during the month of October 1912

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PORT OF GEORGE TOWN

[Page II.]

Population according to Census of 1911.		Districts	Population for which returns were received.	SICKLE												DEATHS																									
				Cases.						Total Deaths.						Cases.						Total Deaths.														Cases by District.					
				European.	Kandian.	Tamil.	Malayan.	Other Cases.	M.	F.	Total.	European.	Kandian.	Tamil.	Malayan.	Other Cases.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36						
* 1,022,878	Colomb	1,022,878	4,718	51	...	5,380	3,821	4,279	4	...	39	2,401	37	4	2,448	2,448	1,401	199,700	4	4				
804,944	Malay	804,944	...	...	...	1,111	177	...	1,344	1,344	1,344	...	...	...	1,411	17	...	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428
91,248	South	91,248	...	...	...	1,111	177	...	1,344	1,344	1,344	...	...	...	1,411	17	...	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428
1,218,478	North	1,218,478	...	...	...	1,111	177	...	1,344	1,344	1,344	...	...	...	1,411	17	...	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428
1,022,878	Malay	1,022,878	...	...	...	1,111	177	...	1,344	1,344	1,344	...	...	...	1,411	17	...	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428
8,718,878	Total	8,718,878	...	...	...	1,111	177	...	1,344	1,344	1,344	...	...	...	1,411	17	...	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428	1,428

* Including the 1911 Trade.

† Being a very small district, the information is not available.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
17th December 1912.

W. A. JORDAN, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MATRAN PARISHMENT during the month of October 1812.—and

[illegible]

Return showing the Storms and Deaths registered in the Mortuaries of the Marine Parish during the month of October 1892—cont.

[illegible]

(Downloaded on April 19, 2015)

Statement showing Flights between and Deaths in each division of the Madras Presidency from August 1912 to 1st March 1913

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Official Receiver of Tanjore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 21st April to Friday the 25th June 1912, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the above recess.

Official Receiver's Office, Tanjore,
1st March 1912.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the North Arcot District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) The District Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of North Arcot. | For two months from Monday the 21st April to Friday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Arni, Madhavpet, Dindigul, Sholapur, Tirupattur, Tirupur, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram. | From Thursday the 12th May to Friday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |

3. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, North Arcot, Chidambaram,
25th February 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin and Temporary Sub-Court, Palghat. | For two months from Monday the 26th April 1912 to Saturday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| District Munsif's Court of Tanjore. | For two months from Monday the 26th April 1912 to Saturday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| All the other District Munsif's Courts of this district. | For six weeks from Monday the 26th April 1912 to Saturday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers, provided that the applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, South Malabar,
Calicut, 14th February 1912.

A. EDINGTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the Gulestan District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) The District and Sessions Court, Gulestan, the Additional Judge's Court of Cochin and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rappahannock. | For two months from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Rappahannock, Annapur (Practical and Additional), Poddipalay and Comal. | For six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Sunday the 2nd June 1912 (both days inclusive). |

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders, and other papers and documents in which the parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies and necessary stamp papers have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from this division for the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Gulestan,
Rappahannock, 14th February 1912.

J. J. COCHRAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Tanjore District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) The District Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Nagapattinam. | For two months from Monday the 21st April to Friday the 25th June 1912, both days inclusive. |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruvidai, Kumbakonam, Velupattinam, Mayavaram, Shiyali, Nagapattinam, Tiruvidai and Tiruvidai. | For six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive. |
| (3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Mayavaram and Velupattinam. | For six weeks from Saturday the 26th May to Friday the 25th June 1912, both days inclusive. |

2. No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Tanjore,
17th February 1914.

C. G. STENDER,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, will be adjourned for the wet season vacation for two months from Monday the 31st day of March, to Saturday the 31st day of May, 1914, both days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Sanguy and Madakasira for six weeks from Monday the 31st day of April, to Saturday the 31st day of May, 1914, both days inclusive.

1. During the adjournment, no pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received.

2. Arrangements will, however, be made

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;

(3) for the documents not referred to the High Court of the cases sent to independent.

4. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the district during the month, should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool,
18th February 1913.

T. V. ANANTHAN NAIR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual summer vacation as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Tiruchirappalli for two months from Monday the 31st April to Saturday the 31st June 1913, both days inclusive.

(2) The District Munsifs' Courts of Tiruchirappalli, Srivilliputhur, Kallakudi and Arupiper (Principal and Additional) for six weeks from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 31st June, both days inclusive.

(3) The District Munsifs' Courts of Korum and Sengal for six weeks from Monday the 31st April to Saturday the 31st May 1913, both days inclusive.

5. No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

6. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tiruchirappalli,
18th February 1913.

J. T. GILLIESPUE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kotas district will be closed for the annual summer vacation of 1913 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kotas, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Manjupet and the Subordinate Judge's Courts of Manjupet and Kotas.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Manjupet, (Principal and Additional), Gudimada, Korum, Tiruchirappalli and Kallakudi.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Kovvada, Korum, Tiruchirappalli and Kallakudi.

During the adjournment pleads, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kotas, Manjupet,
18th February 1913.

J. A. COLWIDGE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual summer vacation for two months from Monday the 31st April 1913 to Saturday the 31st June 1913, both days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts of Manjupet, Tiruchirappalli and Sanguy will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 31st April 1913 to Saturday the 31st May 1914, both days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Perambur, Gudimada, Villanur, Tiruchirappalli and Kallakudi for six weeks from Monday the 12th May 1913 to Friday the 30th June 1913, both days inclusive.

1. No pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

2. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, or orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
18th February 1913.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge and of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive. The Courts of the Principal District Munsif of Chingleput and of the District Munsif of Conjeevaram will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 1st April to Saturday the 21st May 1913, and the Courts of the Additional District Munsif of Chingleput (only in case of the recesses after June 1913) and of Temporary and District Judges for six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive, for the second recess.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications shall have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
21st February 1913.

P. A. SODDY,
Dy. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Nellore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st June 1913 (both days inclusive), the Principal and the Additional District Munsif's Courts of Nellore for six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913 (both days inclusive), and the District Munsif's Courts of Kottal and Kavayam for six weeks from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st June 1913, (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
21st February 1913.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur. For two months from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

The District Munsif's Court of Guntur. For six weeks from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st May 1913, both days inclusive.

The District Munsif's Courts of Nemurupet, Tadi, Rayala (Principal and Additional) and Ungutla. For six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 21st June 1913, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint or petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of telegrams in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of process issued from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
20th February 1913.

J. C. FRIGANDEZ,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore. Two months from Tuesday the 16th April 1913 to Saturday the 14th June 1913 (both days inclusive).

The District Munsif's Courts, Koda, Chingleput and Kalligal. Six weeks from Tuesday the 16th April 1913 to Monday the 16th May 1913 (both days inclusive).

The District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, the Principal District Munsif's Court, Tirupur, and the Additional District Munsif's Court, Tirupur. Six weeks from Monday the 23rd May 1913 to Saturday the 14th June 1913 (both days inclusive).

The adjournment regarding the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Nidra, will be notified later on.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
24th February 1913.

H. MOORELY,
District Judge.

In continuation of the Court's Notification, dated the 13th instant and published at page 331 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 13th instant, notice is hereby given that the District Munsif's Court of Chikkar will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 23rd April to Saturday the 21st May 1913 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders, and other papers provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, North Arcot, Chikkar,
20th February 1913.

L. G. HUGHES,
District Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS—CROWN SIDE.
REVISION OF THE FIRST LIST.

Notes.

The Clerk of the Court hereby gives notice that the Jury Lists for the year 1913-1914 are now being revised and requests that the Juries allotted by any errors appearing in the lists for the current year will be good enough to attend such matches not later than the 7th April 1913 after which date amendments can be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
2nd March 1913.

S. TIRUGARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtor and respectively dated 24th day of January 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts provided in their insolvency :-

—	—	Name of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
18 of 1913	..	M. Krishnaswamy Mudali	20 January 1913.
18 of 1913	..	Swami Sankar Das, & M. Adarsh Sahib & M. Chelva Subramanian	Do.
22 of 1913	..	Do.	Do.
24 of 1913	..	Tiruch Sankar Sah	Do.
24 of 1913	..	Madamurai Talva Arsh	Do.
26 of 1913	..	Rao Ganesa	Do.
30 of 1913	..	B. Alexander Nader	Do.
103 of 1913	..	C. P. Thangaraj Mahalingam	Do.
11 of 1913	..	T. V. Sampathalingam Iyer	Do.
125 of 1913	..	Krishnaswami Aiyar Mudali	Do.
241 of 1913	..	G. P. Krishnaswamy Mudali	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras.
20th February 1913.

J. R. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and dated 20th day of January 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be generally discharged under the provisions of the Act, 11th Victoria, Chapter 21st, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules :-

Number	—	Name of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
17th of 1913	..	Kanaka Sankaraswamy Chetty and Kanakul Sankar Chetty	20th January 1913.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras.
20th February 1913.

J. R. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matter of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 20th day of January 1913, it is ordered that the said insolvents be discharged in respect of all the debts in their schedules provided in these insolvency :-

Number.	—	Name of Insolvents.	Date of discharge.
21 of 1913	..	Narasimhaiah & gangappa	20th January 1913.
144 of 1913	..	S. Marudam Chetty	Do.
82 of 1913	..	T. A. Chinnayyan Marudam	Do.
22 of 1913	..	Alexander Aiyar	Do.
151 of 1913	..	Entharavan Annal and Rajagopal Annal	Do.
227 of 1913	..	T. Subramanian Aiyar Aiyar Chetty	Do.
241 of 1913	..	C. Raju Aiyar	Do.
295 of 1913	..	S. Subramanian Aiyar and Subramanian Aiyar	Do.
301 of 1913	..	M. Sankar Chetty	Do.
58 of 1913	..	P. Narayana Chetty, P. M. Subramanian Chetty and P. R. Thangaraj Chetty	Do.
31 of 1913	..	Do. Raju Sahib	Do.
15 of 1913	..	Chinnayyan Annal Chetty	Do.
87 of 1913	..	Chinnayyan Annal Chetty and Subramanian Aiyar	Do.
81 of 1913	..	P. Subramanian Aiyar and P. Subramanian Aiyar	Do.
54 of 1913	..	E. Sankar Chetty	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras.
20th February 1913.

J. R. B. BRANSON,
Official Assignee.

No. 1 of 1923 is the Court of the District of Columbia, Columbia.

Ex. 1 of Sec. 1412 of the Code of the District of Columbia, 1901					
Thompson's Chetty	11	11	11	11	<i>Tabular.</i>
Thompson's Chetty and Co. v. Thompson	11	11	11	11	<i>Expanded.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner, Trinidada Chetty, wife of Kandamall Chetty of Tenapallyur, Cuddalore taluk, has been adjudged as insolvent by the Court on the 10th day of February 1913.

District Master's Court, Caddo
21st February 1903

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
Dindigul, Madras.

No. 2 of 1933 is the Court of the District Judge, October 1933.

Papadakis Pilioti	"	"	"	"	"	Fallacies.
Messinas-Papanastasi and two others	"	"	"	"	"	Paraphrase.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioners, Tereza Piles, one of Themodromo's 721st of Kaniyapooram, Cuddalore taluk has been adjudged as insolvent by this Court on the 17th day of February 1915.

District Muzi's Court, Cuddalore,
tota February 1813.

D. A. KUMARSANTANI ASTAR,
Editorial Member

No. 8 of 1815 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUATEMALA

Notice is hereby given that Vincent Perreault, son of Sabherwal Appayana, Brahmam, Inamdar of Chikabandla, has been adjudged insolvent for an order of this Court dated 17th February 1912.

Director Maclellan's Charge, Guelph, Ontario,
5th February 1882.

S. AUDENARAYANA NAYUDU,
As. Sigant Nayan

No. 8 of 1912 is now deposited in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Notice is hereby given that Theodor Montagna, son of Subbeyar Appayann, Uthkumar, Isambard of Thichumar, has been sentenced to death by an order of this Court dated 12th February 1915.

District Magistrate's Court, Goolvada,
24th February 1965

M. AUDINARAYANA NAYUDU,
As. Survei Melayu

No. 7 of 1932 is the Order of the Deputy Minister, Ottawa.

Notice is hereby given that one Tinsuati Nakaya, son of Sobbesee Agnewee, Binkoon, Islander of Gilewade, has been admitted resident by an order of this Court dated 21st February 1919.

Director Kusei's Court, Guddeala,
14th February 1910.

B. AUDINARATANA NAYUDU,
an Editor Emeritus

No. 12 of 1902 is the Order of the Tsimshian Fisheries Board, British Columbia.

Kerala Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Paid-up.
Sixth Division and others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Nelson is hereby given, under section 36, clause (7) of Art. III of 1907, that the above-captioned prisoner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 27th day of February 1919, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 12th March 1919. The creditors should meet their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Schenckland Judge's Court, Ontario,
27th February 1913.

T. VADARAJULU MAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge

No. 1 of 1912 re two copies of the District Survey. Handed

Gadgil, Kewari, Siddappa
(1) Sub. Vasundhara, (2) Marathi Telichand, (3) Marathi
Peshwar (Dahar)

Taylor, (4) Anderson—(3) to (6) are partners of the firm. Marwood; Tolsted and Torgi	Charles politicians and business
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Under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1902, notice is hereby given that the above-named Odia Bannanbhoga, son of Porupena of Kamahar, Nagpur, will sue for

is involved by that court on the ground as possible, and that a claimant in the event of collision is

claiming to suffer by not in a regular

1. The results of the study are presented in Table 1 of the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, Vol. 140, No. 1, p. 100, 1991.

With February 1969, F. VENUGOPAL RAYUDU
District
 No. 2 of 1911 is the Government of India.

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given, under duress (2), section 12 of Art III of 1967, that the aforementioned petitioners has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is dated for January 1, 1968.

Any vendor wishing to appear
before us 10 A.M. on the next date.

before this Court either in person or

No. 1 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arica.

(1) Subhishila Sahib, (2) Mathan Sahib and (3) Abdul Gaffar Sahib .. Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 32 of the Act III of 1907 that the aforementioned petitioners (1) Subhishila Sahib, son of Typte Sahib; (2) Mathan Sahib, younger brother of No. 1, (3) Abdul Gaffar Sahib, son of East (petitioner) all of Lohbby Sewa, merchants, and residing in Dharwadpur village, Gadagaham taluk, North Arica district. Have applied for being declared insolvent and the application is posted for hearing on the 21st instant in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, North Arica, Chitwan,
20th February 1913.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, North Arica.

Talla Sankaran Chetti Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 32 of the Act III of 1907 that the aforementioned petitioner Talla Sankaran Chetti, son of Sankaran Chetti, Chetti caste, Rorie, age 33, residing in Gadagaham taluk, Chitwan taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and the application is posted for hearing on 20th March 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 10 A.M. on the said date.

District Court, North Arica, Chitwan,
20th February 1913.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Orissa.

Wappalapati Ramaswami, Keshava and cultivator of Kandhara .. Petitioner.
Wappalapati Ramaswami and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 18th November 1912 adjudging the petitioner an insolvent was annulled by this Court on 18th January 1913 on the motion of the aforementioned counter-petitioners (N.P. 313 of 1912), under section 43 (3) of the Act III of 1907.

District Magistrate's Court, Orissa,
18th February 1913.

C. KUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Orissa.

Wappalapati Ramaswami, Keshava and cultivator of Kandhara .. Petitioner.
Wappalapati Ramaswami and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 18th November 1912 adjudging the petitioner an insolvent was annulled by this Court on 18th January 1913 on the motion of the aforementioned counter-petitioners (N.P. 313 of 1912), under section 43 (3) of the Act III of 1907.

District Magistrate's Court, Orissa,
18th February 1913.

C. KUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 15 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Orissa.

Wappalapati Keshava Petitioner.
Wappalapati Ramaswami and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the order dated 18th November 1912, adjudging the petitioner an insolvent was annulled by this Court on 18th January 1913 on the motion of the aforementioned counter-petitioners (N.P. 313 of 1912), under section 43 (3) of the Act III of 1907.

District Magistrate's Court, Orissa,
18th February 1913.

C. KUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 16 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Orissa.

In the matter of *Shree Puri Sahi, son of Ramai, residing at Dharwadpur village, Gadagaham taluk.*

Notice is hereby given that the debtor aforesaid has been adjudged an insolvent on the 17th February 1913, and creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 1.

District Magistrate's Court, Orissa,
20th February 1913.

C. KUNGANAIKULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 IN THE CASE OF THE SEN-COURT, TINSERVALLY) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSERVALLY.

In the matter of Senoo Ahmed Mallick.

Senoo Ahmed Mallick Petitioner.
R. M. S. Subramanian Chettiar and five others Oppositor.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 15 of Act III of 1907 that Senoo Ahmed Mallick, son of late Senoo Abdul Fakhur Thangarasa, residing at Pondicherry Theroo, Melapalayam, Tinservally taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 15th day of March 1913.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinservally,
23rd February 1913.

P. A. GOPALJAIR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSERVALLY.

Valdai Aari, son of Kattalai Aari, Peda Kammala street, Trichinopoly Petitioner.
Muthukrishnan Chetty and others Oppositor.

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovesaid petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 23rd March 1913. If they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinservally,
22nd February 1913.

G. KUMARACHAKRAYARTHI AITANAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSERVALLY.

Senoo Poon Subramanian Chetty, son of Chakkalagan Chetty,
Kasabai Udappalayam, Trichinopoly Petitioner.
Muthu Poon Subramanian Aiyar and others Oppositor.

Whereas the abovesaid petitioner has applied to the District Court of Tinservally to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 15th March 1913.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinservally,
23rd February 1913.

G. KUMARACHAKRAYARTHI AITANAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 5 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSERVALLY.

Senoo Poon Chetty Petitioner.
Senoo Muthu Oppositor.

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 15 of Act III of 1907 that Senoo Poon Chetty, son of Pichan Chetty, residing at Savathapoor, Seivakottam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 14th March 1913.

5. Creditors wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vald on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tinservally,
23rd February 1913.

G. J. GUPTAIAH,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, UDUPPI.

Maruthu Shanabhaiga, son of Ganapathi Shanabhaiga, residing in
Peda village, Erup Kayana, Udipi taluk Petitioner.
Major Anantha Reddy and six others Oppositor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 15th March 1913 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Udipi,
23rd February 1913.

B. VENKATA RAO,
District Munsif.

ORIGINAL PETITION No. 116 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINSERVALLY.

In the matter of the Indian Company Act VI of 1902 and of the South Indian Milk Company (Limited), Tinservally.

Notice is hereby given, under rule 29 of the Rules framed under the Indian Company Act, that the South Indian Milk Company (Limited), Tinservally, has, by an order dated 21st day of February 1913 and passed on the petition of Messrs. Bern & Co. (Limited) of Bombay, Calcutta, through Mr. Fulton, Manager of the Madras Branch, been ordered to be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated 1st day of March 1913.

D. B. WALKER,
Asst. District Judge.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 1st MARCH 1913.

Liabilities		Rs.	A.S.	Assets		Rs.	A.S.
Capital paid up	..	25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	..	1,13,44,100	10 0
Reserve Fund	..	71,26,000	0 0	Other authorized investments	..	3,170	0 0
Public Deposits at				Loans to Government and other			
Savings Bank	..	10,00,000	0 0	authorized securities	..	2,27,20,000	24 0
Public Deposits of				Advances of credit on Government and			
Savings	..	49,14,750	0 0	other authorized securities	..	1,50,34,000	24 0
Other Deposits at Bank Office and				Savings deposited and purchased	..	1,20,44,700	0 0
Savings	..	1,20,44,700	0 0	Fiduciary with other funds	..	30,11,000	0 12
Bank Post Office, etc.	..	90,100	12 0	Bills	..	28,000	0 12
Bills	..	15,15,000	0 12	Fixed Bank	..	8,30,000	0 12
				Savings	..	20,100	10 11
				Reserves	..	1,00,000	10 0
				Cash and Currency Notes of Bank Office	..	8,59,70,000	7 0
				and Reserves	..	1,40,00,000	10 10
Total	..	10,00,000	0 0	Total	..	10,00,000	0 0

* Includes 100,000 savings on Rs. 10,00,000.

(By Order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Sg. Chief Accountant.W. R. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Letters—2 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—40 per cent.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 1st March 1913.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS

A sum of Rs. 76-7-10 due to deceased place worker Agnes Nether for acquiring the Nether tank in the Pabothra taluk—amount Rs. 7-10—is outstanding in the accounts of the office since August 1912. The heirs of the deceased should apply to the undersigned with necessary evidence for the disbursement of the amount as early as possible.

Tanjore, 27th February 1913.

J. M. LADY,
Executive Engineer, Ponnai Taluk.

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 112 being the outgoings of a tiled shed constructed by Mambai Abdul Wahab Sahib on Public Works land in plot No. 9 on the left bank of Ponnai canal at Changanasalem, is outstanding unpaid in the deposits schedule in the showbook of the party concerned.

If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of this notification, it will be credited to Government.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kistang Eastern Div.,
1st March 1913.L. K. GREGG,
Executive Engineer.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1913.

The following is established for information.

Principal Port Office, Madras,
27th February 1913.H. S. BROWN,
Sg. Chief Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 241.

COTTA SEA—SINGAPORE DISTRICT—LAMPAN CHANGING.
Intended Alterations in Europe.

Notice is hereby given that, on or about the 27th December 1912, the following alterations will be made in the buoyage of the Lampang Channel to meet changes in the channel—
The *Western Red Buoy* will be moved and re-bored in 10 feet of water at low water of spring tide. From the new position of the Buoy, Pabothra Pagoda will bear S 2 1/2° W., distant 1-7/8 miles.

The *First Buoy* will be moved and re-measured in 20 feet of water at low water of spring tide. From the new position of the Buoy, Langshan Pagoda will bear N. 40° E., distance 4.5 miles.

The *Flotation Buoy* will be moved and re-measured in 21 feet of water at low water of spring tide. From the new position of the Buoy, Langshan Pagoda will bear N. 20° E., distance 4.0 miles.

The *Upper Crossing Buoy* will be moved and re-measured in 21 feet of water at low water of spring tide. From the new position of the Buoy, Langshan Pagoda will bear N. 30° E., distance 3.3 miles.

The characteristics of these Buoys will remain unchanged.

All bearings given are magnetic.

(By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Station Customs, Coast Inspector's office,
Shanghai, 19th December 1911.

W. PARK, TELLER,
Coast Inspector.

LIST of "SHIPS" in the MADRAS ROYALNAVY with their DATES, etc., as per list March 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Destination.	When left.	Agent.
S.S. "T. C. Williams"	1221	C. F. Williams	Colombo	1st March	W. P. & Co.
S.S. "C. Williams"	1221	J. H. Williams	Colombo	1st March	W. P. & Co.

REPORT of Vessels entered at and departed from the Port of MADRAS from the 1st February to the 1st March 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Ship's name.	Tonnage.	From.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
19th Feb.	S.S. "T. C. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
20th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.
21st "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
22nd "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.
23rd "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
24th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.
25th "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
26th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.
27th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
28th "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.
29th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo	19th Feb.
30th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay	19th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Ship's name.	Tonnage.	To.	Commander's name.	Where to.
19th Feb.	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
20th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay
21st "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
22nd "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay
23rd "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
24th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay
25th "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
26th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay
27th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
28th "	S.S. "T. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay
29th "	S.S. "K. Williams"	1221	E.	C. F. Williams	Colombo
30th "	S.S. "J. Williams"	1221	E.	J. H. Williams	New York via Bombay

Port Office, Madras,
1st March 1912.

D. F. VINEY, Commander, R.N.M.
Deputy Commander of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

JANJAN REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Hyderabad Land Registration Act, 1894, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the Janjan title to R. No. 14-B of Pannar Nagaram, District No. 184 of Pannar taluk, which was invited to registration and registered at the time of settlement, but a portion of which is now found to be unregistered, will be held by the District Officer, Poligar, in order that the same of the person may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are requested hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th May 1913 at Poligar to have their names registered as such.

Deputy Collector's Office, Calicut,
14th February 1913.

G. A. INNES,
Dy. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DEFECTION.

Kumar, rank and name, 1894, Private William Ferguson; age, 35 years 1 month; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; hands, long brown; date of enlistment, 15th March 1907; place of enlistment, Sering; rank and gratuity, which term, Bangalore; date of desertion or absence, 18 m.s., 20th February 1913; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, India; date; terms, money under 4 years' service.

H. L. HENDERSON, Lt.-Col.
In Supply and Battalion Headquarters.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OIL, BITUMENS, KEROSENE-OIL, DATE MATS, RUBBER, CANTAR, GIN BOXES, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

Tenders are hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on Monday the 18th March 1913 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1913 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; group III, oil, tars, etc.; group IV, date mats, etc.; group V, rubber, etc.; group VI, kerosene oil; group VII, bit and asphaltum; group VIII, soap, etc.; and group IX, cantar, etc. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Tax per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or if the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered at the Mint Buildings, Parliamentary Branch and Mint Road Branch at the cost of the supplier.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
4th March 1913.

T. PRINCE,
Superintendent.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOOD FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

Notice is hereby given that separate sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 3 p.m. on 10th March 1913 for the supply by contract of the undimensioned wood for the Vellore Central Jail Manufactory from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

1. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

2. Tenders should be accompanied by "Tender for the Supply of Wood for the Vellore Central Jail."

3. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of not less than 1 lb. of each of the woods it is proposed to supply and current market rates.

8. Tenders may be made for one or more of the wools and should specify in words (10 to 20 words) the rate at which each article can be supplied in the jail.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason thereon being.

10. The amount money of unsuccessful tenders will be returned. The amount money of successful tenders will be forfeited if they fail to procure a contract bond and to furnish security in cash to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the wool contracted for within a week from the date of acceptance of their tenders being called to them.

11. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

12. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

13. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of wool than those mentioned below and the quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from date of order.

14. The contract must not be subject under penalty of forfeiture.

15. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Yallahs.

No.	Particulars.	Estimated quantity.	Estimated amount.
		Wool.	Rs.
1	1st white wool, 1st quality, without admixture of brown or coloured wool.	400	25
2	1st black wool, 1st quality	200	15

Yallahs Central Jail,
11th February 1912.

J. E. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

SALE OF SHELL PIT AREAS.

THE undersigned right of ownership shells in the waste lands of the undermentioned places of the Town of Yallahs will be put up to auction in a lot at this place, provided in the schedule by the Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Northern Division, on Tuesday the 26th of March 1912 at the office of the Inspector, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Town of Yallahs, at 2 p.m.

1. The lease will extend for three years from the date of confirmation of the bid by the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Northern Division.

2. A deposit of one-third of the open price must be made by each intending bidder previous to bidding and it will be received by the Inspector, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Town of Yallahs at his office at Yallahs on the date of sale.

3. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power of attorney from him. Such facts should be brought to the selling officer's notice at once.

4. The selling officer may refuse to accept any bid without assigning any reason and in case of dispute, his decision, shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the selling officer may, at his discretion, either accept the next highest bid or commence the auction again.

5. The final acceptance of bids shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, Northern Division, who reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any bid at his discretion.

6. The deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

7. As the auction proceeds, each successful bidder shall, if so required by the selling officer or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make such further deposit as the selling officer may require, should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 5 above will be forfeited and the shell areas will be put up to auction again or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine and the fact that any may be determined from bidding again of any subsequent sale of shell pits by the Deputy Commissioner.

8. On the acceptance of the bid the successful bidder will be required to enter within a week into an agreement in Form A-118, as per correction slip No. 154 attached to page 240, Appendix, Volume I, Salt Manual, for the due performance of his contract and payment of lease amount in kind (including and pay (one bush) of service amount to the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, at every place mentioned by him. Should the bidder fail to do so the deposit made by him under condition 5 and 6 above will be forfeited and the shell pits will be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. He shall be held to be at the risk of the defaulting bidder as he will forfeit all gain and in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the amount payable under the terms of the original sale and that payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale.

12. A copy of the form of agreement can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris Sub-division, Nilgiris, where all further information on the subject can be obtained.

13. Before commencement of the work by the lessee in the areas leased out, the Salt Inspector of the circle within whose jurisdiction the areas lie, shall proceed to the spot and parcel out or divide such areas according to the number of years for which they have been leased out; so that it may be arranged that only one such lot shall be worked at a time.

14. The amount paid under conditions 5, 6 and 9 above, will be adjusted towards the last instalment of purchase money payable under condition (10) of the agreement for the third year of the lease.

Schedule.

Circles.	Taluk.	Villages.	Survey No. & lot.	Area.	Description.				Approx. yield in tons.	Price of salt per ton.	Date of lease.	Date of expiry of lease.		
					North.	East.	South.	West.						
Coimbatore.	Chudroli.	Thalassery, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.												
		1	400	Lake	Old Kottigal	Old Kottigal	Old Kottigal	100	100	100	100			
		2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
		20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			

N.B.—The survey number assigned to each of the features of the Taluk belonging to Government.

Office of the Asst. Commr., Salt, Alkali and Customs Dept.,
Nilgiris Sub-division, (Camp) Wodehouse,
11th February 1915.

F. L. HADEN,
Assistant Commissioner.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES AND RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT OF THE COODALUNG JAIL.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Coimbatore, at 4 P.M. on Monday the 15th of March 1915, for the supply of ration articles, and raw materials for the above factory department as detailed below.

1. The successful bidder will be required to deposit, as security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for, including transport, haul and other perishable and petty articles for which Rs. 5 (Rupees five only) must be deposited as security, and to execute a bond.
2. One-quarter of the articles contracted for must be delivered by the 15th April 1915, and the remainder as ordered, with the exception of petty and perishable articles, which should be supplied daily or as ordered. Each basket must weigh 2 cwt. and must be broken out of best sort.
3. The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.
4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.
5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction, and the supplies should be made in accordance with the samples; otherwise they will be rejected.
6. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing, in sealed covers together with their samples and Rs. 10 (Rupees ten only) as earnest money, which will be returned to successful tenderers. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than the 8th March 1915.
7. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.
8. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the Superintendent reserves to himself the right of ordering more or less than these quantities as may be required, and the contractor will be required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders from him or his subordinates should be attended to.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number.	Articles.	Probable requirements for the year.	Remarks.
1	White muslin gully (new)	15,000	Wastage should not exceed 11 per cent.
2	Knap (not less than 1/2 inch thick)	10,000	Wastage should not exceed 11 per cent. Receipts as given may be required.
3	Dry shillies (new and old)	1,00,000	Wastage should not exceed 11 per cent.
4	Cuttings (new), five feet mud and stones	700	Do.
5	Timber (new)	100	Do.
6	Small (new) Timber; new and five from bank	17,000	Wastage should not exceed 11 per cent.
7	Logs	40	Do.
8	Timber (new)	100	Do.
9	Old timber	100	Do.
10	New timber	2,000	Should be from new mud, stones and ash.
11	Timber	1,000	If dry, dryage should not exceed 10 per cent. and if green 15 per cent.
12	Wood (known best)	100	Do.
13	Hay (new and old)	100	Do.
14	Grass	100	Do.
15	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
16	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
17	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
18	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
19	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
20	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
21	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
22	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
23	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
24	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
25	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
26	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
27	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
28	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
29	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
30	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.
31	Grass (new and old)	100	Do.

District Jail, Coimbatore,
18th February 1912.P. SURESHANATHA AYYAR,
As. Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the District Jail, Madras, will hold a public auction of the Jail Office, Madras, on Thursday, the 8th March 1912 at 9 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Madras District Jail during 1912-1914.

Articles.	Probable quantity want in 1912.	Remarks.
Rags*	105,000	To be delivered in such quantities as will be required from time to time free of cost, one-half the quantity to be old and rest new grain.
Timber (small)	60,000	Clear and free of stems and mud.
Timber (large)	4,000	New, clear and free of stems and stones.
Timber (small)	1,000	New and dried.
Timber (large)	200	Of good quality.
Timber (small)	1,000	To be free from wood.
Timber (large)	110,000	To be old grain and delivered in such quantities as will be required.
Firewood	10,000	To be well dried and in billets of 3 to 4 feet.
Grass (new and old)	50,000	To be of good quality and clear; to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. The estimate should not be less than 40 per cent.
Also Rice	1,000	Wastage must not exceed 10 per cent.
Coconut shells	10,000	Big size not less than 10 per cent. size.
Jaggery, pappas	5,000	In such quantities as may be required.
Rice	8,000	New or less to be clear and free from stems and grain per month.

* More or less per month.

2. Bidding Bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madras, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of large supplies, the successful bidder will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, fixing when their deposits will be refunded. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that actually obtained.

4. Receipts of articles should be furnished for inspection, at the time of auction and bidders by bonds should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be estimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

4. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 9 a.m. of the 31st March 1913 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 25. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the same offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in lbs. per rupee delivered at the Madras District Jail.

5. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tenders.

6. Wastage according to 10 per cent. in the case of rugi, shillies, screwdrivers, turners and pliers and 5 per cent. in the case of nails and 2½ per cent. in the case of yaddy will have to be made good by the contractor.

7. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

District Jail, Madras,
12th February 1913.

T. W. HARTLEY, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry, up to 2 p.m. on the 29th March 1913, for the supply of articles noted below, for the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

1. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 current money which will be returned to the successful tenderer and which will be deducted in case of successful tenderers if they fail to deposit in such a per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by them and to execute a bond for the due performance of the contract within one week from the date of acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

2. Samples of articles should accompany tenders.

3. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

4. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for articles supplied will be made as soon as they are passed by the Superintendent.

5. Tenderers should quote rate in lbs. per rupee for delivery at Rajahmundry Railway station.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

						Rs.
Unseasoned Rugi ..	--	--	--	--	--	210,000
Unseasoned Choline ..	--	--	--	--	--	120,000
Onion (7lb. cwt.) ..	--	--	--	--	--	500,000

Central Jail, Rajahmundry,
10th February 1913.

W. E. MITCHELL,
Superintendent.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL JAIL, COIMBATORE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, up to 4 p.m. on Thursday the 29th March 1913, for the supply of the articles enumerated in the accompanying schedule from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

1. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

2. Tenders should be accompanied "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Coimbatore Central Jail."

3. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25, current money, which will be returned to the successful tenderer and which will be deducted in the case of successful tenderers if they fail to deposit in such not less than Rs. 100 and not more than 10 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for by them and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

4. Tenders may be for one or more or all of the articles enumerated in the schedule.

5. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

7. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Superintendent reserves himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

9. Further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

References

[illegible]

Conclusions for articles that are of different view should be made for each view

Central Bell, Columbus,
27th February 1912.

EC III GATr-DiEN₂
Polymeric Ion-Exchange

MADRAS STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Tenders for conveyance of stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the official year 1913-1914 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Saturday the 15th March 1913.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings) —

to the Salt Commission .. .. .	..	..	and also rates ..	per 100 lbs.
to the Central Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Parliamentary Press .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Offices of the Agent for Government Concessions .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Government Press, French, Mount Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Public Works Stores .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Office of Mr. T. Balakrishna Swamy, Government Auctioneer, Mount Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Mysore Railway Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras, per mile or fraction of a mile .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Stations outside Madras such as Tirunelveli .. .. .	..	..	..	..

For parcels value 100 Rs.

Stationery Office (Old High Court Buildings) —

to the Beach Railway Station .. .. .	..	..	and also rates ..	per package.
to the Salt Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Government Press, Mint Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Government Press, French, Mount Road .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Parliamentary Press .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Mysore Railway Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Piling charges.

to the charges for piling in the Stationery Office .. .. .	..	..	and also rates ..	per case.
Stamp Office — .. .. .	..	..	..	per 100 lbs.
to the Mysore Railway Station .. .. .	..	..	and also rates ..	per case.
to the Beach Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Salt Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Egmore Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Suburban .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Tamil Office, Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Mysore Railway Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Beach Station .. .. .	..	..	..	1 to 6 cases.
to the Salt Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Egmore Station .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Suburban .. .. .	..	..	..	..
to the Tamil Office, Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	..
conveying Stamp cases .. .. .	..	..	..	..
conveying and piling stamp cases .. .. .	..	..	..	per case.
only for conveying 50 stamp cases for addressing .. .. .	..	..	..	..
weighing and loading 75 stamp cases at railway stations .. .. .	..	..	..	per case.

Piling charges.

Charges per case or bale (a) for conveying and (b) for arranging Stamp and Stationery cases or bales in the godown.

1. Tenders should be sent under sealed covers accompanied "Tender for conveyance of stamps and stationery articles, etc." They should specify the rate per 100 lbs.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank book, or an invoice tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary date of completion of the work, and the date of performance of the contract within one week from the date with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be forfeited.

4. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp and Stationery Office.

5. The contractor should be liable to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, or any other officer in his chain of command when not more than six carts are required and within six hours' notice when more than six carts are required for a trip during the day.

6. In case of goods dispatched to and from the Stamp and Stationery Office, Government Press, Print Buildings, and Printing Branch, and other places, the contractor shall take delivery as directed by the manager and arrange the packages as directed by the consignee in their respective places within the premises of the office without extra charge.

7. When packages are dispatched to Railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipt and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationery Office on the same day that they are granted.

8. The Superintendant of Stamp and Stationery reserves the right of rejecting any order without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenders should apply to the Stamp and Stationery Office at any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
15th February 1913.

H. J. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Private tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the fiscal year 1913-1914 will be received by the Superintendant of Stationery up to 12 noon on Saturday, the 15th March 1913:—

	Probable quantity required for the year.
1. Ink powder, Best, 24 points, in yadd 10 ounces of ink ..	12,100
2. Ink, black, prepared	8,000
3. Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	2,000
4. Cream, stationery, flat	2,000
5. Fuchsin, dark	100
6. Madder, heavy	50
7. The same	50
8. Silk thread in skeins	300
9. The same for finger plates	50
10. Doff bottles	100
11. Tools for putting stamps, of steel	100
12. Glass	10,000
13. Writing strips with joint handles, 7 X 12"	500
14. New ones	50
15. Tenth scales without weights	50
16. Glass and ink weights (B, A, & C) 1 ounce weights and 10, 10, 5, 5, 1, 1 lbs. weights	100 each.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be accompanied "Tenders for stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly labelled and marked with the name of the tenderer as labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be required at the Stationery Office.

3. An examination fee of Rs. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of yodd scales.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

5. The actual quantities required will be indicated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendant of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any order without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office at any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
15th February 1913.

R. F. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Stationery.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF BOOK.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Palamcottah, at 2 P.M. on the 1st April 1913 in connection with the supply of the following articles of art, viz., for use during the year 1913-14. Interested bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the articles required can be seen on any day up to the date

of the auction. Bidders may either adopt these samples or offer others of equal quality at the time of the bidding, and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantity required. Bidding suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest money as shown below.

3. In the case of supplies who may be wanted to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the required earnest money. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction, and the prices offered will be considered along with the bids made. Tenderers should quote rates in the end and per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Palamouddi, and specify the same both in words as well as in figures. No bid will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all such delivered at the jail or order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Jail within seven days of the receipt of intimation by them that their orders have been accepted. In addition, they should, before signing such agreements, deposit for three times the amount of the earnest money as security or deposit of such article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest money will be forfeited. In the event of their withdrawal, they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the Jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sold and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Deputy-Commissioner of Prisons.

Potable quantities

Regt.	..	..	140,000 lb. to be delivered in four equal instalments commencing from 15th April 1913. Half the total quantity to be sold and half to be kept grain. The price must not be lowered and the average in the process of preparation not to exceed 10 per cent. Earnest money Rs. 50.
Thermal fuel	..	..	45,000 lb. to be delivered as shown. Wastage in clearing not to exceed 4 per cent. Earnest money Rs. 25.
Paddy	..	..	50,000 lb. to be delivered as shown. Grains to be not less than six months old, to be free from chaff and the wastage in conversion not to exceed 10 per cent. Earnest money Rs. 25.
Unroasted (refined free of sand and stones and must not be damaged).	..	..	8,000 lb. to be delivered in two equal instalments, viz., in April and in October 1913. Earnest money Rs. 5.
Chickens (new and well dried)	..	1,000 lb.	to be delivered as shown. Earnest money Rs. 2.
Onion (free of weed and soil).	..	1,000 lb.	do do.
Turner (free of weed and soil).	..	250 lb.	do do.
Onion of good quality	..	2,000 lb.	to be delivered as required. Earnest money Rs. 5.
Milk (fresh, drawn at the Jail)	..	500 to 600 pints a month,	quality gravity 1.050 to 1.055. Earnest money Rs. 5.
Glue (polymer)	..	15,000 lb.	to be delivered in four equal instalments commencing from 15th April 1913. Wastage in clearing not to exceed 1 per cent, and the residue of oil to be not below 40 per cent. Earnest money Rs. 10.
Jaggery (polymer)	..	1,500 lb.	to be delivered in each quantity as may be required. Earnest money Rs. 2.
Red blankets	..	100 to be delivered as required.	Earnest money Rs. 1.
Teat No. 2 white	..	1,500 lb.	to be delivered as required. Earnest money Rs. 10.
" No. 2 "	..	1,500 lb.	do do.
" No. 10 "	..	2,500 lb.	do do.
" No. 4 "	..	14,000 lb.	do do.
" No. 4, red and white "	..	2,500 lb.	do do.

District Jail, Palamouddi,
20th February 1913.

W. S. SNOW,
Jy. Superintendent.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

Notice is hereby given for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the schedule hereto will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons up to 12 noon on Thursday the 14th March 1913.

General Conditions.

1. Tender should be accompanied by "Tender for clothing." They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to work per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of a per cent. on the value of the tender. The deposit should be retained in the name of Madras and the tenderer's receipt attached to the tender. No bid will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the specification and that separately for any one or more parts.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should necessarily accompany the tender. The samples should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a written bond (the form of which may be seen at this office) within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 10 per cent. delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The tenders of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be indicated in the tender note from time to time and should be delivered at the suit and rent of the tenderer at the Stationery Office, Madras, previously on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the issue of the necessary bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further instructions may be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or to the size of public offices in the Presidency town, according to measurements to be taken at the office by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1913.

List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1913-1914.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors—

	Probable quantities required.
1. Coats (suits) with badges	No. 30
2. Coats (suits) without badges	Do 30
3. Coats (woolens) with badges	Do 10
4. Do. without badges	Do 10
5. Trowsers (suits)	Pairs 30
6. Do. (woolens) with (suits)	Do 10
7. Cotton pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	Do 30
8. Brass buttons (with device)	Do 200
9. Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
10. Knickerbockers (suits)	Do 30
11. Do. (woolens)	Do 30
12. Riding breeches (suits)	Do 30
13. Do. (woolens)	Do 30
14. Stockings	Do 30
15. Silk pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	Do 30
16. Ties (silk silk)	Do 30

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and the Vaccinators—

1. Coats (suits) with badges	No. 30
2. Do. without badges	Do 30
3. Coats (woolens) with badges	Do 10
4. Do. without badges	Do 10
5. Trowsers (suits)	Pairs 30
6. Do. (woolens)	Do 10
7. Cotton pyjamas	No. 30
8. Brass buttons (with device)	Do 200
9. Canvas gaiters	Pairs 30
10. Knickerbockers (suits)	Do 30
11. Do. (woolens)	Do 30
12. Riding breeches (suits)	Do 30
13. Do. (woolens)	Do 30
14. Stockings	Do 30
15. Ties (silk silk)	Do 30

Specification of the above clothing—

Coat—Oxford cloth, Band Madras, pattern No. 1103. In the case of men employed on the hills, woolen suits which will be supplied by the office should be used and the tender for woolen clothing should provide for other charges only.

Coat—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two plain, two breast, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of two down patterns, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will have gold band 4 inch broad and 24 inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold band will be 1 inch by 11-13.

weight of fastenings so that it shall be reasonable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant-Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same design as the latter but not upon the latter 8 for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and 7 for Vaccinators.

The inner quilted bottom will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the back. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Hæc est Veritas."

Facing will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

Tricorne will be of cotton, merino (Indian hat) velvet, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The tricorne for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The pair will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buttons. The garter will have a foot piece so as to cover the foot opening and prevent entrance of dust. European and European will wear white silk 'topans' of the antique pattern surrounded by European soldiers covered with South African cloth No. 1001. The tricorne will be worn on the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 20 feet in length.

Kneeboots and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain leather texture without any ornamental border.

PART II

Tailors charges for making up the following articles of women's clothing required for Government departments—

Charges for making up the following articles are required—

Probable
quantities
to be ordered.

Dark blue serge—

1. Long coats (lined) and breeches (with waist-coats) 842m. 400
2. Do. (lined) 246. 30
3. Do. (lined) (with patch collar and girdle) 20
4. Do. (without lining) 20
5. Trousers (with waist-coats and lining) 20
6. Suits for husband 40
7. Cross belts (with buckles) 20
8. Do. (without buckles) 20
9. Waist belts (with buckles) 20
10. Waist belts (without lining) 20
11. Caps, double row 20
12. Woollen tape with red tape border (for husband) 10
13. Cloth-coats lined with gold lace stripes 5
14. Do. lined with yellow tape (wool) stripes 50
15. Strimands bordered with gold lace 5
16. Do. bordered with yellow tape (wool) 50

Red serge—

17. Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and puffed 50
18. Coats (lined) puffed (not trimmed with gold lace) 100
19. (a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace 5
- (b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread 30
- (c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace 10
- (d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread 50
- (e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace 5
- (f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread 5
20. Cambric handkerchiefs with gold lace 10
21. Do. bordered with gold lace stripes 10
22. Do. bordered with yellow tape (wool) stripes 100
23. Strimands bordered with gold lace 10
24. Do. bordered with yellow tape (wool) 10
25. Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row) 10
26. Do. (double row) 10
27. Flannel breeches 10

N.B.—Shirts, jersey cloth, buttons, waist-coats, gold lace, yellow binding and breeches cloth for belts will be supplied by the contractor and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and linings.

Part III.

Infantry.

(a) Coats.

	Probable quantities required.
White coats (long cloth)	No. 350
White long coats (long cloth)	No. 40
Trowsers (drill) with waist-band	Pairs 300
Waist girders (long cloth)	No. 50
White drill waist ties (see specifications below) with creases and monogram	No. 300
White drill waist ties (see specifications below) without creases and monogram	No. 0
White drill waist ties (see specifications below) without creases and monogram	No. 10

Each suit consists of a white drill tunic and trowsers, the tunic to be made with shoulder straps and rolled collar and to be lined with white broad and if necessary ornamented with white metal buttons at the points of the collar and the monogram of H. I. on the Right Arm on the shoulder straps:—

Pocket caps (after the pattern worn by Army Warrent Officers with a strap in front)

White waist buttons like those worn by Police Inspectors	No. 3
Buttons, red cloth, for shoulder	No. 4
Waist bands (long cloth)	No. 10
Turbans, turkey red cloth (5 yards long)	No. 10
Jerseys	No. 25
Small turbans	No. 25
Shawl-laced turbans	No. 100
Shawl-laced turbans	No. 10

(b) Commissioner of Police, Madras.

	Probable quantities required.
White short coats (drill)	No. 4
White drill trowsers with waist-cords	No. 14
Turbans (made up for horse-keepers)	No. 4
Turbans (made up for driver)	No. 1

Part IV.

Mounted.

	Probable quantities required.
Short coats (drill)	No. 400
Long coats (drill)	No. 10
Trowsers with monogram (drill)	Pairs 300
Girths of stout drill (dark cloth)	No. 10
Elastic raw material partly or fully (5 cubits x 3 cubits)	No. 100
Kaki suits (suspender)	No. 2
Red trowsers with yellow border	No. 100
Blue cloth turbans (10 cubits x 12 cubits)	No. 50
Turbans, red turkey cloth (4 yards)	No. 10
Blue trowsers (with the initials "G. H. S." and the Crown and flag)	No. 100
Blue trowsers, plain	No. 100
Buttons, aluminium, plain	No. 30
Chin strap white with red border and red fringe (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
White red pink chin strap women's (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
White chin strap with a blue border about 4 inches wide (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Turkey red cloth for apron (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Do. do. (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Do. do. (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Country cloth, red, for female waist, yellow band and white headband (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Turkey red waist (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Country cloth for women's waist, red and blue, with white hem and red border (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Small apron (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Cloth for bodies (turkey red cloth) to be supplied in pieces of 1 yard or more	No. 100
Chin, white with red or black point for ladies (to be supplied in pieces of 1 yard or more)	No. 10
Chin light blue or pink for ladies (to be supplied in pieces of 1 yard or more)	No. 10
White long cloth for ladies to be supplied in pieces of 1 yard or more	No. 10
Elastic long cloth (18 cubits x 24 cubits)	No. 10
Kaki waist, second sort, ordinary pattern	No. 10
Do. do. cavalry pattern	No. 10

PART V.

Articles of clothing, passed to men (who are discharged), such as General Administration, Local Revenue, &c.

	Estimated quantities required.
White gowns (long cloth)	No. 400
White long coats (long cloth)	" 200
White trousers with waist-coat (long cloth)	" 400
Kaki suits consisting of one coat and one pair of trousers (superior quality)	" 30
Kaki suits for cycle gowns	" 80
Waterproof aprons made of oil cloth (big size)	" 5
Do. do. (small size)	" 5
Do. with rubber aprons, rubber-encased suits	" 30
Waterproof aprons for automobiles	" 30
Turbans, red (sarky cloth [4 yards long])	" 40
Turbans, red (sarky cloth, first sort)	" 50
Do. second sort	" 40
Waterproof umbrellas (15 ribs)	" 5
Do. (8 ribs)	" 5
English leather belts	" 10
Blue drill suits with departmental words worked in red thread	" 10
Blue drill suits without departmental words	" 10
Blue drill suits with white knoeves	" 20
White caps with two white covers	" 10
Hosiery and socks made of Buckingham Hill cloth	" 5

PART VI.

Materials required for rebuilding work.

	Estimated quantities required.
Gold lace, 1½" wide	Yds. 8
Do. 1"	" 40
Do. ½"	" 50
Do. ¼"	" 20
Gold and	" 150
Red wool, wools	" 25
Gold fringe	" 10
Yellow fringe	" 80
Do. 1½" wide	" 5
Work band, 1½" wide	" 400
Black tape, 1½"	" 150
White broad, 1½"	" 80
Black wool	Pieces 50
Gold (red) buttons	No. 1000

Stationary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

R. F. AUSTIN,
Superintendent of Stationery.

ANNOUNCE FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Post-office, Madras, at 3-30 P.M. on 19th March 1912, for the supply of grain, etc., detailed below.

1. The amount deposited against each item will form the security for the performance of the contract by successful bidder and they will also execute a bond.

2. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General of Prisons.

3. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

Amount to be
deposited before
bidding.

Rs. Rs. P.

Slightly good, brown, 32,000 lb., warrage and dryage should not exceed 2 per cent; to be supplied in eight lots	750 0 0
Green, 17,000 lb., white rice from clones and durt; may be supplied in two lots	75 0 0

The Post-office, Madras,
21st February 1912.

F. P. CARRISON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and applied to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of regulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security forfeited to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those tendered for.

15. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

16. Government Treasury notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be advanced over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the same as per G.O. No. 5754, dated 1st March 1905, authority in that effect being duly entered in the contract submitted by the depositor.

The Postmaster Office, Madras,
12th February 1913.

J. F. CAMERON, Captain, I.R.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Postmaster Office, Madras, at 2-30 P.M. on 19th March 1913 for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount deposited against each item will form the security for the performance of the contract by successful bidders and they will also receive a bond.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. Any further information may be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

	Amount to be deposited before bidding.
Rt. A. S.	
Wheat—250,000 lb. One half of the quantity old; the rest of white colour called Bucka to be delivered in four lots; not to be damaged	400 0 0
Rice—650,000 lb. Bengalown in six lots, five of which and not to be damaged	1,000 0 0
Maize—Country, 150,000 lb. Clean and free of stones; in four lots	300 0 0
Yam-dal—10,000 lb. Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not to be damaged; to be supplied as required	80 0 0
Garbanzo—5,500 lb. Free from weed and mud; to be supplied as required	80 0 0
Chaff—5,500 lb. Dry, not to contain much seed; the supply to be made as required	100 0 0
Green—1,000 lb. Free from insects; the supply to be made as required	10 0 0
Onion—10,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required	30 0 0
Wheat—Without husk, as much quantity as is required daily	150 0 0
And—Without husk, three times a week; 10 lb. more or less as required	25 0 0
And—Brown and white, good quality; 100 lb. monthly more or less as required	25 0 0
And—Country, of different varieties except grains and radishes; about 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25 0 0
And—Fresh, vegetables, to be supplied as required both morning and evening	80 0 0
And—As required	25 0 0
And—As required	500 0 0

The Postmaster Office, Madras,
12th February 1913.

J. F. CAMERON, Captain, I.R.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AT SRIHARIKOTA.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the produce noted below in stock at Sriharikota.

						C.	M.	T.	P.
1. Betanquillo	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0	0
2. Betanquillo	..	..	..	..	..	75	hanks.		
3. Survenio	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	0
4. Survenio	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	0
5. Survenio	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	0
6. Survenio	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	4	30

Note—The quantities are only approximate. The successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed or fall short of, the stated quantities.

1. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, which will be returned to all except the person whose tender is accepted. All Madras tenderers must credit their deposit into the Bank of Madras and withdraw produce into the nearest Government Treasury and bank notes the Bank or Treasury agent as the case may be with their tenders. Government Proclamation notes will not be accepted.

2. The produce will be delivered at Satharikota, the weighment at the depot being final.

3. The successful tenderer must pay the whole of the purchase money into the Madras Bank or into any Government Treasury within a week and take delivery of the produce within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of the order accepting the tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the produce would at his risk. The produce agent but not the tenderer within the allowed time damages will be charged at the discretion of the District Forest Officer.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by "Tender for minor forest produce in stock at Sriharikota," and should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Madras, so as to reach him not later than the 10th March 1913. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

6. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer at 2 p.m. on the above date.

Nature Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
Madras, 10th February 1913.

C. M. MADURANAYAKAM PILLAI,
District Forest Officer.

FULL COUPE SALES IN THE SRIHARIKOTA RANGE.

Notice is hereby given that the auction sale of the coupes 12 (a) and (b) and 3 (a) (i) of the Sriharikota Forest noticed at page 125, Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1913, to be held at the District Forest Office, Madras, on the 10th March 1913 will be held at the Sriharikota Range Office, Satharikota (North Coast) on the 26th April 1913 and that the period of sale will run from the 1st July 1913 instead of from the 1st April 1913.

For detailed conditions of sale please see notice to be published in the *Madras Gazette*, copies of which will be supplied on application to this office.

Nature Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
Madras, 26th February 1913.

C. M. MADURANAYAKAM PILLAI,
District Forest Officer.

FOR SALE IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Rate for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives issued by the Government of India. Rs. 15 per cwt.

Rate for the transport and superintendence of explosives issued by the Government of India. Rs. 10 per cwt.

Rate for the transport and superintendence of explosives at the port of Madras. Rs. 4 per cwt.

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Messrs. J. S. Sankaralingam & Co., Madras, Madras.
Messrs. J. S. Sankaralingam & Co., Madras, Madras.

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AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

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A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis
from the Government Press, Madras.

[The contents within parentheses are for printing and postage.]

List of Books published during the current quarter

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

- AGRICULTURE AT COCHIN TO THE LIST OF GENERAL BOOKS AND OTHERS. List No. 1 of 1912. As 4
Pm 8. (8 p.)
MONTHLY LIST OF CHIEF SECRETARIES TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, commenced up to 1st January and
1st February 1912. Royal 8vo. Each As 2. (8 p.)
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1911-12. Foreword
and 1st volume with 2nd volume. As 4-4. (8 p.)
THE QUARTERLY CIVIL SERVICE LIST, commenced up to 31st December 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover.
As 12. (24 p.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

- THE QUARTERLY LIST OF CRIMINALS IN THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT OR RELEASED
OF Rs 10 FOR WRITERS AND OFFICERS, continued up to 31st December 1912. As 8 or 16. (1 p.)
LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF CRIMINALS AND VILLAINS IN THE REFORMATION DEPARTMENT. Lists of Criminals
Nos. 25 and 26. Each 2s 6d. (5 p.) for 25 and 26.
REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF CIVIL COURTS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR 1911. Foreword, bench
As 12. (24 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

- THIRTY-THIRD LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.
Pm 8. (8 p.)
THIRD LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE SPECIAL FUND CODE. (Third edition.) Pm 8. (8 p.)
THIRTY-THIRD LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE LOCAL FUND CODE. (Second edition.) Pm 8. (8 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

- BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION).
REVENUE DEPARTMENT ON LAND REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION. Royal 8vo. No 45. Supplement
to the Calendar and Geographical Dictionary. Reprinted 1912. As 5 or 5 s. (8 p.)
BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOREST).
QUARTERLY LIST OF REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT (WITH CORRECTIONS), commenced up to 1st
January and 1st February 1912. Royal 8vo. Each As 1. (8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

- QUARTERLY LIST OF REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT (SEPARATE REVENUE).
DEPARTMENT, commenced up to 31st December 1912. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As 1 or 1 s. 4d.
(8 p.)
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR
1911-12. Foreword and 1st volume. As 1-2. (8 p.)
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR
1911-12. Foreword and 1st volume. As 1-2. (8 p.)
SCHEDULE IV OF THE JUDICIAL CODE ACT VIII OF 1905, commenced up to 1st January 1912. As 1.
(8 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND REVENUE AND ASSURANCES).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES ACT FOR THE YEAR 1911-12. Footing 50s. paper cover. As 12 to 14. 5d. (1 n. 6 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

- A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE TAMIL MANUSCRIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. By M. Rangachari, M.A., B.A. Madras. Vol. I—Alphabetical Order. Descriptive Catalogue of Government Manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras, by M. Rangachari, M.A., B.A. Madras. Vols. XII and XIII. Madras—1911. Published 1912. Royal 8vo. bound. Each Rs. 1-12. (3 n.)
- SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR HIGHER-SCHOOL SCHOLARS FOR GREEK, LATIN. Published 1912. Royal 8vo. paper cover. As 1. (2 p.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN CHINESE ACTS, 1861 TO 1905, AND REGULATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER. Published 1910. Royal 8vo. bound. Rs. 1-12. (3 n.)

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1912.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

- MEMBERS LIST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, presented up to 31st July to 31st December 1912. Royal 8vo. Each As 6 to 10. (2 p.)
- QUEST AND ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, 1912-13. Footing, bound. Rs. 1 to 14. 6d. (2 n.)
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BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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Central Press, Calcutta.]

[The amounts include postages and for packing and postage.]

List of new Books published during the current quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law Cases concerning Hindu Widow Marriages and Post Mortem Marriages of
Widows from India, 1811, with an Index at Calcutta by B. D. KISHORE DAS. Royal 8vo.
Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d. (5s. 6d.)

List of Books published from July to December 1912.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Aug 1 to 1912, Indian Street Annals. Cloth and India. Part 3. (3s. 6d.)
 Aug 1 to 1912, Indian Street Annals. Cloth and India. Part 4. (3s. 6d.)
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VACANCIES.

WANTED For Correspondence duly qualified for dispensary under the Indian District Board. Apply
to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem.Salem District Board's Office,
18th February 1913.J. F. KESFORD,
President.Applicants are invited from candidates who are well versed in photography, P. O. P., to make
prints, and who have good general educational qualifications for the appointment of temporary
Photographer on Rs. 200-300 (monthly) in the office of the Archaeological Survey Department,
Madras. Candidates of their work should accompany the application starting also age
and service of the applicant elsewhere.A. H. LONGHURST,
Additional Superintendent.

Madras, 18th February 1913.

Applicants are invited from qualified candidates for the post of a temporary Draftsman on a
salary of Rs. 30 per month in the District Board Engineer's office for a period of six months for the
present.1. The applicants should state in their applications, their age, qualifications and past experience,
if any. Copies of certificates should also be submitted with the applications. The applications should
reach the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1913.Madras District Board Engineer's Office, Chennai,
15th February 1913.A. W. BLAKE,
District Board Engineer.WANTED Graduates in Mathematics, of the Madras University, for employment as Head
Surveyors in the Madras Survey Department.1. Applications, accompanied by testimonials of character, should be preferred, in the subjoined
form, to the Acting Director of Survey, Post Box No. 104, Triplicane. Applicants should appear
before him if, and when, so required to do, and should, on selection, be prepared to undergo preliminary
medical examination for their physical fitness for service in the Department.2. Accepted applicants will be started on a monthly salary of Rs. 60. After a year's training,
they will be placed on probation for another year, at the end of which, they will, if they give satis-
faction and have passed the necessary departmental tests, be promoted to the grade of Rs. 80 per
month. Promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 100 will follow after two more years of approved
service. Service will be temporary but of long duration, and transfer to the permanent establishment
will depend on vacancies in the Department.

Form of Application.

(1) Name in full. (2) Father's name in full. (3) Date of birth and age. (4) Examination passed (with date and page of the *First St. George Gazette*). (5) Present occupation. (6) Service (temporary or permanent) if in Government employment.

Survey Office, Madras,
21st February 1913.

W. A. HASTED,
Asst. Director of Survey.

Advertisements are invited from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Dresser), class of the Madras Engineering College for the post of Minor Irrigation Officer on Rs. 180 which will fall permanently vacant from 1st April 1913. Preference will be given to those who have taken the Lower Telugu or Urdu. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th March 1913.

Engineer Collector's Office, Chittoor,
22nd February 1913.

N. NACHICHARI,
Collector.

Applications are invited for an acting clerk's post on Rs. 20 in the office of the undersigned. The appointment will last for three months but the period is likely to be extended. None but those who have passed at least the typewriting examination, elementary grade, need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1913.

Dindigul, 21st February 1913.

S. B. LOVELL,
Superintendent of Police, The Nilgiris.

Notice for the Madras District Board as Assistant Engineer, Civil class, on Rs. 150—1—000, with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem under the Code rules. The appointment will be on probation for one year with prospect of confirmation at the end thereof. The post is not permanent, but the holder of it must subscribe to the Provident Fund like all other members of the Board in superior service. None but those who have obtained either the University degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to students already in service and possessing experience of local road works. The selected candidate must be prepared to join up, before the 15th April 1913. Applications with testimonials, etc., should reach the undersigned not later than 15th March 1913.

Krishna, 19th February 1913.

W. A. MATTHEWS,
Local Fund District Engineer.

Wanted a temporary Dresser on Rs. 60 per annum to supervise the construction of a temporary bridge. Preference will be given to men having experience in bridge construction.

Applications should reach the District Board Engineer, Madras at Madras, before the 15th March 1913.

Revenue District Board's Office at Madras,
23rd February 1913.

A. R. LOFTUS TOTTERHAM,
President.

Wanted two Europeans for surveying work in the Madras District. Salary Rs. 60 per annum. None but those who have passed the Lower Subordinate or Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering need apply. The appointments are likely to last over a year. Candidates giving satisfaction stand a chance of being taken into the permanent establishment when vacancies arise.

Applications should reach the District Board Engineer, Revenue at Madras, not later than the 15th March 1913.

Revenue District Board's Office at Madras,
23rd February 1913.

A. R. LOFTUS TOTTERHAM,
President.

Advertisements will be covered up to 1st April next for the post of District Board Engineer, Irrigation class, on Rs. 150—15—000 which will be vacant in July next. Only fully qualified Engineers need apply. Preference to those already in Local Fund service.

Krishna District Board's Office, Madras,
24th March 1913.

H. J. BRADY,
President.

Wanted Graduates for the posts of Clerks, per Rs. 25, in the Post office in this division comprising the districts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Copies of testimonials must accompany applications.

Office of the Dist. of Post Office, Chingleput Division,
Rayachoti, Madras, 25th February 1913.

MUHAMMAD ABDOU KATIB,
Superintendent of Post Office.

APPLICANTS are invited for the post of an Assistant Accountant on Rs. 30 per mensem. The appointments will be vacant for about six months. Only men who are qualified, under the Public Service Regulations, for the post of an Accountant need apply. Preference will be given to the candidate who possesses a thorough knowledge of accounts and has official experience. The interested will receive applications up to the 15th of March 1912.

Government General Hospital, Madras.
1st March 1912.

A. P. O. LOBINER, Capt., for Major, I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates who have passed the Holmström Examination or obtained 30 per cent. of the marks in each of the subjects under A class in the School Final Examination for the post of a temporary Clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem in the Colonial Sub-Indian, Children. The appointments are likely to last for some length of time.

Office of the Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Div.,
IV Clerk, Vellore, 1st March 1912.

L. N. VENKATARAMA AITAR,
Executive Engineer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I intend during the High Court, on or after the 15th March next, to meet you as a Vakil General
Tatphana, 15th February 1912.

K. BHINAYASA BHAGAVAN

Formerly take notice that, on or about the 1st of April, I intend moving the High Court at Jodhpur, Madras, for appointment as a Vakil General.

Delary, 15th February 1912.

R. KARAYANAM RAJ., & C.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN JAMES WASHINGTON SPOONER (DECEASED).

THE undersigned of the estate and effects, throughout the whole of British India of James de la Motte Spooner formerly of Bombay, Madras, India, late late of Madras in the county of Devon, a Captain in the 80th Madras Light Infantry, late deceased, who died at Madras on the 15th day of May 1911, being about to close the accounts of the late deceased, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March 1912, at the undersigned address, after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said James de la Motte Spooner deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 7, Aramulla Street, Madras,
8th February 1912.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Captain
James de la Motte Spooner (deceased).



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 6.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

[Price, 2 m. 5 p.]

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The following report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and the Hereditary Village Offices Act (III of 1895) during the official year 1911-1912, with the appended statements, is published for general information.

2. *Statement I (Appointments made under sections 6, 10 and 11 of Act III of 1895).*—Out of 3,621 appointments falling under sections 10 and 11 of the Act, 1,932 appointments were given to strangers owing apparently to the absence of competent men in the hereditary families. The corresponding figures for 1910-1911 were 3,697 and 1,312.

3. *Statement II (Penishments inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Act III of 1895).*—There was an increase over the preceding year in the number of penishments generally.

4. *Statement III (Suits filed under section 12 of Act III of 1895).*—There was a slight increase in pendency at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning, notwithstanding a decrease in the total number of suits for disposal during the year.

5. *Statement VII (Appeals to the Board against orders of appointment and against suit decrees).*—Seven appeals out of 110 were pending at the close of the year. In the majority of cases, the decisions of the district officers were confirmed.

6. *Statement VIII (Proprietary estates into which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which the establishments have been revised).*—This shows the progress made in revising establishments in proprietary estates. The total number of estates in which revision was sanctioned up to the end of 1911-1912 was 5,375 against 4,601 for 1910-1911. No schemes were sanctioned in the Chingleput district, as enfranchisement operations had not been completed.

7. *Statement No. XI (Penalment of proprietors).—*For the protracted delay in the submission of rent-rolls accounts by some of the proprietors, the Collector of Bellary imposed fines aggregating Rs. 1,695.

8. *Statements XIV A and B (Statements showing the receipts and charges of the Proprietary Estate's Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1912).—*The receipts of the fund during the year were Rs. 13,0,065-9-0 against Rs. 11,11,115-8-5 in the previous year. The opening balance was Rs. 12,55,353-15-10. The charges were Rs. 10,47,559-4-7 against Rs. 8,59,523-10-5 in 1910-1911 and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 15,17,856-4-5.

9. *Statement XV (Enfranchisement operations).—*The enquiry in connection with the enfranchisement operations has been completed except in one village in the Chingleput district.

10. The other statements call for no remarks.

11. *Reference to the Board under section 18 of Act III of 1895.*—There were four references to the Board under this section during the year of which three were disposed of within the year.

12. *General remarks.*—Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 worked generally satisfactorily during the year. The Agents of Sivaganga and the Raja of Madurai complained of the inadequacy of the revised establishments sanctioned for the two estates. Separate orders have been passed on their representation.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, 17th January 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT L.—Appointments made under sections 6, 10 and 11 of Madras Act III of 1859 during the year 1911-1912.

Offices.	Number of appointments under			Number of cases in which the provisions under sections 7 and 12 were			
	Section 6, clause (2)	Section 6, clause (3)	Total	Section 7 (1)	Provision made at order of proprietors	Sivaganga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goverment villages							
Madras and Malabar	21	—	21	315	154	371	180
Kannam	22	2	24	26	91	90	180
Talagani	23	—	23	28	68	54	122
Yandri	24	1	25	29	64	14	83
Madurai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total offices in Government villages	106	3	109	3,244	568	589	1,401
Proprietary estates							
Madras and Malabar	—	—	—	21	—	20	41
Kannam	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Kannam Estate (private affairs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talagani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madurai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yandri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madurai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kannam of whole tract villages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offices falling under clause 2 of section 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of offices in Proprietary estates ..	—	—	—	21	5	20	46
Grand Total of offices in Government villages and in Proprietary estates.	106	3	109	3,265	573	609	1,447

STATEMENT II.—Patients cured under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Madras Act III of 1903 during the year 1912-1913.

G.O. No.	Fixed imposed by				Number of persons exempted by	Number of persons who had no return at all under A	Total number of practitioners by
	Taxi-licences and Supply Taxi-licences under section 5 (2).		Private tax-licences and Private Cycles-tax-licences under section 7 (1).				
	Number of Lic.	Amount of Lic.	Number of Lic.	Amount of Lic.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government villages.							
Bombay and Municipal	4,983	3,520 18 10	838	888 34 5	818	119	6,701
Revenue	4,297	3,853 11 4	1,246	1,449 54 4	851	111	6,499
Revenue to Municipal (Police officers) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxi-licences	884	376 0 0	71	88 0 0	56,308	86	891
Taxis	719	380 0 0	91	28 1 12	178	33	852
Registration	80	42 10 0	7	7 0 0	28	8	88
Total of Government village returns.	18,781	9,708 0 11	2,612	3,391 14 1	1,829	629	18,733
Proprietary returns.							
Bombay and Municipal	48	37 0 0	18	22 0 0	18	9	88
Revenue .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue to Municipal (Police officers) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxi-licences .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Proprietary returns.	181	348 2 10	23	70 0 0	41	31	316
Grand Total of returns in Government villages and Proprietary returns.	20,600	10,056 2 11	2,635	3,461 14 1	1,870	660	19,049

(d) Includes two more of suspension, by Tolstoy: The Collector's attention has been drawn to the investigation.

STATEMENT III.—Suits filed and disposed of under section 13 of Madras Act III of 1890 during 1911-1912.

Office.	Number of suits pending on 1st April 1911.						Number of suits filed between 1st April 1911 and 31st March 1912.						Total number of suits for disposal.						Disposition of										Number of suits pending on 1st April 1912 and waiting to be tried.						Number of suits pending on 1st April 1912 and waiting to be tried.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	For suits.			For counter-suits.			For suits.			For counter-suits.			Total.			Total.			Number of suits disposed or rejected.			Number of suits disposed in favour of.							Total.			Total.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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[1] Three are subject to appeal.

845/1900 III.—Sale Held and Disposal of water auction 15 of Madras Act III of 1905 during 1911-1912—cont.

Office.	Number of bids pending on 30 April 1911.			Number of bids that became for April 1911 and first March 1912.			Total number of bids for disposal.			Disposal of										Number of bids pending on 31st March 1912 and standing to			Number of years to remain under auction 15.		
										Number of bids disposed or rejected.				Number of bids decided in favour of											
	For office.	For Panchayats.	Total.	For office.	For Panchayats.	Total.	For office.	For Panchayats.	Total.	For Panchayats.	Under auction 12 (1) persons (2)	Under auction 15, sub-auction (3)	As then held under auction 16.	Off set.	Environment.	Others.	For Panchayats.	Total.	Others.	For Panchayats.	Total.	Number of years to which the rights of the water is to be sold under auction 15 (4).	To the title of the District Collector.	From the title of the District Collector to the title of auction 15 (5).	From the title of the District Collector to the title of auction 15 (6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Proprietary estates.																									
Horticulture and nurseries	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orchards	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Business or land	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plantations	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timber	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Government white land villages	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other offices falling under clause 2 of section 4.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public estates and amounts.																									
Corporation	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electricity	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manufactures	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parade or road	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other estates	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of estates in Proprietary estates.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of estates and amounts in Proprietary estates.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total of all offices and estates in Government, villages and Proprietary estates.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(1) These are the correct figures.

STATEMENT IV.—Appeals to District officers against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1895 during 1911-1912.

Offices.	Number of appeals against fines by								Number of appeals against expenditures by			
	Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars				Divisional officers				Divisional officers.			
	In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were			
	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government villages.												
Bombay and Sindia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamilnadu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Proprietary villages.												
Bombay and Sindia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamilnadu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of appeals in Government villages.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Proprietary villages.												
Bombay and Sindia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamilnadu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total of appeals in Proprietary villages.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total of appeals in Government villages and Proprietary villages.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Statement IV.—Appeals to District officers against prohibitions under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1875 during 1911-1912—*Cont.*

Office.	Number of appeals against prohibitions by				Number of appeals against prohibitions or restraints by								Total number of appeals						
	Prohibitions				Divisional officers				Proprietary				In which the original orders were						Total.
	In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were				In which the original orders were						
	De-creased.	Modi-fied.	Con-firmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.	De-creased.	Modi-fied.	Con-firmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.	De-creased.	Modi-fied.	Con-firmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.	De-creased.	Modi-fied.	Con-firmed.	Pending on 1st April 1912.			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
Government villages.																			
Divisions and sub-divisions	13	13	48	16	..	..	..	..	49	49	187	61	..	..	..
Taluk	16	11	32	19	..	..	..	..	21	20	115	36	..	..	..
Sub-division
Police
Total of offices in Government villages	32	24	117	35	..	..	..	..	71	69	302	97	..	..	..
Proprietary villages.																			
Divisions and sub-divisions
Taluk
Sub-division
Police
Total of offices in Proprietary villages
Grand Total of offices in Government villages and Proprietary villages	32	24	117	35	..	..	..	..	71	69	302	97	..	..	..

STATEMENT V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1916-1917.

Offices.	Appeals pending on 1st April 1917 which related to				Appeals filed during the year in regard to				Total number of appeals for disposal				Appeals disposed of								Appeals pending on 1st April 1917 which related to			
	Departmental orders of appointments		Decisions in suits		Departmental orders of appointments		Decisions in suits		Appeals pending in suits of appointments		Decisions in suits		Number of suits disposed of		Number of suits disposed of		Number of suits disposed of		Number of suits disposed of		Departmental orders of appointments		Decisions in suits	
	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total	For offices	For suits and suits	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Government offices																								
Revenue and managers	4	4	8	1	1	2	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	24
Law	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Police	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Public	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	7	7	14	4	4	8	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32	16	16	32
Private offices and persons.																								
Superintendents	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Law	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Police	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Public	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
Grand Total of offices and persons in Government villages.	11	11	22	8	8	16	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40

Statement V.—Appels to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1911-1912—cont.

Office.	Appels pending on 1st April 1911 which related to			Appels filed during the year in respect to			Total number of appels for disposal.			Appels disposed of										Appels pending on 1st April 1912 which related to		
	Departmental orders of appointments.			Services appointments under section 4.			Services appointments.			Number of suits disposed of.		Number of suits disposed of in terms of						Suits disposed of in terms of		Appels pending on 1st April 1912 which related to		
	Duties, suits and appeals.			Duties, suits and appeals.			Duties, suits and appeals.			Duties, suits and appeals.		Appellant.		Respondent.		Total of appeals in suits.		Appels pending on 1st April 1912 which related to		Duties, suits and appeals.		
	For officers.	For non-officials.	Total.	For officers.	For non-officials.	Total.	For officers.	For non-officials.	Total.	For officers.	For non-officials.	In suits for officers.	In suits for non-officials.	In suits for officers.	In suits for non-officials.	Total of appeals in suits.	Total of appeals in suits.	For officers.	For non-officials.	Total.	For officers.	For non-officials.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Proportional ratios.																						
Division and members	7	0	0	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue
Telegraphs
Excise
Police
Revenue of whole from Village Boards
Other officers falling under class 2 of section 4.
Total	1410	0	10	15	..	2	30	12	40	10	0	34	17	0	..	..	34	0	12	20	0
Village matters and revenue.																						
Corporations
Municipalities
Revenue
Waterworks
Police
Revenue
Revenue
Revenue
Revenue
Total
Grand Total of officers and suits in Proportional ratios.	..	1410	0	10	15	..	2	30	12	40	10	0	34	17	0	..	..	34	0	12	20	0
Grand Total of officers and suits in Government villages and in Proportional ratios.	7	1410	0	10	15	..	2	30	12	40	10	0	34	17	0	..	..	34	0	12	20	0

Form No. VI.—Apprais to the Board against specimens under section 7 of Act III of 1897 during 1913-1914.

Status.	Apprais pending in April 1913 ending by			Apprais rejected during the year ending in April 1914			Total Apprais.	
	Specimen.	Discovered.	Total.	Specimen.	Discovered.	Total.	Discovered.	Total.
Approved articles.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Appraised articles.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Other.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Appraised articles.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Other.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Appraised articles.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								
Other.	Produce and supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce of business (other) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Produce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..								

Part II.—The Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1854.

Statutory VIII.—Proprietary estates to which Act II of 1854 has been introduced and to which the establishments have been revised (1861-1872)

Districts	Total number of			Number of estates to which the Act has been introduced	Number of estates for which returns for the progress of establishment have been submitted by collectors				Number of estates for which returns have been submitted and submitted up to date				Number of estates in which establishments have been reorganised or introduced with the reorganised scheme			
	Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages	Total		In the year		Up to the year		In the year		Up to the year		In the year		Up to the year	
					Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages	Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages	Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages	Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages	Proprietary estates	Non-proprietary villages		
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Bangalore	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Vijayanagara	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Gundlur	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Kolar	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. Mysore	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22. Channarayana	19	105	124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total	1,000	9,000	10,000		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

(a) Revised Returns.

Statement IX.—Appointments under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1894 during 1911-1912.

Date.	Karnam.		Mudang.		Karnam or Mudang (other officers).		Talukdar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Number of nominations made by government under section 1 of the Act.		205		341		345	108
2. Number of nominations made by government under section 1 of the Act.		100		219		100	108
3. Number of nominations made by government under section 1 of the Act.		64		31		0	10
4. Number of nominations made by government under section 1 of the Act.		107		31		40	120
5. Number of nominations accepted by Government.		128		219		100	418
6. Number of nominations made by Government under section 11 (2).		17		31		0	0
7. Number of nominations pending the order of the Government.		0		1		0	0
8. Number of appointments made by the Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
9. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
10. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
11. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
12. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
13. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
14. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
15. Number of appointments made by Government under section 11 (2).		0		0		0	0
Total of items 1 and 2 to 15.		1,211		1,219		700	1,204

Statement X.—Parliament of village officers under Act II of 1894 during 1911-1912.

Village.	Place to be paid by proprietors.	Place to be paid by						Number of persons				Total number of persons liable.	Penalty for default in payment of dues under section 14.	
		Disputed by Government.			Disputed by Collectors.			Disputed by	Disputed or removed by	Total number of persons liable.				
		Number of Thak.	Amount of dues.	Number of Thak.	Amount of dues.	Number of Thak.	Amount of dues.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Karnam	40	10 11 0	172	100 10 0	0	0	12	0 0 0	12	10	007	..	..	..
2. Mudang	61	10 0 0	100	100 10 0	0	0	10	0 0 0	10	10	000	..	..	..
3. Karnam or Mudang	10	10 0 0	10	10 10 0	0	0	10	0 0 0	10	10	000	..	..	..
4. Talukdar	0	1 10 0	10	10 10 0	10	0 0 0	10	0 0 0	10	10	000	..	..	..
Total	111	10 10 0	210	100 10 0	10	0 0 0	32	0 0 0	32	100	000	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.—Perishment of preparations during 1911-1912.

Perishes as required by the Collector under section 21 of the Act.								
Perish.	Preparations to furnish against section 21.		Preparations to furnish the value of a sample under section 21.		Preparations to furnish the value of a sample under section 21.		Total	
	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Polio ..					120	1,000	120	1,000

STATEMENT XII.A.—Appeals under sections 11 (7) and 10 (2) of Act II of 1904 during 1911-1912.

Villages.	Number of appeals against value of specimens under section 11 (7) of the Act.			Appeals against fees by				Total number of appeals pending as of April 1st.
	Original value returned as modified.	Original value confirmed.	Pending.	Preparations.			Original value returned as modified.	
				Original value returned as modified.	Original value confirmed.	Pending.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Polio ..	6	11	1	..	..	..	18
Polio ..	11	6	..	..	..	..	17
Polio ..	4	10	..	..	..	..	14
Polio ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	23	29	1	..	..	..	53

Villages.	Appeals against fees by Preparations.		Appeals against value of specimens.		Appeals against value of specimens.		Total number of appeals pending as of April 1st.
	Original value returned as modified.	Pending.	Original value returned as modified.	Pending.	Original value returned as modified.	Pending.	
Polio ..	11	17	6	10	11	17	52
Polio ..	6	11	1	1	6	11	36
Polio ..	4	10	..	..	4	10	24
Polio ..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Total ..	23	29	7	11	23	29	90

STATEMENT XII-B.—Appeals under section 36 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent value during 1911-1912, etc.

STATEMENT XIII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (2), 13 and 16 of Act II of 1894 for 1911-1912.

OFFICE.	Number of appeals against rent of agricultural lands under 10 (2) of Act II.				Appeals against rent by			
	Original order passed.	Withdrawn.	Confirmed.	Pending on 30 April 1912.	Proprietors.			
					Original order passed.	Withdrawn.	Confirmed.	Pending on 30 April 1912.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
European
Muslim
British or Indian
Police officers
Telegraph
Assisted European
Total

OFFICE.	Appeals against rent by—rent				Appeals against			
	Withdrawn officers.				Proprietors.			
	Original order passed.	Withdrawn.	Confirmed.	Pending on 30 April 1912.	Original order passed.	Withdrawn.	Confirmed.	Pending on 30 April 1912.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
European
Muslim
British or Indian
Police officers
Telegraph
Assisted European
Total

Statement XII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (2), 15 and 16 of Act II of 1891 during 1911-1912—cont.

Offices.	Appeals against orders.						Appeals against orders of appointments.	
	Revised or decided.						At revision of village valuations.	
	Revised as submitted.	As first heard.	Revised.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending as of April 1912.	Revised as first heard.	Revised as second.
	19	21	20	23	24	25	26	27
Revenue	2	..	..	1	7	..	19	..
District .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Revenue or District .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Police officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Telegraph .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessment Bureau .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	..	..	1	7	..	61	..

Appeals against orders of appointments—cont.

Offices.	At revision of village valuations.				In cases of vacancies.				
	Revised.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Pending as of April 1912.	Revised as first heard.	Revised as second.	Revised as modified.	Confirmed.	Pending as of April 1912.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Revenue	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
District .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue or District .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assessment Bureau .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..

Statement XII-B.—Appeals to the Board under section 24 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent-values during 1911-1912—Nil.

STATEMENT XIV.A—Showing the receipts of the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1912.

Districts	Opening balance	Receipts from village service		Proprietary payments for village service	Cash balance carried forward 31st March 1912
		Rs.	P.		
1. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
2. Woorangah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
3. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
4. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
5. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
6. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
7. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
8. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
9. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
10. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
11. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
12. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
13. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
14. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
15. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
16. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
17. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
18. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
19. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
20. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
21. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
22. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	0 0 0	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0

Districts	Receipts from village service		Proprietary payments for village service	Cash balance carried forward 31st March 1912	Total
	Rs.	P.			
1. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
2. Woorangah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
3. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
4. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
5. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
6. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
7. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
8. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
9. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
10. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
11. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
12. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
13. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
14. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
15. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
16. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
17. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
18. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
19. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
20. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
21. Gungah	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
22. Koon	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	21,000 0 0

(a) Amounts to General's Office
(b) The district balance is not equal to the amount of the General's Office. When there are amounts to the district balance, the amount of the General's Office is not equal to the amount of the district balance.

STATEMENT XIV-B—Showing the charges of the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Fund for the year ending 31st March 1911-1912.

Districts.	Totals.	Establishment for property services and expenditure on 31-3-1911.		Establishment for the services of rates and charges.		Public Works.		Contributions towards establishment of Government estate.
		M. & P.		M. & P.		Original works.	Repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Guelph ..	3,877 6 2	35 4 7	35 4 7	25,350 15 4	25,350 15 4	3,878 0 11	35 4 7	44 4 7
2. Weymouth ..	0 11 0	77,932 10 8	77,932 10 8	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3. Colchester ..	22 0 11	35,432 1 8	35,432 1 8	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4. South
5. Weymouth
6. Weymouth
7. Guelph
8. Weymouth
9. Weymouth
10. Weymouth
11. Weymouth
12. Weymouth
13. Weymouth
14. Weymouth
15. Weymouth
16. Weymouth
17. Weymouth
18. Weymouth
19. Weymouth
20. Weymouth
21. Weymouth
22. Weymouth
23. Weymouth
24. Weymouth
25. Weymouth
26. Weymouth
27. Weymouth
28. Weymouth
29. Weymouth
30. Weymouth
Total ..	4,797 14 5	3,112 10 5	3,112 10 5	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11

Districts.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.	Totals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Guelph ..	3,877 6 2	35 4 7	35 4 7	25,350 15 4	25,350 15 4	3,878 0 11
2. Weymouth ..	0 11 0	77,932 10 8	77,932 10 8	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	0 0 0
3. Colchester ..	22 0 11	35,432 1 8	35,432 1 8	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 0 0
4. South
5. Weymouth
6. Weymouth
7. Guelph
8. Weymouth
9. Weymouth
10. Weymouth
11. Weymouth
12. Weymouth
13. Weymouth
14. Weymouth
15. Weymouth
16. Weymouth
17. Weymouth
18. Weymouth
19. Weymouth
20. Weymouth
21. Weymouth
22. Weymouth
23. Weymouth
24. Weymouth
25. Weymouth
26. Weymouth
27. Weymouth
28. Weymouth
29. Weymouth
30. Weymouth
Total ..	4,797 14 5	3,112 10 5	3,112 10 5	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11	3,878 0 11

(a) Includes also the cost of the establishment for property services and expenditure on 31-3-1911.
 (b) The above totals and total charges are those of the Colonies. They have been reported in monthly statements with those of the Government Colonies.

STATISTICS XV.—Showing the progress of settlement operations up to the end of March 1912.

District.	Total number of villages in which houses have been	Number of		Houses (from 1 to 1000) in the district.	Number of the district.
		Villages in which houses have been	Class (from 1 to 1000) in the district.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gouda	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
2. Veenendaal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
8. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
9. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
11. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
12. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
13. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
14. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
16. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
17. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
19. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
21. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
22. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
23. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
24. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
28. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
30. Gouda	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000

* This difference is compared with the figures of last year in the last column in some villages no houses were built last year for the census. The figures include the very villages involved in the figures above.

† Figures figures for the houses involved in the figures above.

‡ Figures figures for the houses involved in the figures above.

§ Figures figures for the houses involved in the figures above.

|| Figures figures for the houses involved in the figures above.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9: MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1903 [PAGES, 2 AND 3.]

UNCLAIMED SUMS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Under the authority conferred by section 2 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act XV of 1869, the Small Causes Court at Madras has, with the previous sanction of the High Court, made certain rules to regulate the mode of accounting for and dealing with moneys paid into Court, and to be so hereby given, under rule 22 of the said rules, that, unless the person interested in the aforementioned sums (either their clerks or or before the first March ensuing, the same will become liable to be paid to the Government.

DEBTS IN CHARGE.

Value number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Debt number.	Amount.	Value number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Debt number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
12 B.	104 Jan. 1899	1001-10	0 0 0	91 C.	104 Jan. 1899	1000-00	0 11 0
13 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	92 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
14 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	93 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
15 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	94 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
16 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	95 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
17 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	96 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
18 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	97 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
19 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	98 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
20 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	99 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
21 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	100 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
22 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	101 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
23 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	102 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
24 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	103 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
25 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	104 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
26 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	105 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
27 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	106 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
28 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	107 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
29 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	108 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
30 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	109 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
31 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	110 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
32 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	111 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
33 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	112 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
34 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	113 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
35 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	114 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
36 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	115 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
37 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	116 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
38 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	117 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
39 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	118 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
40 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	119 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
41 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	120 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
42 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	121 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
43 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	122 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
44 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	123 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
45 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	124 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
46 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	125 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
47 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	126 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
48 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	127 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
49 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	128 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
50 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	129 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
51 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	130 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
52 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	131 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
53 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	132 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
54 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	133 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
55 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	134 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
56 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	135 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
57 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	136 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
58 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	137 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
59 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	138 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
60 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	139 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
61 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	140 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
62 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	141 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
63 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	142 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
64 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	143 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
65 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	144 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
66 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	145 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
67 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	146 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
68 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	147 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
69 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	148 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
70 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	149 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
71 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	150 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
72 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	151 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
73 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	152 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
74 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	153 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
75 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	154 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
76 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	155 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
77 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	156 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
78 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	157 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
79 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	158 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
80 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	159 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
81 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	160 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
82 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	161 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
83 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	162 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
84 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	163 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
85 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	164 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
86 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	165 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
87 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	166 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
88 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	167 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
89 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	168 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
90 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	169 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
91 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	170 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
92 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	171 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
93 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	172 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
94 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	173 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
95 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	174 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
96 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	175 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
97 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	176 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
98 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	177 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
99 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	178 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
100 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	179 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
101 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	180 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
102 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	181 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
103 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	182 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
104 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	183 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
105 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	184 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
106 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	185 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
107 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	186 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
108 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	187 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
109 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	188 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
110 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	189 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
111 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	190 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
112 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	191 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
113 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	192 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
114 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	193 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
115 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	194 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
116 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	195 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
117 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	196 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
118 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	197 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
119 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	198 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
120 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	199 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
121 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	200 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
122 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	201 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
123 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	202 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
124 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	203 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
125 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	204 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
126 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	205 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
127 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	206 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
128 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	207 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
129 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	208 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
130 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	209 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
131 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	210 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
132 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	211 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
133 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	212 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
134 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	213 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
135 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	214 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
136 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	215 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
137 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	216 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
138 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	217 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
139 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	218 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
140 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	219 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
141 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	220 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
142 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	221 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
143 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	222 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
144 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	223 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
145 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	224 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
146 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	225 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
147 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	226 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
148 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	227 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
149 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	228 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
150 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	229 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0
151 B.	104	1000-00	0 0 0	230 C.	104	1000-00	0 0 0

DEPOSIT ON CHECKS—cont.

Voucher number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment (see entry).	Bank number.	Amount.	Voucher number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment (see entry).	Bank number.	Amount.
1931-32							
11 C	1st Feb. 1931	721-10	4 12 0	121 D	19th Mar. 1931	1078-01	35 4 0
14 C	"	667-10	8 0 0	141 D	"	1081-01	1 0 0
16 C	"	614-10	4 0 0	17 D	"	1741-01	1 0 0
18 C	"	620-10	4 0 0	18 D	"	1742-01	1 0 0
21 C	"	100-10	7 0 0	19 D	"	1743-01	1 0 0
24 C	"	72-10	"	20 D	"	1744-01	1 0 0
26 C	"	72-10	"	21 D	"	1745-01	1 0 0
28 C	"	72-10	"	22 D	"	1746-01	1 0 0
30 C	"	72-10	"	23 D	"	1747-01	1 0 0
32 C	"	72-10	"	24 D	"	1748-01	1 0 0
34 C	"	72-10	"	25 D	"	1749-01	1 0 0
36 C	"	72-10	"	26 D	"	1750-01	1 0 0
38 C	"	72-10	"	27 D	"	1751-01	1 0 0
40 C	"	72-10	"	28 D	"	1752-01	1 0 0
42 C	"	72-10	"	29 D	"	1753-01	1 0 0
44 C	"	72-10	"	30 D	"	1754-01	1 0 0
46 C	"	72-10	"	31 D	"	1755-01	1 0 0
48 C	"	72-10	"	32 D	"	1756-01	1 0 0
50 C	"	72-10	"	33 D	"	1757-01	1 0 0
52 C	"	72-10	"	34 D	"	1758-01	1 0 0
54 C	"	72-10	"	35 D	"	1759-01	1 0 0
56 C	"	72-10	"	36 D	"	1760-01	1 0 0
58 C	"	72-10	"	37 D	"	1761-01	1 0 0
60 C	"	72-10	"	38 D	"	1762-01	1 0 0
62 C	"	72-10	"	39 D	"	1763-01	1 0 0
64 C	"	72-10	"	40 D	"	1764-01	1 0 0
66 C	"	72-10	"	41 D	"	1765-01	1 0 0
68 C	"	72-10	"	42 D	"	1766-01	1 0 0
70 C	"	72-10	"	43 D	"	1767-01	1 0 0
72 C	"	72-10	"	44 D	"	1768-01	1 0 0
74 C	"	72-10	"	45 D	"	1769-01	1 0 0
76 C	"	72-10	"	46 D	"	1770-01	1 0 0
78 C	"	72-10	"	47 D	"	1771-01	1 0 0
80 C	"	72-10	"	48 D	"	1772-01	1 0 0
82 C	"	72-10	"	49 D	"	1773-01	1 0 0
84 C	"	72-10	"	50 D	"	1774-01	1 0 0
86 C	"	72-10	"	51 D	"	1775-01	1 0 0
88 C	"	72-10	"	52 D	"	1776-01	1 0 0
90 C	"	72-10	"	53 D	"	1777-01	1 0 0
92 C	"	72-10	"	54 D	"	1778-01	1 0 0
94 C	"	72-10	"	55 D	"	1779-01	1 0 0
96 C	"	72-10	"	56 D	"	1780-01	1 0 0
98 C	"	72-10	"	57 D	"	1781-01	1 0 0
100 C	"	72-10	"	58 D	"	1782-01	1 0 0
102 C	"	72-10	"	59 D	"	1783-01	1 0 0
104 C	"	72-10	"	60 D	"	1784-01	1 0 0
106 C	"	72-10	"	61 D	"	1785-01	1 0 0
108 C	"	72-10	"	62 D	"	1786-01	1 0 0
110 C	"	72-10	"	63 D	"	1787-01	1 0 0
112 C	"	72-10	"	64 D	"	1788-01	1 0 0
114 C	"	72-10	"	65 D	"	1789-01	1 0 0
116 C	"	72-10	"	66 D	"	1790-01	1 0 0
118 C	"	72-10	"	67 D	"	1791-01	1 0 0
120 C	"	72-10	"	68 D	"	1792-01	1 0 0
122 C	"	72-10	"	69 D	"	1793-01	1 0 0
124 C	"	72-10	"	70 D	"	1794-01	1 0 0
126 C	"	72-10	"	71 D	"	1795-01	1 0 0
128 C	"	72-10	"	72 D	"	1796-01	1 0 0
130 C	"	72-10	"	73 D	"	1797-01	1 0 0
132 C	"	72-10	"	74 D	"	1798-01	1 0 0
134 C	"	72-10	"	75 D	"	1799-01	1 0 0
136 C	"	72-10	"	76 D	"	1800-01	1 0 0
138 C	"	72-10	"	77 D	"	1801-01	1 0 0
140 C	"	72-10	"	78 D	"	1802-01	1 0 0
142 C	"	72-10	"	79 D	"	1803-01	1 0 0
144 C	"	72-10	"	80 D	"	1804-01	1 0 0
146 C	"	72-10	"	81 D	"	1805-01	1 0 0
148 C	"	72-10	"	82 D	"	1806-01	1 0 0
150 C	"	72-10	"	83 D	"	1807-01	1 0 0
152 C	"	72-10	"	84 D	"	1808-01	1 0 0
154 C	"	72-10	"	85 D	"	1809-01	1 0 0
156 C	"	72-10	"	86 D	"	1810-01	1 0 0
158 C	"	72-10	"	87 D	"	1811-01	1 0 0
160 C	"	72-10	"	88 D	"	1812-01	1 0 0
162 C	"	72-10	"	89 D	"	1813-01	1 0 0
164 C	"	72-10	"	90 D	"	1814-01	1 0 0
166 C	"	72-10	"	91 D	"	1815-01	1 0 0
168 C	"	72-10	"	92 D	"	1816-01	1 0 0
170 C	"	72-10	"	93 D	"	1817-01	1 0 0
172 C	"	72-10	"	94 D	"	1818-01	1 0 0
174 C	"	72-10	"	95 D	"	1819-01	1 0 0
176 C	"	72-10	"	96 D	"	1820-01	1 0 0
178 C	"	72-10	"	97 D	"	1821-01	1 0 0
180 C	"	72-10	"	98 D	"	1822-01	1 0 0
182 C	"	72-10	"	99 D	"	1823-01	1 0 0
184 C	"	72-10	"	100 D	"	1824-01	1 0 0
186 C	"	72-10	"	101 D	"	1825-01	1 0 0
188 C	"	72-10	"	102 D	"	1826-01	1 0 0
190 C	"	72-10	"	103 D	"	1827-01	1 0 0
192 C	"	72-10	"	104 D	"	1828-01	1 0 0
194 C	"	72-10	"	105 D	"	1829-01	1 0 0
196 C	"	72-10	"	106 D	"	1830-01	1 0 0
198 C	"	72-10	"	107 D	"	1831-01	1 0 0
200 C	"	72-10	"	108 D	"	1832-01	1 0 0
202 C	"	72-10	"	109 D	"	1833-01	1 0 0
204 C	"	72-10	"	110 D	"	1834-01	1 0 0
206 C	"	72-10	"	111 D	"	1835-01	1 0 0
208 C	"	72-10	"	112 D	"	1836-01	1 0 0
210 C	"	72-10	"	113 D	"	1837-01	1 0 0
212 C	"	72-10	"	114 D	"	1838-01	1 0 0
214 C	"	72-10	"	115 D	"	1839-01	1 0 0
216 C	"	72-10	"	116 D	"	1840-01	1 0 0
218 C	"	72-10	"	117 D	"	1841-01	1 0 0
220 C	"	72-10	"	118 D	"	1842-01	1 0 0
222 C	"	72-10	"	119 D	"	1843-01	1 0 0
224 C	"	72-10	"	120 D	"	1844-01	1 0 0
226 C	"	72-10	"	121 D	"	1845-01	1 0 0
228 C	"	72-10	"	122 D	"	1846-01	1 0 0
230 C	"	72-10	"	123 D	"	1847-01	1 0 0
232 C	"	72-10	"	124 D	"	1848-01	1 0 0
234 C	"	72-10	"	125 D	"	1849-01	1 0 0
236 C	"	72-10	"	126 D	"	1850-01	1 0 0
238 C	"	72-10	"	127 D	"	1851-01	1 0 0
240 C	"	72-10	"	128 D	"	1852-01	1 0 0
242 C	"	72-10	"	129 D	"	1853-01	1 0 0
244 C	"	72-10	"	130 D	"	1854-01	1 0 0
246 C	"	72-10	"	131 D	"	1855-01	1 0 0
248 C	"	72-10	"	132 D	"	1856-01	1 0 0
250 C	"	72-10	"	133 D	"	1857-01	1 0 0
252 C	"	72-10	"	134 D	"	1858-01	1 0 0
254 C	"	72-10	"	135 D	"	1859-01	1 0 0
256 C	"	72-10	"	136 D	"	1860-01	1 0 0
258 C	"	72-10	"	137 D	"	1861-01	1 0 0
260 C	"	72-10	"	138 D	"	1862-01	1 0 0
262 C	"	72-10	"	139 D	"	1863-01	1 0 0
264 C	"	72-10	"	140 D	"	1864-01	1 0 0
266 C	"	72-10	"	141 D	"	1865-01	1 0 0
268 C	"	72-10	"	142 D	"	1866-01	1 0 0
270 C	"	72-10	"	143 D	"	1867-01	1 0 0
272 C	"	72-10	"	144 D	"	1868-01	1 0 0
274 C	"	72-10	"	145 D	"	1869-01	1 0 0
276 C	"	72-10	"	146 D	"	1870-01	1 0 0
278 C	"	72-10	"	147 D	"	1871-01	1 0 0
280 C	"	72-10	"	148 D	"	1872-01	1 0 0
282 C	"	72-10	"	149 D	"	1873-01	1 0 0
284 C	"	72-10	"	150 D	"	1874-01	1 0 0
286 C	"	72-10	"	151 D	"	1875-01	1 0 0
288 C	"	72-10	"	152 D	"	1876-01	1 0 0
290 C	"	72-10	"	153 D	"	1877-01	1 0 0
292 C	"	72-10	"	154 D	"	1878-01	1 0 0
294 C	"	72-10	"	155 D	"	1879-01	1 0 0
296 C	"	72-10	"	156 D	"	1880-01	1 0 0
298 C	"	72-10	"	157 D	"	1881-01	1 0 0
300 C	"	72-10	"	158 D	"	1882-01	1 0 0
302 C	"	72-10	"	159 D	"	1883-01	1 0 0
304 C	"	72-10	"	160 D	"	1884-01	1 0 0
306 C	"	72-10	"	161 D	"	1885-01	1 0 0
308 C	"	72-10	"	162 D	"	1886-01	1 0 0
310 C	"	72-10	"	163 D	"	1887-01	1 0 0
312 C	"	72-10	"	164 D	"	1888-01	1 0 0
314 C	"	72-10	"	165 D	"	1889-01	1 0 0
316 C	"	72-10	"	166 D	"	1890-01	1 0 0
318 C	"	72-10	"	167 D	"	1891-01	1 0 0
320 C	"	72-10	"	168 D	"	1892-01	1 0 0
322 C	"	72-10	"	169 D	"	1893-01	1 0 0
324 C	"	72-10	"	170 D	"	1894-01	1 0 0
326 C	"	72-10	"	171 D	"	1895-01	1 0 0
328 C	"	72-10	"	172 D	"	1896-01	1 0 0
330 C	"	72-10	"	173 D	"	1897-01	1 0 0
332 C	"	72-10	"	174 D	"	1898-01	1 0 0
334 C	"	72-10	"	175 D	"	1899-01	1 0 0
336 C	"	72-10	"	176 D	"	1900-01	1 0 0
338 C	"	72-10	"	177 D	"	1901-01	1 0 0
340 C	"	72-10	"	178 D	"	1902-01	1 0 0
342 C	"	72-10	"	179 D	"	1903-01	1 0 0
344 C	"	72-10	"	180 D	"	1904-01	1 0 0
346 C	"	72-10	"	181 D	"	1905-01	1 0 0
348 C	"	72-10	"	182 D	"	1906-01	1 0 0
350 C	"	72-10	"	183 D	"	1907-01	1 0 0
352 C	"	72-10	"	184 D	"	1908-01	1 0 0
354 C	"	72-10	"	185 D	"	1909-01	1 0 0

DECEASED OR OVERDUE.

Volunt number of the Deceased Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Full number.	Amount.	Volunt number of the Deceased Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Full number.	Amount.
M. & F.				M. & F.			
10 P.	17th Dec. 1909.	10162-00	3 8 0	28 P.	4th Nov. 1909.	10163-00	2 0 0
11 M.	14th "	10164-00	4 0 0	29 P.	14th "	10164-00	2 0 0
12 M.	14th "	10165-00	4 0 0	30 P.	14th "	10165-00	2 0 0
13 M.	14th "	10166-00	4 0 0	31 P.	14th "	10166-00	2 0 0
14 M.	14th "	10167-00	4 0 0	32 P.	14th "	10167-00	2 0 0
15 M.	14th "	10168-00	4 0 0	33 P.	14th "	10168-00	2 0 0
16 M.	14th "	10169-00	4 0 0	34 P.	14th "	10169-00	2 0 0
17 M.	14th "	10170-00	4 0 0	35 P.	14th "	10170-00	2 0 0
18 M.	14th "	10171-00	4 0 0	36 P.	14th "	10171-00	2 0 0
19 M.	14th "	10172-00	4 0 0	37 P.	14th "	10172-00	2 0 0
20 M.	14th "	10173-00	4 0 0	38 P.	14th "	10173-00	2 0 0
21 M.	14th "	10174-00	4 0 0	39 P.	14th "	10174-00	2 0 0
22 M.	14th "	10175-00	4 0 0	40 P.	14th "	10175-00	2 0 0
23 M.	14th "	10176-00	4 0 0	41 P.	14th "	10176-00	2 0 0
24 M.	14th "	10177-00	4 0 0	42 P.	14th "	10177-00	2 0 0
25 M.	14th "	10178-00	4 0 0	43 P.	14th "	10178-00	2 0 0
26 M.	14th "	10179-00	4 0 0	44 P.	14th "	10179-00	2 0 0
27 M.	14th "	10180-00	4 0 0	45 P.	14th "	10180-00	2 0 0
28 M.	14th "	10181-00	4 0 0	46 P.	14th "	10181-00	2 0 0
29 M.	14th "	10182-00	4 0 0	47 P.	14th "	10182-00	2 0 0
30 M.	14th "	10183-00	4 0 0	48 P.	14th "	10183-00	2 0 0
31 M.	14th "	10184-00	4 0 0	49 P.	14th "	10184-00	2 0 0
32 M.	14th "	10185-00	4 0 0	50 P.	14th "	10185-00	2 0 0
33 M.	14th "	10186-00	4 0 0	51 P.	14th "	10186-00	2 0 0
34 M.	14th "	10187-00	4 0 0	52 P.	14th "	10187-00	2 0 0
35 M.	14th "	10188-00	4 0 0	53 P.	14th "	10188-00	2 0 0
36 M.	14th "	10189-00	4 0 0	54 P.	14th "	10189-00	2 0 0
37 M.	14th "	10190-00	4 0 0	55 P.	14th "	10190-00	2 0 0
38 M.	14th "	10191-00	4 0 0	56 P.	14th "	10191-00	2 0 0
39 M.	14th "	10192-00	4 0 0	57 P.	14th "	10192-00	2 0 0
40 M.	14th "	10193-00	4 0 0	58 P.	14th "	10193-00	2 0 0
41 M.	14th "	10194-00	4 0 0	59 P.	14th "	10194-00	2 0 0
42 M.	14th "	10195-00	4 0 0	60 P.	14th "	10195-00	2 0 0
43 M.	14th "	10196-00	4 0 0	61 P.	14th "	10196-00	2 0 0
44 M.	14th "	10197-00	4 0 0	62 P.	14th "	10197-00	2 0 0
45 M.	14th "	10198-00	4 0 0	63 P.	14th "	10198-00	2 0 0
46 M.	14th "	10199-00	4 0 0	64 P.	14th "	10199-00	2 0 0
47 M.	14th "	10200-00	4 0 0	65 P.	14th "	10200-00	2 0 0
48 M.	14th "	10201-00	4 0 0	66 P.	14th "	10201-00	2 0 0
49 M.	14th "	10202-00	4 0 0	67 P.	14th "	10202-00	2 0 0
50 M.	14th "	10203-00	4 0 0	68 P.	14th "	10203-00	2 0 0
51 M.	14th "	10204-00	4 0 0	69 P.	14th "	10204-00	2 0 0
52 M.	14th "	10205-00	4 0 0	70 P.	14th "	10205-00	2 0 0
53 M.	14th "	10206-00	4 0 0	71 P.	14th "	10206-00	2 0 0
54 M.	14th "	10207-00	4 0 0	72 P.	14th "	10207-00	2 0 0
55 M.	14th "	10208-00	4 0 0	73 P.	14th "	10208-00	2 0 0
56 M.	14th "	10209-00	4 0 0	74 P.	14th "	10209-00	2 0 0
57 M.	14th "	10210-00	4 0 0	75 P.	14th "	10210-00	2 0 0
58 M.	14th "	10211-00	4 0 0	76 P.	14th "	10211-00	2 0 0
59 M.	14th "	10212-00	4 0 0	77 P.	14th "	10212-00	2 0 0
60 M.	14th "	10213-00	4 0 0	78 P.	14th "	10213-00	2 0 0
61 M.	14th "	10214-00	4 0 0	79 P.	14th "	10214-00	2 0 0
62 M.	14th "	10215-00	4 0 0	80 P.	14th "	10215-00	2 0 0
63 M.	14th "	10216-00	4 0 0	81 P.	14th "	10216-00	2 0 0
64 M.	14th "	10217-00	4 0 0	82 P.	14th "	10217-00	2 0 0
65 M.	14th "	10218-00	4 0 0	83 P.	14th "	10218-00	2 0 0
66 M.	14th "	10219-00	4 0 0	84 P.	14th "	10219-00	2 0 0
67 M.	14th "	10220-00	4 0 0	85 P.	14th "	10220-00	2 0 0
68 M.	14th "	10221-00	4 0 0	86 P.	14th "	10221-00	2 0 0
69 M.	14th "	10222-00	4 0 0	87 P.	14th "	10222-00	2 0 0
70 M.	14th "	10223-00	4 0 0	88 P.	14th "	10223-00	2 0 0
71 M.	14th "	10224-00	4 0 0	89 P.	14th "	10224-00	2 0 0
72 M.	14th "	10225-00	4 0 0	90 P.	14th "	10225-00	2 0 0
73 M.	14th "	10226-00	4 0 0	91 P.	14th "	10226-00	2 0 0
74 M.	14th "	10227-00	4 0 0	92 P.	14th "	10227-00	2 0 0
75 M.	14th "	10228-00	4 0 0	93 P.	14th "	10228-00	2 0 0
76 M.	14th "	10229-00	4 0 0	94 P.	14th "	10229-00	2 0 0
77 M.	14th "	10230-00	4 0 0	95 P.	14th "	10230-00	2 0 0
78 M.	14th "	10231-00	4 0 0	96 P.	14th "	10231-00	2 0 0
79 M.	14th "	10232-00	4 0 0	97 P.	14th "	10232-00	2 0 0
80 M.	14th "	10233-00	4 0 0	98 P.	14th "	10233-00	2 0 0
81 M.	14th "	10234-00	4 0 0	99 P.	14th "	10234-00	2 0 0
82 M.	14th "	10235-00	4 0 0	100 P.	14th "	10235-00	2 0 0

* Deceased in full and children transferred on the estate.

† Deceased unclaimed.

‡ Deceased F. & S.

§ To be claimed by G. & S. No. 100-00, District Judge, St. George.

¶ Deceased obtained by notice—60.

** Deceased full disposal of application in 1910-11.

1913 10 20

Attachment of Hair Earrings

[illegible]

* [Redacted]

* www.danah.com

1. Data Collection

Duffy 2004

Volume number of the Depo 3 Register	Date of payment into Court	Sub number	Stamp
1710 May 1861	Dis. 95-00		W. A. P P. 11. 8

^a Samples dried to dryness.

Centre of Social Change, Madras,
16 February 1983

F. B. LOVEMY,
Registrar



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1912.

[PART. 2. p. 10.]

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 25 of 1911-1912, held on the 14th February 1912.

PART II.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.M.S., Chairman.

Mr. A. A. Wootton, J.C.S.

Mr. J. D. Pearce

Mr. G. Fraser

Mr. C. E. Simpson

Mr. G. W. Mitchell

Mr. R. Greenhill

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Madhava Sanyal.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Kader

Sahib Sahib

M.R. P. M. Sahadur P. Theanganya Chitra

Chitra, S. S.

M.R. P. M. Sahadur P. Theanganya Chitra

Chitra, S. S.

328. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 2nd January 1912.

329. Read a note by the Chairman submitting a proposal by the Trust's Acting Traffic Manager to collect bunkers there no goods brought by rail into the harbour premises but not shipped.

Resolved that the proposal be adopted.

330. Read and recorded G.O. No. 51, Marine, dated the 16th February 1912, authorising the estimate amounting to Rs. 21,20,000 and the debt in Capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, for the construction of a ship quay along the shore west bank of Madras Harbour, which was approved by the Board by Resolution No. 261, dated the 13rd December 1912, and authorising the estimate for a portion of the quay and for some works outside of it which were sanctioned in G.O. No. 176, Marine, dated the 21st March 1912.

331. Read and recorded G.O. No. 61, Marine, dated the 16th February 1912 authorising an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,45,000, for the above sanctioned of the northern one-third of the west quay for which an estimate was sanctioned by G.O. No. 51, Marine, dated the 16th February 1912, and the debt of the expenditure to Capital under section 75 of the Port Trust Act.

332. Read a note by the Chairman suggesting certain modifications in the rules for the working of coal cargoes at the west quay, that were sanctioned by Resolution No. 248, dated the 8-12-1912.

Resolved that the Rules shall now read as follows:—

- (1) Should two vessels, each with over 1/2 50 tons of coal for discharge at Madras, arrive to berth at the East Quay at about the same time, the vessel first entering the harbour will be given priority, provided her discharge permits her to be laid alongside.
- (2) A steamer which shall have been given access to the west quay and then refuses to conform to these Rules for reason judged by the Chairman to be inadvisable, will thereby render herself liable to be refused the quay on her next applying for it.
- (3) A coal steamer laid alongside the west quay may claim to be there for a period, calculated in days by dividing 300 (three hundred) tons of coal for Madras or if she has already discharged part of such permitted tonnage, her remaining tonnage—by 300 multiplied by the number of batches—must constitute the number of batches if not less than one—batches which her next will be discharged. On the expiry of the period so calculated the steamer must move out to ordinary moorings, or if ready must leave the harbour should another steamer come along to the quay.

21-3-12-4

- (4) A coal vessel with over 1,000 tons of coal to discharge at Madras will be given priority of use of the East Quay before a vessel with less than 1,000 tons. Should the latter be already at the East Quay when the former wishes to use it she must quit the quay within 24 hours from the time notice is served on her by the Port Trust.
- (5) Agents of steamers with less than 1,000 tons of coal wishing to use the quay will, if possible, be warned of the date it is likely to be needed for an expected berth with over a thousand tons to discharge.
- (6) If, on the completion of her work at the quay, a steamer should be found to have dropped coal on-wards, between ship and quay, in quantities sufficient to damage the berth for use by succeeding steamer, the Trust will dredge away the coal so dropped charging the steamer therefor at the rate of Rs. 10 per ton for each cental on the weight of coal judged to have been dredged. The coal so dredged will only be returned to those who dropped it if the available method of dredging it enables it to be discharged direct into cargo's hold ready to receive it. Otherwise it will be got rid of as most convenient to the Trust, as having been abandoned by the papers.

Resolved also that a printed copy of the Rules be headed, by the harbour master bearing him to the Master of each vessel making use of the quay.

351. Read a note dated the 10 February 1925 by the Traffic Manager on the subject of the very frequent thefts and pilferage of goods from the Port Trust's sheds. Read also a letter from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, O No. 141, dated the 6th February 1925, suggesting the advisability of Government being addressed by him for sanction to the employment of an Indian Sub-Inspector at Madras Police for purposes of investigation, half the cost to be borne by the Trust.

Resolved to support the suggestion.

352. Read a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, submitting for sanction a re-appropriation statement for an additional statement of Rs. 1,200 over the existing budget grant of the Madras Portage Fund.

Resolved that the draft letter be adopted.

353. Read a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, submitting for sanction a re-appropriation statement for an additional statement of Rs. 1,500 required for expenditure on Port Trust Revenue Account, during the current year, to be met from the surplus balance of the Revenue Account for 1922-23.

Resolved that the draft letter be adopted.

354. Read and approved a proposal by the Deputy Port Commissioner No. 375, dated the 7th February 1925, to grant full pay, to a business of his establishment while in hospital because of injuries incurred on duty and that the time of his absence should count for duty.

355. Resolved that on the adjournment of the 2nd February 1925, Commander Duncan F. Vism, R.F.M., took over charge of the Deputy Port Commissioner, Madras, from Lieut. H. B. Brown, R.N.R., retired.

356. Recorded that Mr. T. G. Lari, appointed as Traffic Auditor by Board's Resolution No. 338, dated the 21st January 1925, assumed charge of his duties on the 1st February 1925.

357. Received a statement showing the purchase of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England of which intimation was received in January 1925.

358. The following statement of estimates submitted since the 21st January 1925, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of estimates submitted since the 21st January 1925.

Serial number.	Authority.		Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Balance of budget allocated and available.	Chargeable to	Remarks.
	Number.	Date.					
12	G.O. No. 15 Mar.	19th February 1925.	Capital Works. City quay along the river west bank of the Madras Harbour.	Rs. 22 lakhs.	..	Capital	..
13	G.O. No. 25 Mar.	Do.	Class equipment of the southern part of the west quay. Revenue Works. No. Madras Port Fund. No. Madras Portage Fund. No.	5,45,000	..	Do	..

353. Received the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for November 1911.

354. Received G.O. No. 38, Madras, dated 6th February 1912, approving the Board's action in remitting 2 per cent. of the dues levied on coal and coke landed between 2nd August 1910, and 31st December 1911.—File Miscellaneous No. 229, dated 30th January 1912.

355. Received G.O. No. 54, Madras, dated 26th February 1912, authorising an extension of privilege leave for one month from the 7th February 1912, to the Trust's Chief Accountant Mr. Harro Madras.

356. Received G.O. No. 48, Madras, dated 26th February 1912, authorising the supplemental estimate providing funds for the work estimated in G.O. No. 14, Madras, dated 1st January 1912, and for modifications required in the case of other works.—File Board's Resolution No. 225, dated 21st January 1912.

357. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 12th February 1912, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities Rs.	Cash balance, Rs.	A. P.
Revenue Account	2,85,360	21,755	1 3
Provident Fund Account	1,77,268	1,455	15 6
Deposits Fund Account	18,689	1,187	6 5
Eden Hallam House Charity Account	51,265	2,568	5 0
Disabled Seamen's Fund Account	85,504	1,254	3 9
Admiralty Fund Account	74,400	6,794	12 12
Maritime Trust Advances Account	244	91,810	9 11

Port Trust Office, Madras,
28th February 1912

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 93

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

(Price, 2 annas)

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1913.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																					

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1913—cont.

Date		Description		Amount		Balance		Total		Remarks	
Day	Month	Year	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
1	Jan	1912	Balance forward								
2	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
3	Jan	1912	To Cash	50.00		50.00		50.00			
4	Jan	1912	By Cash		200.00		200.00				
5	Jan	1912	To Cash	150.00		150.00		150.00			
6	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
7	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
8	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
9	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
10	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
11	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
12	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
13	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
14	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
15	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
16	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
17	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
18	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
19	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
20	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
21	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
22	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
23	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
24	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
25	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
26	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
27	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
28	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
29	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
30	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
31	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
32	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
33	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
34	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
35	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
36	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
37	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			
38	Jan	1912	By Cash		100.00		100.00				
39	Jan	1912	To Cash	75.00		75.00		75.00			
40	Jan	1912	By Cash		150.00		150.00				
41	Jan	1912	To Cash	125.00		125.00		125.00			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62																																						

Madras Presidency for the month of January 1912—cont.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	122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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

status Presidency for the month of January 1863--cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

[illegible]

¹Madras Presidency for the month of January 1913—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stirling in the

Remarks	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	State of Sky	Time of Day	Remarks	Rainfall																														
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Metropolitan Office, Madras,
15th February 1912.

Notes Prescribed for the month of January 1913—cont.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

[PART II.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1913.	Stationer reduced to 32° F.	Thermometers.					Index Bull's Eye Shade	Winds.		Rainfall inches.	Depth of snow.	Cloudy sky.	Night radiation.	General weather
		General Daily Means.		Shaded Excesses.				Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.					
		Dry.	Wet.	Max.	Min.	Max.								
February.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Miles.	inches.	°	°	°	°	°
1913 Mon. ..	59.997	79.7	73.3	79.3	69.3	129.4	80	3 E. by S	112	..	38	9.9	11.5	11.5
1913 Tue. ..	60.0	80.0	74.0	81.4	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	120	..	40	7.1	11.5	11.5
1913 Wed. ..	60.0	79.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Thurs. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Fri. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Sat. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Sun. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Mon. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Tues. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Wed. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Thurs. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Fri. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Sat. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5
1913 Sun. ..	60.0	78.0	74.0	80.0	71.4	130.4	78	S. by E.	118	..	40	9.7	11.5	11.5

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, derived from twenty years' observations. The station of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 234 inch, the average one for the same period being 135 inches.

Madrass Observatory, 1st March 1913

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1913.

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ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 1st MARCH 1913.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Crops.	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Rupees (per 100 weight) and Annas.											
	In the week.	By inches and of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Sorghum.			Cotton.			Cumbu.		
		1912.	Average of all years.	Average for 10 years.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years.	Last week.	This week.	Average for 10 years.	Last week.	This week.
(Rice.)															
Bayam ..	8.1	26.7	12.0	18.0	9.7	8.7	26.2	15.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	28.2	12.1	18.1	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Sorghum.)															
Bayam ..	8.1	26.7	12.0	18.0	9.7	8.7	26.2	15.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	28.2	12.1	18.1	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Cotton.)															
Bayam ..	8.1	26.7	12.0	18.0	9.7	8.7	26.2	15.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	28.2	12.1	18.1	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Cumbu.)															
Bayam ..	8.1	26.7	12.0	18.0	9.7	8.7	26.2	15.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	28.2	12.1	18.1	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Channa ..	8.1	27.0	12.0	18.0	8.4	8.4	26.0	14.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1912-13.

† Rotted figures.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GASIAN.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Barley and Khuskhusa increase 25-6 and 20-1 feet deep, respectively. Transplantation of sugi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, bengal-grass, redgram and greengram; cotton fairly normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRADAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy and greengram proceeding; transplantation of sugi proceeding or completed. Standing crops thriving. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco, greengram, cotton, shilim and sugi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Defunct 0-8 feet over surface. Ploughing, sowing of greengram and transplantation of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, bengal-grass and greengram, cotton fair; shilim, shilim, tobacco, blackgram and redgram, fair to normal; bengal-grass, poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in four taluks and two divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RUSTHA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Kistna 1-15 feet below surface, but discharge adequate. Transplantation of paddy completed. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and shilim, cotton fair to normal; shilim fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to bumper; sorghum, shilim, cotton, wheat, pulses, tobacco and cardamom, fair to normal; cotton fair. Pasture insufficient in two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts under raised lands. Transplantation 4 feet below surface, but discharge sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested kistna, shilim, sorghum, cotton and bengal-grass; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

NANDYALPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

NELLART.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two taluks. Ploughing for early crops, sowing of paddy and sowing of kistna grass going on in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but white shilim affected by anthrax in parts of one taluk. Harvested sugarcane and bengal-grass, cotton fair to normal; bengal-grass and redgram, poor to fair; shilim fair; cotton, poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in seven taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle not reported; foot-and-mouth disease in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested sugarcane; cotton normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease in three villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Ploughing for paddy, sowing and weeding of paddy and sugi going on in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and green-mustard, cotton fair to normal; cotton, cotton and bengal-grass, poor to fair; redgram fair. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHUDAPUR.

Water-supply is insufficient in two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of greengram, weeding and transplantation of sugi and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton; cotton fair; bengal-grass and green-mustard, not reported. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

WELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Nallam and Bangan aishala; no discharge from Bangan aishal, discharge from Nallam aishal sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy, ragi, chikna, arisa and horagum; cottons fair to normal. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter and anthrax in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHIDAMBUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing fair, sowing of paddy and ragi, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, ground nut and orange; arisa fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good; but anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOB.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, ground-nut and indigo, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, orange, chikna, sugarcane and ground-nut; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, chikna, horagum, sugarcane and ground-nut in parts; cottons fair to normal. Pasture available; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

SOUTH ARCOB.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing and sowing of mixed crop paddy and transplanting of paddy and ragi and weeding in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, orange, sugarcane and pulses in parts. Cottons fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but foot-and-mouth disease in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, sugarcane and chikna and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane; cottons poor to normal; ragi and horagum, poor to fair. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHENNAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Four feet of water in the Chavay at Rada. Sowing of paddy and chikna in progress in parts of two taluks. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy in parts; cottons fair to bumper; chikna, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Paddy sown and transplanted in parts, chikna and cotton sown in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, chikna, arisa and ragi in parts; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair, but anthrax in one taluk and black-quarter in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. No flow over great aishal but supply adequate. Tobacco cultivation in progress in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and ground-nut in parts; cottons fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIRUCHENAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Garden cultivation and sowing of ragi and chikna in progress in parts. Standing crops good except in parts but affected by insect-pests. Harvested ground-nut and paddy; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Discharge from the Perambur S.R. across. Ploughing, sowing of chikna and cotton and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair, but paddy and chikna withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient but in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Threshing for paddy and jowary; sowing of paddy and chana; weeding of cotton and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; culture poor to fair; ragi, maize and chana, fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TIRUNELVELI.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow near Srivilliputhurankottai; but discharge sufficient. Threshing and sowing of jowary and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy; culture fair to normal; cotton poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest of second paddy crop completed; culture fair to normal. Pasture nearly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but underfed and foot-and-mouth disease in one bullock. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Threshing and sowing of third rice crop almost completed. Standing second rice crop generally good. Harvested second rice crop; culture fair to normal. Pasture nearly in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvest of first paddy crop in progress; cotton not reported. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Threshing, grazing and weeding of maize crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; culture fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good; cotton and millets not sown in one division. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELROHAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Not ending till March 1913.—Rainfall light in parts Cochin and Malabar; and elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy, sugarcane proceeding; culture fair to normal. Sowings of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SEC., LAND REV. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
4th March 1913.

E. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH, 1903.

[PART. 2 of 2 p.]

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making
Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the
Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Extinction Act, 1903, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1903:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Extinction Act, 1903, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

3. In order to safeguard the interests of persons interested, an enactment issued under section 7 of the Act we have made two amendments in the Bill. The first provides that the statement of the persons so interested shall in all cases be received by the District or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the second specifically authorises the Magistrate to report to the Local Government any case which in his opinion should be brought to the notice of such Government for action under section 15 of the Act.

3. The only other changes that have been made in the Bill are purely verbal.

III-1

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

Gazette.	In English.	Date.
Gazette of India	3rd August 1912.
Fort St. George Gazette	27th August 1912.
Madras Government Gazette	26th August 1912.
Colombo Gazette	19th August 1912.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	10th August 1912.
Punjab Government Gazette	16th August 1912.
Berms Gazette	24th August 1912.
Bihar and Oudh Gazette	14th August 1912.
Assam Gazette	18th August 1912.
Central Provinces Gazette	17th August 1912.
Coorg District Gazette	3rd September 1912.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	16th August 1912.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

SYED ALI IMAM.
R. H. CHADDOCK.
F. C. IRELAND.
SYED MUHAMMAD.
G. M. CHITNAVI.
UMAR HAYAT.
S. R. ARTHUR.
A. L. SAUNDERS.
H. WHEELER.
A. H. McMAHON.
SRI RAM.

The 25th February 1913.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in Italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Extradition (Amendment) Act, 1912.

2. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, after the words "EVIDENCE" "such person is believed to be," the words "or if such person is believed to be in any Presidency-town in the Chief Presidency Magistrate of such town" shall be inserted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section after the words "arrested shall" the words "be produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case may be, who shall record any statement made by him; such arrested person shall then" shall be inserted.

(3) In sub-section (3) of the same section after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or Chief Presidency Magistrate" shall be inserted.

3. After section 8 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, sub-section (2) or in section 8, when an arrested person arrested in accordance with the provisions of section 7 is produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the same time he, and the statement (if any), of such arrested person has been recorded, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before proceeding further report the case to the Local Government and, pending the receipt of orders on such report, may detain such arrested person in custody or release him on his executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance when required."

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Asy. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February 1913:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill

Report No. 1.—From Colonel Under-Secretary, Assistant-Secretary, Office, dated 19th October 1912 from Government, Burma, No. 223-2, dated 1st December 1911, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 303, dated 1st November 1912, from India Office, London, No. 2, A. P. 261, dated 15th November 1912, and enclosures from Chief Commissioner, South-West Frontier Province, No. 1103 G, dated 1912, September 1912, from Chief Commissioner, Malabar, No. 303, dated 1st November 1912, from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1217-1, dated 26th November 1912, from Government, Poona, No. 180, Poona, dated 26th November 1912, from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar, No. 2402-C, dated 26th November 1912, from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2420-V, dated 26th November 1912, from Government, Bombay, No. 2445, dated 26th November 1912, and enclosures from Government, United Provinces, No. 124-C, dated 26th November 1912, and enclosures.

Report No. 2.—From Government, Bengal, No. 2071-L, dated 26th November 1912, and enclosures, and from Government, Bihar and Orissa, No. 458-C, dated 15th December 1912.

Report No. 3.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 42—72-682, dated 23rd January 1913, and enclosures.

Report No. 4.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 248, dated 18th January 1913.

Report No. 5.—From Government, Madras, No. 381, dated 26th January 1913, and enclosures.

Report No. 6.—From H. E. S. Natta, Esq., dated 1st February 1913, and enclosures.

2. By an amendment of sub-clause (B) of clause 1 we have postponed the date of the commencement of the Act until a date to be notified by the Government in order to give time for the preparation of the necessary rules and schedules of fees.

3. We have made an amendment of clause 2 and provided that the duty of applying for letters of administration which in certain cases this clause imposes on the Administrator General, shall be subject to any rules made by Government.

4. We have inserted in clause 11 a provision to indicate by whom applications under this clause may be made. We have further extended the clause so as to empower the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration of any estate which may be committed to his charge temporarily, and to retain fees and reimburse himself for expenses lawfully incurred by him on account of such estate. Consequential amendments of clauses 12 and 13 have also been inserted.

5. We have amended clause 16 so as to provide that for the purposes of the clause the value of an estate of a person subject to the Army Act is to be estimated at the date upon which the administration is committed to the Administrator General.

6. We have amended the provisions of clause 19 relating to the Administrator General's estate.

7. In clause 22 we have added a sub-clause which requires the Administrator General when filing an application for letters of administration of an estate to specify particulars of any known liabilities of such estate.

8. In clause 23 we have inserted amendments to provide for probates and letters of administration which were granted by the old Supreme Courts to the Ecclesiastical Registrar as we are informed that some such estates are at present administered by the Administrator General in the Presidency of Bengal.

9. Under clause 26 as originally drafted no notice of a claim disallowed by the Administrator General effected him unless proceedings in reference to it were commenced within one month of the date on which such claim was disallowed. We have provided that the period should run from the date when notice of the rejection or disallowance of his claim has been given to the claimant.

10. We have amended clause 27 so as to bring it more into accordance with the existing law. We have further provided that our appointment of the Official Trustee under this clause shall be made by an instrument in writing.

11. We have added a sub-clause to clause 29 so as to provide that the entry of the Administrator General in the books of a conveyance shall not constitute notice of a trust. This clause has been taken from clause 13 of the Official Trustee Bill.

12. We have amended clause 31 so as to make it clear that certificates may be issued whenever the value of the assets within the Presidency does not exceed Rs. 1,000. We have also provided that deposits in Government Savings Banks or in Provident Funds to which the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1837, apply should not be taken into account in ascertaining the value of the assets. Lastly, we have made an amendment in the clause which has the

to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

effect of limiting the power of the Administrator General under this clause to cases in which the value of the goods does not exceed Rs. 1,000 at the date of the death of the deceased. This amendment reproduces the present law.

13. Clause 23 of the Bill as introduced proposed the Administrator General from administering petty estates of deceased persons under the provisions of that clause. It has been pointed out that this limitation has caused considerable inconvenience in proceedings, and the Administrator General by the clause as amended is authorized to administer petty estates of deceased persons within the presidency-towns and any other areas notified by Government in this behalf.

14. We have amended clause 40 so as to indicate clearly that this clause is not intended to interfere with the rights of secured creditors.

15. The power of summoning witnesses given to creditors under clause 44 of the Bill and section 47 of the old Act were in our opinion too extensive. We have, therefore, amended the clause so as to give an creditor more limited powers.

16. We have amended clause 47 and provided that the cost of suit of the creditors of the Administrator General and the interest in which such cost is to be recovered shall be determined by rules.

17. In clause 50 we have made two additions to the rule-making power, firstly, so as to give the Government power to make rules referred to in the last paragraph and, secondly, to provide the manner in which expenses incurred by creditors are to be covered and for the payment of the expenses of any process so conducted.

18. In clause 53 we have made an amendment to indicate that the clause while providing a summary procedure in the case of claims to assets transferred to Government is not intended to deprive any person claiming such assets of any other remedy he may have.

19. In clause 54 we have made two amendments—the first imposes on a District Judge the duty of including the names and addresses of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased in the report which he is required under the law to submit. The second amendment authorizes the District Judge when he has taken charge of assets under this clause to report such assets as may be necessary for the proper care and management of such assets. It is clear that in many cases such expenditure must be necessary.

20. We have amended clause 56 so as to provide for the division of the Presidency of Bengal since as it is not at present contemplated that it will be necessary to divide any other presidency, and we have added a sub-clause to provide for any case in which it is necessary to provide a notification by which a province was constituted.

21. Finally, we have added a clause which states specifically that the provisions of the Bill are not to be deemed to affect the provisions of the Registration Act. The law on this point is not very clear at present, and is apparently capable of different interpretations.

The remaining changes are of minor importance and do not need any explanation.

22. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

Gazette.	In English.	Date.
Gazette of India	" " " "	31st September 1913.
Port Saint George Gazette	" " " "	24th October 1913.
Madras Government Gazette	" " " "	19th October 1913.
Calcutta Gazette	" " " "	2nd October 1913.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	" " " "	25th September 1913.
Punjab Government Gazette	" " " "	27th September 1913.
Burma Gazette	" " " "	24th October 1913.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	" " " "	2nd October 1913.
Assam Gazette	" " " "	2nd October 1913.
Central Provinces Gazette	" " " "	29th September 1913.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	" " " "	4th October 1913.
Cong District Gazette	" " " "	1st October 1913.

23. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

SYED ALI IMAM.
B. H. GRADDOCK,
W. H. VINCENT,
G. VISARAGHAYAGANAH,
IBRAHIM HANUMTOOLA,
JAI CHAND,
MUHAMMAD ALI MUHAMMAD,
S. B. ARTHUR,
J. WALKER,
H. WHITAKER,
QUINCE HUDA,
ALEX. KINNEY,
G. H. B. FENRICK.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S BILL.

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THE SCHEDULE.—EXHIBITS REFERRED.

[AS AMENDED BY SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator General; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Administrator General's Act, (Act II of 1913, a. 2.)

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including the Central Provinces and British Rajasthana, and applies also to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Interpretation clause. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— (Act II of 1913, a. 3.)

(1) "estate" means all the property, movable and immovable, of a deceased person, which is chargeable with, and applicable to, the payment of his debts and legacies, or available for distribution among his heirs and next-of-kin;

(2) "excepted person" means an Indian Christian, a Hindu, Muhammadan, Javal or Buddhist, or a person exempted under section 392 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, from the operation of that Act; (Note.)

(3) "Government" means the Governor General in Council, so far as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bengal and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, so far as the Act relates to those Presidencies;

(4) "Indian Christian" means a Native of India who is or is in good faith claimed to be of unimpaired Aethio descent, and who professes any form of the Christian religion; (Act VII of 1901, a. 3.)

(5) "letters of Administration" includes any letters of administration, whether granted or with a copy of the will annexed, or issued in test or otherwise;

(6) "next-of-kin" includes a widow or widow of a deceased person, or any other person who by law would be entitled to letters of administration in preference to a creditor or legatee of the deceased;

(7) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the Gazette of India, (Note.) and in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Fort St. George and Bombay Government Gazettes, respectively;

(8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act;

(9) (a) "Presidency of Bengal" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort William as Bengal in Council, the United Provinces of Agra and Outh, the provinces of the Panjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the provinces of Delhi, Ajmer and Marwar, the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and such of the territories of Native States as may be included in the Gazette of India, direct, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct;

(b) "Presidency of Bombay" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay as Council, the Province of British Rajasthana, and such of the territories of Native States as may be included in the Gazette of India, direct, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct;

(c) "Presidency of Madras" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the province of Coorg, and such of the territories of Native States as may be included in the Gazette of India, direct, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

(10) "Presidency" means any of the Presidencies mentioned in clause (9).

PART II.

THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

Appointment and designation of the Administrator General in the three Presidencies.

3. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, (Act III of 1913, a. 4.) the Government shall appoint an Administrator General.

(2) No person shall be appointed to the office of Administrator General of any of the said Presidencies who is not—

(a) a European; or

(b) an advocate, Attorney or Vakil enrolled by a High Court; or

(c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Administrator General shall be called respectively the Administrator General of Bengal, the Administrator General of Madras, and the Administrator General of Bombay.

4. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Administrator General; and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government, and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to exercise any of the powers of the Administrator General, and when discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Administrator General.
- [Act V, 1861, s. 17.]
- [S. Public Trustee Act, 1850, s. 1 (6).]
5. The Administrator General shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Administrator General of the Presidency for which he is appointed, and, as such Administrator General, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and every act and be done in his corporate name.

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

(a) Grants of Letters of Administration and Probate.

- [Act IV, 1854, s. 14.]
6. So far as regards the Administrator General of any Presidency, the High Court at the Presidency-town shall be deemed to be a Court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of granting probate or letters of administration under any law for the time being in force in whatever within the Presidency it may be to be administered in.
- [Act, s. 11.]
7. Any letters of administration, which are granted under the provisions of this Act by the High Court at any Presidency-town, shall be granted to the Administrator General of the Presidency, unless they are granted to the next-of-kin of the deceased.
- [Act, s. 10, last para.]
8. The Administrator General of the Presidency shall be deemed by all the Courts in the Presidency to have a right to letters of administration other than letters probate in preference to that of—
(a) a creditor; or
(b) a legatee other than an universal legatee; or
(c) a friend of the deceased.
- [Act, s. 10.]
9. If any person, not being an exempted person, has died leaving within any Presidency assets exceeding the value of one thousand rupees, and if no person to whom any Court would have jurisdiction to grant administration of such assets has, within one month after his death, applied to such Presidency for probate of his will, or for letters of administration of his estate, the Administrator General of the Presidency is, in which such assets are shall, subject to any rules made by the Government, within a reasonable time after he has had notice of the death of such person, and of his having left such assets, take such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain from the High Court of the Presidency-town letters of administration of the estate of such person.
- [Act, s. 11.]
10. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at a Presidency-town, the Court, on being satisfied that danger is to be apprehended of misappropriation, deterioration or waste of such assets, unless letters of administration of the estate of such person are, granted, may, upon the application of the Administrator General or of any person interested in such assets or in the due administration thereof, make an order, upon such terms as it may deem fit, directing the Administrator General to apply for letters of administration of the estate of such person.
- [Act, s. 11.]
11. (1) Whenever any person has died leaving assets within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of any of the said High Courts, and such Court is satisfied that there is no person immediately available, who is legally entitled to the succession to such assets, or that danger is to be apprehended of misappropriation, deterioration or waste of such assets, before it can be determined who may be legally entitled to the succession thereto, or whether the Administrator General is entitled to letters of administration of the estate of such deceased person,

The Court may, upon the application of the Administrator General or of any person interested in such assets, or in the due administration thereof, notwithstanding the Administrator General, to collect and take possession of such assets, and to hold, dispose, realize, sell, or lease, in the same manner as the directions of the Court, and in default of any such directions according to the provisions of this Act so far as the same are applicable to such assets.

(K) Any order of the Court made under the provisions of this section shall entitle the Administrator General, [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 10.]

(a) to institute any suit or proceeding for the recovery of such assets, and

(b) if he thinks fit to apply for letters of administration of the estate of such deceased person, and (c) to retain out of the assets of the estate any fees chargeable under rules made under this Act, and to reimburse himself for all payments made by him in respect of such assets which a private administrator might lawfully have made.

Grant of probate or letters of administration to person appearing in the course of proceedings taken by Administrator General under sections 9, 10 and 11.

12. If, in the course of proceedings to obtain letters of administration under the provisions of section 9, section 10, or section 11, any person appears and establishes his claim—

(a) to probate the will of the deceased; or

(b) to letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased, and gives such security as may be required of him by law,

the Court shall probate the will or letters of administration accordingly, and shall award to the Administrator General the costs of any proceedings taken by him, under these sections to be paid out of the estate as part of the testamentary or intestate expenses thereof.

13. If, in the course of proceedings to obtain letters of administration under the provisions of section 9, section 10 or section 11, no person appears and establishes his claim to probate of a will, or to a grant of letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased, within such period as to the Court seems reasonable, [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 11.]

or if a person who has established his claim to a grant of letters of administration as next-of-kin of the deceased fails to give such security as may be required of him by law, the Court may grant letters of administration to the Administrator General.

14. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to preclude the Administrator General from applying to the Court for letters of administration in any case within the period of one month from the death of the deceased. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 12.]

15. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, in relation to the Administrator General, in relation to the application for letters of administration in relation to the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 13.]

16. It shall not be necessary for the Administrator General to take out letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person which is being administered by him in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, if the value of such estate does not exceed the sum of one hundred pounds, or if such administration is continued in law passed upon the Court, but he shall have the same power in regard to such estate as he would have had if letters of administration had been granted to him.

17. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 14.]

18. If an executor or next-of-kin of the deceased, who has not been personally served with a citation or who has not had notice thereof in time to appear personally, thereby establishes to the satisfaction of the Court a claim to probate of a will or to letters of administration in preference to the Administrator General, any letters of administration granted in accordance with the provisions of this Act to the Administrator General may be revoked, and probate or letters of administration may be granted to such executor or next-of-kin as the case may be: [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 15.]

19. Provided that no letters of administration granted to the Administrator General shall be revoked for the cause aforesaid, except in cases in which a will of the deceased is proved in the Presidency, unless the application for that purpose is made within six months after the grant of the letters of administration. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 16.]

20. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 17.]

21. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 18.]

22. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 19.]

23. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 20.]

24. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 21.]

25. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 22.]

26. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 23.]

27. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 24.]

28. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 25.]

29. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 26.]

30. If the Administrator General applies, in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903, for letters of administration of the estate of any person subject to the Regency Debts Act, the Court may grant him letters of administration limited to the purposes of dealing with such estate in accordance with the provisions of the Regency Debts Act, 1903. [Act No. 27 of 1907, s. 27.]

to the Administrator General and the Court is satisfied that there has been no unreasonable delay in making the application, or in transacting the business under which the application is made.

- (Act II. 1911, s. 15.) 19. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, the Court may order the costs of obtaining such letters of administration, and the whole or any part of any fees which would otherwise have been payable under this Act, together with the cost of the Administrator General in any proceedings taken to obtain such revocation, to be paid to or retained by the Administrator General out of the estate:

(1911, s. 16.) *Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section 2 of section 22.*

20. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, the same shall, so far as regards the Administrator General and all persons acting under his authority in pursuance thereof, be deemed to have been only voidable, except as to any person who does by any such Administrator General or other person with authority, after notice of a will or of any other fact which would render such letters void:

Provided that no notice of a will or of any other fact which would render any such letters void shall affect the Administrator General or any person acting under his authority in pursuance of such letters unless, within the period of one month from the time of giving such notice, proceedings are commenced to prove the will, or to prove the letters to be revoked, and such proceedings are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

21. If any letters of administration granted to the Administrator General in accordance with the provisions of this Act are revoked, upon the grant of probate of a will, or upon the grant of letters of administration with a copy of the will annexed, all payments made or acts done by or under the authority of the Administrator General in pursuance of such letters of administration, prior to the revocation, which would have been valid under any letters of administration lawfully granted to him with a copy of such will annexed, shall be deemed valid notwithstanding such revocation.

(4) General.

- (Act II. 1911, s. 16.) 22. Whenever any Administrator General applies for letters of administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act, it shall be sufficient if the petition required to be presented for the grant of such letters states:

(i) the time and place of the death of the deceased to the best of the knowledge and belief of the petitioner;

(ii) the names and addresses of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased if known;

(iii) the particulars and value of the assets likely to come into the hands of the petitioner;

(iv) particulars of the liabilities of the estate of the deceased.

- (Act II. 1911, s. 17.) 23. Probates or letters to be granted to Administrator General by the Court of Wills, and persons of that office in cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted to the Administrator General.

23. (1) All probates or letters of administration granted to any Administrator General shall be granted to him by that Court, and all probates or letters of administration heretofore granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar, or to the Administrator General of any Presidency shall authorize the Administrator General of the same Presidency to act as executor or administrator, as the case may be, of the estate in which such probate or letters relate.

(2) All probates and letters of administration granted to the Ecclesiastical Registrar or any of the said Presidencies shall have the same effect in all respects as if any act heretofore done or required to be done under this Act or if they had been granted to the Administrator General.

- (Act II. 1911, s. 18.) 24. Probate or letters of administration granted by the High Court at any Presidency town to the Administrator General of any Presidency shall have effect over all the assets of the deceased throughout such Presidency, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding such assets and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such assets to such Administrator General:

Provided that the High Court may direct, by its grant, that such probate or letters of administration shall have less effect throughout one or more of the other Presidencies.

Whenever a grant is made by a High Court to the Administrator General with such effect as last aforesaid, the Court shall send to the other High Courts a certificate that such grant has been made, and such certificate shall be filed by the Courts receiving the same.

- (Act II. 1911, s. 19.) 25. (1) Any person executor or administrator may, with the previous consent of the Administrator General of the Presidency in which any of the assets of the estate, in respect of which such executor or administrator has obtained probate or letters of administration, are situate, by an instrument in writing under his hand notified in the official Gazette, transfer the assets of the estate

written to him by virtue of such probate or letters in the Administrator General by that name or any other sufficient description.

(17) As from the date of such transfer the transferee shall be exempt from all liability as such executor or administrator, as the case may be, except in respect of acts done before the date of such transfer, and the Administrator General shall have the rights which he would have had, and be subject to the liabilities to which he would have been subject, if the probate or letters of administration, as the case may be, had been granted to him by that name at the date of such transfer.

20. (1) When the Administrator General has given the prescribed notice for creditors and (as in 1904, when it was made to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, in 1913, shall, at the expiration of the time therein named for sending in claims, be at liberty to distribute the assets or any part thereof in discharge of such lawful claims as he has notice of.

(2) He shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whom claim he had no notice at the time of such distribution.

(3) No notice of any claim which has been sent in and has been rejected or disallowed in part by the Administrator General shall affect him unless proceedings to enforce such claim are commenced within six months after notice of the rejection or disallowance of such claim has been given in the prescribed manner and unless such proceedings are prosecuted without unreasonable delay.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice the rights of any creditor or other claimant to follow the assets or any part thereof in the hands of the persons who may have received the same respectively.

(5) In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, the period between the date of submission of the claim of a creditor to the Administrator General and the date of the final decision of the Administrator General on such claim shall be excluded.

27. (1) When the Administrator General has, so far as may be, discharged all the liabilities of (1904, s. 10) an estate administered by him, he shall notify the fact in the Official Gazette and in every, by an instrument in writing, with the consent of the Official Trustee and subject to any rules made by the Government appoint the official Trustee of any assets then remaining in his hands.

(2) Upon such appointment such assets shall vest in the Official Trustee as if he had been appointed trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Official Trustee Act, 1913, and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same were held immediately before such appointment.

28. (1) The High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to the Administrator General of the presidency any power or special directions as to any estate in his charge or in regard to the administration of any such estate.

(2) Applications under subsection (1) may be made by the Administrator General or any person interested in the assets or in the due administration thereof.

29. (1) No Administrator General shall be required by any Court to (1904, s. 14) enter into any administration-bond, or to give other security to the Court, on the grant of any letters of administration to him by that name.

(2) No Administrator General or Deputy Administrator General shall be required to verify, otherwise than by his signature, any petition presented by him under the provisions of this Act, and, if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the Administrator General's own personal knowledge, the petition may be subscribed and verified by any person competent to make the verification.

(3) The entry of the Administrator General by that name in the books of a Company shall not constitute notice of a trust, and a Company shall not be entitled to object to (1904, s. 14) the name of the Administrator General on its register by reason only that the Administrator General is a corporation, and in default of such notice the fact that the person dealt with is the Administrator General shall not of itself constitute notice of a trust.

30. The Administrator General may, whenever he desires, for the purposes of this Act, be (1904, s. 14) satisfy himself regarding any question of fact, examine upon oath (which shall be a legally authorized to administer) any person who is willing to be so examined by him regarding such question.

(c) Grant of Certificate.

31. Whenever any person has died leaving assets within any Presidency, and the Administrator General of such Presidency is satisfied that such assets, including any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any Provincial Fund in which the provisions of the Provincial Funds Act, 1907, apply, did not at the date of death vest in the whole or a portion of the said assets, after the lapse of one month from the death if he thinks fit, or before the lapse of the said month if he is requested so to do by writing under the hand of the executor or the widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, grant to any person, desiring otherwise than as a creditor to be admitted in such assets, or in the due administration thereof, a certificate in what case he is satisfied that such assets, including any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any Provincial Fund in which the provisions of the Provincial Funds Act, 1907, apply, did not at the date of death vest in the whole or a portion of the said assets, after the lapse of one month from the death if he thinks fit, or before the lapse of the said month if he is requested so to do by writing under the hand of the executor or the widow or other person entitled to administer the estate of the deceased, grant to any person, desiring otherwise than as a creditor to be admitted in such assets, or in the due administration thereof, a certificate

under his hand settling the claimant to receive the assets therein mentioned *by* the deceased, within the *Presidency* to a value not exceeding in the whole one thousand rupees.

Provided that no certificate shall be granted under this section—

(A) where probate of the deceased's will or letters of administration of his estate has or have been granted, or.

(B) in respect of any sum of money deposited in a Government Savings Bank or in any Provident Fund in which the premises of the *President's Funds Act, 1837*, apply.

12 of 1887.

[Act II, 1884, s. 17.]

32. If, in cases falling within section 31, no person claiming to be indebted otherwise than as a creditor in such assets or in the due administration thereof obtains, within three months of the death of the deceased a certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or probate of a will or letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, and such deceased was not an exempted person, or was an exempted person who has left assets within the ordinary original and jurisdiction of the High Court, or within any area conferred by the Government in this behalf in the official Gazette, the Administrator General may administer the estate without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;

and if he neglects or refuses to administer such estate, he shall, upon the application of a creditor grant a certificate in like in the same manner as if he were interested in such assets otherwise than as a creditor;

and such certificate shall have the same effect as a certificate granted under the provisions of section 31, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act which are applicable to such certificate;

Provided that the Administrator General may, before granting such certificate, if he thinks fit, require the creditor to give reasonable security for the due administration of the estate, of the deceased.

[Act II, 1884, s. 17.]
Administrator General not bound to grant any certificate under section 31 or section 32, unless he is satisfied of the title of the claimant and of the value of the assets left by the deceased under his *presidency*, either by the oath of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he requires.

33. The Administrator General shall not be bound to grant any certificate under section 31 or section 32, unless he is satisfied of the title of the claimant and of the value of the assets left by the deceased under his *presidency*, either by the oath of the claimant, or by such other evidence as he requires.

[Act II, 1884, s. 20, and Act II, 1884, s. 17.]

34. The holder of a certificate granted in accordance with the provisions of section 31 or section 32 shall have in respect of the assets specified in such certificate the same powers and duties, and be subject to the same liabilities as he would have had or been subject to if letters of administration had been granted to him.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to require any person holding such certificate,

(a) to file accounts as inventories of the assets of the deceased before any Court or other authority, or

(b) more as provided in section 32 to give any bond for the due administration of the estate.

[Act II, 1884, s. 20, and Act II, 1884, s. 17.]

35. The Administrator General may revoke a certificate granted under the provisions of section 31 or section 32 on any of the following grounds, *namely*—

(a) that the certificate was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation made to him,

(b) that the certificate was obtained by means of an untrue allegation of a fact essential in law to justify the grant though such allegation was made in ignorance or inadvertently.

[Act II, 1884, s. 21, and Act II, 1884, s. 17.]

36. (1) When a certificate is revoked in accordance with the provisions of section 35, the holder thereof shall, on the requisition of the Administrator General, deliver it up to such Administrator General, but shall not be entitled to the refund of any fee paid thereon.

(2) If such person wilfully and without reasonable cause omits to deliver up the certificate, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

[Act II, 1884, s. 22.]

37. The Administrator General shall not be bound to take account letters of administration of the assets of any deceased person on account of the assets in respect of which he grants any certificate, under section 31 or section 32, but he may do so if he revokes such certificate under section 35 or otherwise that the value of the estate exceeded one thousand rupees.

38. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets in any *Presidency* and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in any such *Presidency* have been taken under section 31 or section 32, and there has been a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 31 or section 32, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, also having given the prescribed notice for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and after having discharged, at

Transfer of certain assets from British India to countries or administrations in which the domicile of the deceased is situated.

the depletion of the same therein named, such lawful claims as he has notice of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons.

(f) Liability.

36. (2) The revenues of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Administrator General nor any of his officers has in any way contributed, or which neither he nor any of his officers could, by the exercise of reasonable diligence have averted, and in either of those cases the Administrator General shall not, nor shall the revenues of the Government of India, be subject to any liability.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be deemed to render the Government of India or the Administrator General liable for anything done before the commencement of this Act, by or under the authority of the Administrator General.

40. (1) If any suit be brought by a creditor against any Administrator General such creditor shall be liable to pay the costs of the suit unless he proves that not less than one month previous to the institution of the suit he had applied in writing to the Administrator General, stating the amount and other particulars of his claim, and had given such evidence in support thereof as, in the circumstances of the case, the Administrator General was reasonably entitled to require.

(2) If any such suit is deemed in favour of the creditor, he shall, nevertheless, under Act 1 of 1909, be only entitled to payment out of the assets of the deceased equally and rateably with the other creditors.

41. Nothing in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to any suit against the Administrator General in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

PART IV.

Fees.

42. (2) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Administrator General such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as may be prescribed by the Government:

Provided that, in the case of any estate, the administration of which has been committed to the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such estate under the Administrator General's Act, 1894, as subsequently amended:

Provided further that, in respect of the duties of the Administrator General under the Registered Debts Act, 1893, the fees prescribed in this section shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

(3) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different estates or classes of estates or for different duties, and shall, so far as may be, be arranged so as to produce an amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and all other expenses incidental to the working of this Act (including such sum as Government may determine to be required to insure the revenues of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

43. (1) Any expenses which might be retained or paid out of any estate in the charge of the Administrator General, if he were a private administrator of such estate, shall be so retained or paid and the fees prescribed under section 42 shall be retained or paid in like manner as and in addition to such expenses.

(2) The Administrator General shall tender and pay to each creditor, in such manner and at such times as the Government may prescribe, all fees received by him under this Act, and the same shall be added to the account and order of the Government of India.

PART V.

ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION CHARGES AND EXPENSES.

44. The accounts of every Administrator General shall be audited, at least once annually, and at any other time if the Government so direct, by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner.

45. The auditors shall examine the accounts and forward to the Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by them showing—

(a) whether they contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be inserted therein;

(b) whether the books which by any rules made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Administrator General, have been duly and regularly kept, and

(e) whether the assets and securities have been duly kept and inventoried and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act, or by any rules made thereunder, or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Administrator General has failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

[Ct. Sec II,
1873, s. 45.]

Power of auditor to
inspect and examine
accounts and to
make returns.

46. (1) Every auditor shall have the power of a Civil Court under the
Code of Civil Procedure, 1809,

7 of 1908.

- (a) to examine any person whose presence he thinks necessary to attend him from time to time; and
(b) to examine any person as to all to be by him administered; and
(c) to issue a commission for the examination in interrogatories or otherwise of any person; and
(d) to examine any person to produce any document or thing the production of which appears to be necessary for the purpose of such audit or examination.

(2) Any person who when summoned refuses, or without reasonable cause, neglects to attend or to produce any document or thing or attends and refuses to be sworn, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 185 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

[Ct. Sec. 45.]

47. The costs of and incidental to such audit and examination shall be determined in accordance with rules made by the Government, and shall be defrayed in the provided manner.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Act V, 1869,
s. 5.]

General power of
administration.
Investigations—

48. The Administrator General, may in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of discretionary lawfully exercisable by him,

- (a) as such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate in his charge; and
(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the President's leave on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

[Public Trusts
Act, 1908,
s. 12 (1).]

Power of person
entrusted with
the management
of any estate to
invest in, and to
sell, and to lease,
and to mortgage.

49. Any person interested in the administration of any estate, which is in the charge of the Administrator General shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the accounts relating to such estate and the reports and certificates of the auditor, and on payment of the prescribed fee, to copy them and extracts therefrom.

50. (1) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Administrator General.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the accounts to be kept by the Administrator General and the audit and inspection thereof,
(b) the safe custody, deposit and investment of assets and securities which come into the hands of the Administrator General,
(c) the remittance of sums of money in the hands of the Administrator General, in cases in which such remittances are required,
(d) subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid under this Act, and the collection and accounting for any such fees,
(e) the statements, schedules and other documents to be submitted to the Government or to any other authority by the Administrator General, and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents,
(f) the calculation of the cost of preparing any such statements, schedules or other such documents,
(g) the manner in which and the persons by whom the costs of and incidental to any audit under the provisions of this Act are to be determined and defrayed,
(h) the manner in which monies are to be raised under the provisions of section 46 are to be served and the payment of the expenses of any person summoned or examined under the provisions of this Act and of any expenditure incurred in such examination, and
(i) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Act II, 1904,
s. 4.]

Perjury.

51. Whoever, during any examination authorized by this Act, makes upon oath a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding.

52. All assets in the charge of the Administrator General which have been in his custody for a period of twelve years or upwards whether before or after the commencement of this Act without any application for payment thereof having been made and granted by him shall be transferred, in the prescribed manner, to the account and credit of the Government of India: [Act II, 1914, s. 98.]

Provided that this section shall not authorize the transfer of any such assets as aforesaid, if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

53. (1) If any claim is hereafter made to any part of the assets transferred to the account and credit of the Government of India under the provisions of this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, and if such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount of the principal so transferred to its account and credit or so much thereof as appears to be due to the claimant. [Act II, 1914, s. 99.]

(2) If the claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant shall, without prejudice to his right to take any other proceedings for the recovery of such sums, apply by petition to the High Court or the Presidency-town or the District Judge, the District Judge in Council, and such Court, after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, shall make such order in regard to the payment of the whole or any part of the said principal sum as it thinks fit, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceeding.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom the whole or any part of the cost of such party shall be paid.

54. (1) Whenever any person, other than an exempted person, dies leaving assets within the limits of the jurisdiction of a District Judge, the District Judge shall report the circumstances without delay to the Administrator General of the Presidency, stating the following particulars so far as they may be known to him:— [Act II, 1914, s. 100.]

- (a) the amount and nature of the assets,
- (b) whether or not the deceased left a will and, if so, in whose custody it is,
- (c) the names and addresses of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased,
- (d) whether or not any one has applied for probate of the will of the deceased or letters of administration of his estate.

X of 1903.

(2) The District Judge shall retain the assets under his charge, or appoint an officer under the provisions of section 239 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, to take and keep possession of the same until the Administrator General has obtained letters of administration, or until some other person has obtained probate or such letters or a certificate from the Administrator General under the provisions of this Act, when the assets shall be delivered over to the holder of such probate, letters of administration or certificate:

Provided that the District Judge may, if he thinks fit, and any assets which are subject to speedy and natural decay, or which for any other sufficient cause he thinks should be sold, and he shall thereupon credit the proceeds of such sale to the estate.

(3) The District Judge may cause to be paid out of any assets of which he or such officer has charge, or out of the proceeds of such assets or of any part thereof, such sums as may appear to him to be necessary for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

- (a) the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the deceased and of obtaining probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or a certificate under this Act,
- (b) the payment of wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artisan or domestic servant,
- (c) the relief of the immediate necessities of the family of the deceased, and
- (d) such sums as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the assets left by the deceased.

X of 1903.

and nothing in section 279, section 280 or section 291 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or in any other law for the time being in force with respect to rights of priority of creditors of deceased persons shall be held to affect the validity of any payment so made to be made.

X of 1885.

VI of 1903.

Section 243 and Compromise Act not to affect Administrator General and saving of provisions of Foreign Courts Acts as to party status.

55. (1) Nothing contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or the Indian Companies Act, 1902, shall be taken to supersede or affect the rights, duties and privileges of any Administrator General. [Act II, 1914, s. 101.]

X of 1903.

(2) Nothing contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or in this Act, shall be deemed to affect, or to have affected, any law for the time being in force relating to the movable property under two hundred rupees in value of persons dying intestate within any of the Presidency-towns or in the town of Nagpur, which shall be or has been taken charge of by the police for the purpose of sale custody.

Order of Court to be respected by Administrator General.

56. Any order made under this Act by any Court shall have the same effect as a decree. [Act II, 1914, s. 102.]

[Art. V.
LWS. & R.]

57. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, or in any other law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India, and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application in such Court of any Consular Officer of such foreign State, be granted to such Consular Officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose.

[Part II.
LWS. & R.]

58. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) remove any of the territories included in the Presidency of Bengal from such Presidency, and constitute the same into provinces for the purposes of this Act;
- (b) direct that for the purposes of this Act any of the territories of any Native State in India shall be included in any province so constituted; and
- (c) appoint any person qualified in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (f) of section 3, or who holds office under Government to be an Administrator General for any such Province to be called the Administrator General of the Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

- (i) the Administrator General of a Province shall by that name have the like rights, powers, privileges and liabilities, and perform the like duties, in the Province as the Administrator General of the Presidency within which such territories were included had and performed as Administrator General thereof and shall be deemed to be his successor in office;
- (ii) the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the Province, be exercised and discharged by the Governor General in Council or by such Local Government as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and the Council of the Government exercising and discharging such powers and duties shall be the official Council of the Province for the purposes of this Act;
- (iii) the powers and duties assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court shall be exercised and discharged in respect of such Provinces by such Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and the powers or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the Court as aforesaid shall have the same effect throughout the Province, or, if the Court so directs, throughout the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, or any part thereof, as private or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General by the High Court at a Presidency-town would or might have had;
- (iv) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word "Presidency" shall be deemed to include a Province, and the expression "Presidency-town" the place of sitting of the Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iii) of this sub-section;
- (v) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court of a Presidency-town and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of a Presidency shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the Court and Administrator General respectively, appointed to the Province under this section.

(6) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification constituting the Province and, to or in which the Administrator General of any Presidency within which any of the territories constituted into a Province were situate was a party or was otherwise concerned, shall be continued as if the notification had not been published.

(7) If, by reason of the constitution of Provinces for the purposes of this Act, it appears to the Governor General in Council that any property vested in the Administrator General of any Presidency should be vested in the Administrator General of a Province, he may direct that the property shall be so vested, and thereupon it shall vest in the Administrator General of the Province as fully and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if private or letters of administration had been granted to him originally.

(8) If in accordance with the provisions of this section territories have been removed from the Presidency of Bengal and constituted a Province for the purposes of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that as regards the Presidency of Bengal including the territories so removed, the powers and duties of the

Government under this Act shall be exercised and discharged by the Local Government of Bengal, and that the official Gazette shall be the Calcutta Gazette.

(5) Upon the revision of a notification constituting a Province under section (2), the territories comprised therein shall again form part of the Presidency within which they were originally included, the Officer Administrator General of the Province shall determine and all property vested in and all proceedings by or against such Administrator General pending at the date of the revision shall not be, and he cannot be, by or against such Administrator General or Administrator General on the Governor General in Council any direct.

XXI of 1905. *Repeal of provisions of Indian Registration Act, 1892.* 53. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to effect the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1892.

XXII of 1905. *Repeal of provisions of Indian Registration Act, 1892.* 54. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof:

Provided that any administration, by or in pursuance of any Act hereby repealed, commenced to any Administrator General at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be continued to the Administrator General under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 53.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1874	II	The Administrator General's Act, 1874	As much as has not been repealed.
1891	IX	The Administrator General's Act, 1891	21(a).
1899	II	The Probate and Administration Act, 1899	As much of the Title and Provisions as relate to the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and sections 13 to 15.
1901	XII	The Assenting Act, 1901	As much as relates to Act II of 1874.
1902	XIII	The Indian Christian Administration of Estates Act, 1902	As the Provisions the words "in charge" and section 4.
1905	V	The Administrator General and Official Treasurer Act, 1905	As far as it relates to the Administrator General and Deputy Administrator General.

W. E. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law constituting the office of Official Trustee was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February, 1913:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate

and amend the Law constituting the office of Official Trustee was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

1. We have introduced a new clause (clause 2) into the Bill to make it clear that the High Court of a Presidency town has jurisdiction for the purpose of this Act over the whole Presidency as defined.

2. We have amended clause 7 (clause 6 of the Bill as introduced) so as to empower the Official Trustee to take over trusts for religious purposes and trusts involving the management of business in cases in which the Government by rules authorizes him so to do. The amendment follows the provisions of the Public Trustee Act, 1905.

By an amendment of sub-clause (4) of the same clause, we have further provided that the Official Trustee may act as administrator of an estate if he is expressly appointed sole executor and sole trustee under a will.

4. We have made an addition to clause 8 (clause 7 of the Bill as introduced) providing for the manner in which the consent of the Official Trustee is to be recorded in cases in which he is appointed a trustee under that clause.

Similar amendments have been made in clauses 9, 11 and 12.

5. We have amended clause 9 (clause 8 of the Bill as introduced) of the Bill so as to avoid any possibility of conflict with the rights of an executor or administrator under the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1889, or the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

6. We have amended clause 10 (clause 9 of the Bill as introduced) by entitling the sub-clause which authorized the High Court to remove existing trustees and appoint the Official Trustee in their place.

The Act as in force at present contains no provision of this kind, and there is no evidence that any change in the law in this respect is required.

To the same clause we have added a new sub-clause to make it clear that this clause does not affect the provisions of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1880, or the Trusts Act of 1880 where those Acts are in force.

7. In clause 12 we have made an addition to provide that any transfer to the Official Trustee under this clause shall be made by an instrument in writing.

8. We have amended clause 21 (clause 21 of the Bill as introduced) so as to provide that the right of inspection conferred by this clause is given in substitution of any rights conferred by the Indian Trusts Act, 1889.

9. Several amendments have been made which are common to this Bill and the Bill to consolidate and amend the law constituting the office of Administrator General, and as the reasons for those amendments have already been explained in the Report on the latter Bill, we have not thought it necessary to repeat them here.

Papers No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner, Ceylon, No. 277-F, dated 20th October 1912, dated 17th November 1912.

Papers No. 2.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 3.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 4.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 5.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 6.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 7.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 8.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 9.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 10.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 11.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 12.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 13.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 14.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 15.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 16.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 17.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 18.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 19.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 20.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 21.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 22.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 23.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

Papers No. 24.—From Government, Madras, No. 4013, dated 12th November 1912, and enclosure.

14. The publications ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.					Date.
Gazette.					
Gazette of India	..	..	..	..	31st September 1912
Port of Saint George Gazette	..	..	..	..	28th October 1912.
Roadway Government Gazette	..	..	..	..	20th October 1912.
Colombo Gazette	..	..	..	..	2nd October 1912.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	..	..	..	..	29th September 1912.
Punjab Government Gazette	..	..	..	..	17th September 1912.
Series Gazette	..	..	..	..	4th October 1912.
India and Orissa Gazette	..	..	..	..	2nd October 1912.
Assam Gazette	..	..	..	..	2nd October 1912.
Central Province Gazette	..	..	..	..	28th September 1912.
Ceylon District Gazette	..	..	..	..	1st October 1912.
Sind Official Gazette	..	..	..	..	2nd October 1912.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	..	..	..	..	4th October 1912.

In its vernacular.					Date.
Medium.	Prophet.	Language.			
Malay	Tamil	..	2nd December 1912.
	Telugu	..	
	Hindustani	..	
	Kannara	..	
Cing	Malapalam	..	2nd January 1913.
	Kanarava	..	

15. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

SYED ALI IMAM.
R. H. CRADDOCK.
W. H. VINCENT.
C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAN.
IBRAHIM RAHMUTOOLA.
JAI CHAND.
MUHAMMAD ALI MUHAMMAD.
S. R. ARTHUR.
J. WALKER.
R. WHEELER.
QUMRUL HUDA.
ALEX. KINNEY.
G. H. B. KENRICK.

The 17th February 1913.

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL, 1912.

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[AN ACT ENACTED BY SELECT COMMITTEES.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the select Committee.]

A Bill to constitute and amend the law constituting the office of Official Trustee.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law constituting the office of the Official Trustee; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

ENFORCEMENT.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Official Trustee Act, 1943.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Southern Provinces, and applies also to all British and Indian subjects of His Majesty in the territories of Native States in India.

(3) It shall operate from on each date on the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct

[AN ACT,
1943, s. 1.]

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Government" means the Governor General in Council, so far as the Act relates to the Presidency of Bengal, and the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, so far as the Act relates to those Presidencies;

(2) "High Court" means His Majesty's High Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction;

(3) "Official Gazette" means, in the case of the Presidency of Bengal, the Gazette of India, in the case of the Presidency of Madras, the Fort St. George Gazette, and in the case of the Presidency of Bombay, the Bombay Government Gazette;

(4) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(5) "Presidency of Bengal" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort William in Council, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Province of the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, the Province of Delhi, Ajmer, and Marwar, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and such of the territories of any Native State as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct;

(6) "Presidency of Bombay" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, the provinces of British Baluchistan, and such of the territories of any Native State as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct;

"Presidency of Madras" includes the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the Province of Coorg, and such of the territories of any Native State as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India direct.

(7) "Presidency" means any of the Presidencies mentioned in clause (5).

Extent of jurisdiction of High Courts.

3. For the purposes of this Act the High Court of a Presidency shall have jurisdiction throughout the Presidency.

PART II

THE OFFICE OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Official Trustee.

4. (1) In each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the Government shall appoint an Official Trustee.

(2) A person shall be appointed to the office of Official Trustee of any of the said Presidencies who is not—

- (a) a Barrister or
- (b) an Advocate, Attorney or Vakil enrolled by a High Court; or
- (c) a person holding the office of Deputy Administrator General at the commencement of this Act.

(3) The said Official Trustee shall be called respectively, the Official Trustee of Bengal, the Official Trustee of Madras and the Official Trustee of Bombay.

[AN ACT,
1943, s. 1.]

5. The Government may appoint a Deputy or Deputies to assist the Official Trustee; and any Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Official Trustee, be competent to discharge any of the duties and exercise any of the powers of the Official Trustee, and while discharging such duties or exercising such powers shall have the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as the Official Trustee.

Official Trustee to be corporation sole to have perpetual succession and official seal, and to sue and be sued in his corporate name.

6. The Official Trustee shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Official Trustee of the Presidency for which he is appointed and, as such Official Trustee, shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, and may sue and be sued in his corporate name.

[AN ACT,
1943, s. 1.]

PART III.

RIGHTS, POWERS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES.

General power and duties of Official Trustee. 7. (1) Subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Official Trustee, may if he thinks fit—

(a) act as an ordinary trustee;

(b) be appointed trustee by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) *Save as hereafter expressly provided, the Official Trustee shall have the same powers, duties and liabilities and be entitled to the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same control and orders of the Court as any other trustee acting in the same capacity.* (Act, s. 8)

(3) The Official Trustee may decline, either absolutely or except on such conditions as he may impose, to accept any trust. (Act, s. 9)

(4) The Official Trustee shall not accept any trust under any compulsion or scheme of arrangement for the benefit of creditors, nor of any estate known or believed by him to be insolvent. (Act, s. 10)

(5) The Official Trustee shall not, *save as provided by any order made under this Act, accept any trust for a religious purpose or any trust which involves the management or carrying on of any business.* (Act, s. 11)

(6) The Official Trustee shall not *advocate the estate of a deceased person, unless he is expressly appointed sole executor of, or sole trustee under the will of, such person.*

(7) The Official Trustee shall always be sole trustee, and it shall not be lawful to appoint the Official Trustee to be trustee along with any other person. (Act, s. 12)

8. (1) Any person intending to create a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act may by the instrument creating the trust and with the consent of the Official Trustee, appoint him by that name or by any other sufficient description to be the trustee of the property subject to such trust; (Act, s. 13)

Provided that the consent of the Official Trustee shall be recorded in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

(2) Upon such appointment the property subject to the trust shall vest in such Official Trustee, and shall be held by him upon the trusts declared in such instrument.

9. When the Official Trustee, has by that name or any other sufficient description been appointed trustee under any will, the executor of the will of such testator or the administrator of his estate shall, after obtaining probate or letters of administration, apply in the prescribed manner the contents of such will to such Official Trustee; and, if such Official Trustee consents to accept the trust, then upon the execution by such executor or administrator of an instrument in writing transferring the property subject to the trust to the Official Trustee such property shall vest in such Official Trustee, and shall be held by him upon the trusts expressed in that will. (Act, s. 14)

Provided that the consent of the Official Trustee shall be recorded in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

10. (1) If any property is subject to a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act and there is no trustee within the local limits of the ordinary or extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court willing or capable to act in the trust, the High Court may on application made in order for the appointment of the Official Trustee by that name with his consent to be the trustee of such property. (Act, s. 15)

(2) Upon such order such property shall vest in the Official Trustee and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same was held previously to such order, and the said trustee or trustee (if any) shall be exempt from liability as trustee of such property save in respect of acts done before the date of such order.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Trusts and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1880, or the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

XXVIII of 1908.
H of 1902

11. (1) If any property is subject to a trust other than a trust which the Official Trustee is prohibited from accepting under the provisions of this Act, and all the trustees or the surviving or continuing trustee or trustees and all persons beneficially interested in the trust are deceased then the Official Trustee shall be appointed in the case of such trustee or trustees. It shall be lawful for such trustee or trustees, by an instrument in writing to appoint the Official Trustee by that name or by any other sufficient description with his consent to be the trustee of such property; (Act, s. 16)

Provided that the consent of the Official Trustee shall be recorded in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by him.

(2) Upon such appointment such property shall vest in the Official Trustee and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as the same was held previously to such appointment, and the person trustee or trustees shall be exempt from all liability as trustee of such property save in respect of acts done before the date of such appointment.

[Act XVII.
1904, s. 33.] Secretary or administrator may pay to Official Trustee money, when not at instant or receipt.

12. (2) If any interest or income is entitled to any gift, legacy or share of the assets of a deceased person, it shall be lawful for the person by whom such gift is made, or executor or administrator by whom such legacy or share is payable or distributable, or any trustee of such gift, legacy or share, to transfer the same by an instrument or writing to the Official Trustee by that name, or any other sufficient description with his consent.

Provided that the receipt of the Official Trustee shall be entered in the said instrument and that such instrument shall be duly executed by the Official Trustee.

(3) Any money or property transferred in the Official Trustee under this section shall not be lost and shall be subject to the same provisions as are contained in this Act as in other property vested in such Official Trustee.

[Act II.
1914, s. 12.]

Official Trustee not to be required to give bond or security.

13. (1) No Official Trustee shall be required by any Court to enter into any bond or security on his appointment in any capacity under this Act.

(2) No Official Trustee or Deputy Official Trustee shall be required to verify otherwise than by his signature any petition presented by him under the provisions of this Act, and if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the Official Trustee's personal knowledge, the petition may be verified and subscribed by any person competent to make the verification.

[25. Public
Trustee Act,
1904, s. 21
(1).]

Entry of Official Trustee not to constitute notice of a trust.

14. The entry of the Official Trustee by that name in the books of a company shall not constitute notice of a trust; and a company shall not be entitled to object to enter the name of the Official Trustee on its register by reason only that the Official Trustee is a corporation; and, in dealing with property, the fact that the person dealt with is the Official Trustee shall not of itself constitute notice of a trust.

[26. Public
Trustee Act,
1904, s. 2.]

Receiver of Government of India.

15. (1) The revenues of the Government of India shall be liable to make good all sums required to discharge any liability which the Official Trustee, if he were a private trustee, would be personally liable to discharge, except when the liability is one to which neither the Official Trustee nor any of his officers has in any way contributed and which neither he nor any of his officers could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have avoided, and in either of those cases the Official Trustee shall not, nor shall the revenues of the Government of India, be subject to any liability.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to render the revenues of the Government of India or any Official Trustee appointed under this Act liable for anything done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act.

Notice of such not required in certain cases.

16. Nothing in section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply to any suit against the Official Trustee in which no relief is claimed against him personally.

PART IV.

Fees.

[27. Public
Trustee Act,
1904, s. 3.]

17. (1) There shall be charged in respect of the duties of the Official Trustee such fees, whether by way of percentage or otherwise, as the Government may prescribe.

Provided that in the case of a trust accepted by the Official Trustee before the commencement of this Act the fees prescribed under this section shall not exceed the fees leviable in respect of such trust under the Official Trustee Act, 1904, as subsequently amended.

(2) The fees under this section may be at different rates for different properties or classes of properties or for different duties, and shall, as far as may be, be arranged so as to produce an amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and all other expenses incidental to the working of the Act (including such sums as Government may determine to be required to insure the revenues of the Government of India against loss under this Act).

18. (1) All expenses which ought to be retained or paid out of the trust fund, if the Official Trustee were a private trustee, shall be so retained or paid, and any fees leviable under this Act shall be retained or paid in the manner as and in addition to such expenses.

(2) The Official Trustee shall transfer and pay to such authority and in such manner and at such times as the Government may prescribe, all fees received by him under this Act, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government of India.

PART V.

Account.

[Act XVII.
1904, s. 22
and 24.]

Accounts to be kept and to be audited by Official Trustee's accounts, viz., and to report to Government.

19. (1) The accounts of the Official Trustee shall be audited at least once annually and at any other time if the Government so direct by the prescribed person and in the prescribed manner.

1914, s. 10.

(F) The auditor shall examine such accounts, and shall forward to Government a statement thereof in the prescribed form, together with a report thereon and a certificate signed by him showing—

- (a) whether the accounts contain a full and true account of everything which ought to be contained therein, and
 - (b) whether the books, which by any rules made under this Act are directed to be kept by the Official Trustees, have been duly and regularly kept, and
 - (c) whether the trust funds and securities have been duly kept and invested and deposited in the manner prescribed by this Act or any rules made thereunder ;
- or (as the case may be) that such accounts are deficient, or that the Official Trustees have failed to comply with this Act or the rules made thereunder, in such respects as may be specified in such certificate.

Auditor's power to examine accounts and to call for documents.

19. (1) Every auditor shall have the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,

(Act XVII, 1908, s. 12.)

- (a) to summon any person whose presence he may think necessary to attend him from time to time, and
- (b) to examine any person, or oath to be by him administered, and
- (c) to cause a commission for the examination or interrogatories or otherwise of any person ; and
- (d) to examine any person to produce any document or thing the production of which appears to be necessary for the purposes of such audit or examination.

(2) Any person who, when summoned, refuses, or without reasonable cause neglects to attend or to produce any document or thing or attends and refuses to be sworn, or to be examined, shall be deemed to have committed an offence within the meaning of, and punishable under, section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the auditor shall report every case of such refusal or neglect to Government.

CLIV of 1908.

Order of audit, etc. law suit.

21. The cost of and incidental to every such audit and examination shall be defrayed in accordance with rules made by the Government and shall be charged in the prescribed manner.

(Act XVII, 1908, s. 25.)

Right of beneficiary to inspection and copies of accounts.

22. Every beneficiary under a trust which is being administered by the Official Trustees shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, be entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect the accounts of such trust, and the report and certificate of the auditor and, on payment of the prescribed fee, to be furnished with copies thereof or extracts therefrom and nothing in the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, shall affect the provisions of this section.

(Public Trusts Act, 1882, s. 12.)

II of 1908.

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. When any moneys payable to a beneficiary under a trust have been in the hands of any Official Trustee for a period of twelve years or upwards whether before or after the commencement of this Act in consequence of the Official Trustee having been unable to trace the person entitled to receive the same, such moneys shall be transferred in the prescribed manner to the account and credit of the Government of India :

Provided that no such moneys shall be so transferred if any suit or proceeding is pending in respect thereof in any Court.

Manner of proceeding by claimant to recover money so transferred.

24. (1) If any claim is made to any moneys so transferred and such claim is established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount in respect of which the claim is established.

(2) If such claim is not established to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority, the claimant may, without prejudice to his right to take any other proceedings for the recovery of such moneys, apply by petition to the High Court against the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, after taking such evidence as it thinks fit, such Court shall make such order on the petition in regard to the payment of such moneys as it thinks fit and such order shall be binding on all parties to the proceedings.

(3) The Court may further direct by whom all or any part of the costs of such proceedings shall be paid.

Power of High Court to make orders in respect of property vested in Official trustees.

25. The High Court may make such orders as it thinks fit respecting any trust property vested in the Official Trustees, or the interest or produce thereof.

Who may apply for order under Act.

26. Any order under this Act may be made, on the application of any (a) XVII, 1908, s. 12.) person beneficially interested in any trust property or of any trustee thereof.

Order of Court to have effect as a decree.

27. Any order made by a High Court under this Act shall have the same effect as a decree.

(Act XVII, 1908, s. 15.)

General powers of administration.

28. The Official Trustees may, in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by them, incur such expenditure—

(Act VII, 1908, s. 17.)

- (a) as such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any trust administered by him; and
 (b) with the sanction of the High Court at such religious, charitable and other objects and of such improvements as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

Transfer of own
 property by Official
 Trustee to or from
 himself or any other trustee.

29. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the transfer by the Official Trustee of any property vested in him to—

[Act XVII,
 1904,
 s. 39]

- (a) the original trustee (if any); or
 (b) any other lawfully appointed trustee; or
 (c) any other person if the Court so directs.

(2) Upon such transfer such property shall vest in such trustee, and shall be held by him upon the same trusts as those upon which it was held prior to such transfer, and the Official Trustee shall be exempt from all liability as trustee of such property except in respect of acts done before such transfer.

Provided that, in the case of any transfer under this section, the Official Trustee shall be entitled to retain out of the property any fees payable in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

30. (1) The Government shall make rules for carrying into effect the objects of this Act and for regulating the proceedings of the Official Trustee in the discharge of his duties.

(2) In pursuance and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the amounts to be kept by the Official Trustee and the audit and inspection thereof;
 (b) the safe custody, and deposit of the funds and securities which come into the hands of the Official Trustee;
 (c) the maintenance of a list of money in the hands of the Official Trustee in cases in which such accounts are required;
 (d) the statements, schedules and other documents to be submitted by the Official Trustee to Government or to any other authority and the publication of such statements, schedules or other documents;
 (e) the maintenance of the cost of preparing any such statements, schedules or other documents;
 (f) subject to the provisions of this Act, the fees to be paid thereunder and the collection and accounting for any fees so paid;
 (g) the manner in which and the person by whom the rules of and incidental to any court under the provisions of this Act are to be determined and enforced;
 (h) the manner in which statements issued under the provisions of section 29 are to be served and the payment of the expenses of any person concerned or concerned under the provisions of this Act and of any expenditure incurred in such execution;
 (i) the acceptance by the Official Trustee of funds for religious purposes and trusts which involve the acceptance or carrying on of business; and
 (j) any matter in this Act directed to be prescribed.

(3) Rules made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Act XVII,
 1904, s. 41.] Division of Presi-
 dency into Provinces.

31. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) remove any of the territories included in the Presidency of Bengal from such Presidency and include the same into provinces for the purposes of this Act;
 (b) direct that for the purposes of this Act any of the territories of any Native State in India shall be included in any Province as constituted; and
 (c) appoint any person qualified in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4, or who holds office under Government to be an Official Trustee for any such Province, to be called the Official Trustee of the Province;

and subject to the provisions of this section the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

- (i) the Official Trustee of a Province shall by that name have the like rights, powers, privileges and liabilities, and perform the like duties in the Province as the Official Trustee of the Presidency within which such territories were included had and performed as Official Trustee therein, and shall be deemed to be his successor in office;
 (ii) the powers and duties of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the Province, be exercised and discharged by the Governor-General in Council, or by such Local Government as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf; and the Gazette of the Government enacting and discharging such powers and duties shall be the Official Gazette of the Province for the purposes of this Act.

(20) the powers and duties assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court shall be exercised and discharged in respect of each Province by such Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

(21) in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the word "Presidency" shall be deemed to include a province; and

(22) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections with respect to the High Court and the provisions of this Act and of any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the Official Trustees of a Presidency shall, in relation to a Province, be construed so far as may be to apply to the court and the Official Trustees respectively appointed for the Province under this section.

(23) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification constituting the province and to or in which the Official Trustees of any Presidency within which any territories constituted into a Province are already was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published.

(24) If by reason of the constitution of provinces for the purposes of this Act it appears to the Governor General in Council that any property vested in the Official Trustees of any Presidency should be vested in the Official Trustees of a Province he may direct that the property shall be so vested and thereupon it shall vest in the Official Trustees of the Province as fully and effectually for the purposes of this Act as if it had originally been vested in him under this Act.

(25) If in accordance with the provisions of this section territories have been removed from the Presidency of Bengal and constituted a Province for the purposes of this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that as regards the Presidency of Bengal including the territories so removed the powers and duties of the Government under the Act shall be exercised and discharged by the Local Government of Bengal, and that the official Gazette shall be the Calcutta Gazette.

(26) Upon the removal of a notification constituting a Province under subsection (1), the territories comprised therein shall again form part of the Presidency within which they were originally included, the office of Official Trustees for the Province shall determine and all properties vested in and all proceedings by or against such Official Trustees pending at the date of the removal shall not be, and be carried on by or against such Official Trustees or Official Trustees of the Governor General in Council may direct.

XVI of 1906. *Transfer of provinces of India Regulation Act, 1906.*

32. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Indian Regulation Act, 1906.

Enactments.

33. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that any property subject to a trust by or in pursuance of any such enactment vested in any Official Trustees at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be vested in the Official Trustees under this Act to be held by him upon the same trusts as those upon which such property was held before such commencement.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 33.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1894	XVII	The Official Trustees Act, 1894.	In so far as has not already been repealed.
1890	II	The Public and Administration Act, 1890.	In so far as the title and provisions so relate to the Official Trustees of a Presidency.
1902	V	The Administration General and Official Trustees Act, 1902.	In so far as it relates to the Office of Official Trustees or Deputy Official Trustees.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

(Repealed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 to 1909 (28 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 25th February 1913.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLAHERTY WILSON, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Vice-President,
President,
and 56 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President: "Members who have to take the oath will come up to the table in the order named by the Secretary."

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan,
" " Muzafar Mya.
" " Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah.
" " Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Nabhapur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANA RAJENDRAN VENKATARAMA asked:—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any portion of the grant of 50 lakhs a year for education which was announced at the Imperial Durbar of 1901 has been expended on agricultural education?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any public or private rural elementary schools of agriculture in the country? And, if not, whether it is likely that in the near future such schools will be brought into existence?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT DORTCH replied:—

"(a) No portion of the annual grant of 50 lakhs announced at the Imperial Durbar of 1901 has been allotted for schools which exclusively devote themselves to the teaching of agriculture. Elementary schools, however, now generally contain, where study and simple lessons dealing with crops, cattle, etc., calculated to impart the kind of instruction described in paragraph 21 of the Government of India's Resolution on Education of March 11th, 1901. These schools were followed in primary schools for the extension and improvement of which (as well as for the extension of the principle of free education) 50 lakhs were allotted out of the above-mentioned grant."

"(b) The Government of India are not aware of the existence in the country of schools of agriculture of a strictly elementary character, nor of any likelihood of such schools being brought into existence in the near future. A school of agriculture was, however, opened in Poona in 1910 for boys between 15 and 16 who had passed the fourth Marathi standard, and it is proposed to start similar schools in Southern Mahratta country, Sind and possibly Gujarat."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANA RAJENDRAN VENKATARAMA asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state what special attempts, if any, have been made to remove the general illiteracy of the present population in the country?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT DORTCH replied:—

"The information is to be found in the annual reports on public instruction issued by the different Provincial Governments and in the complementary reviews issued by the Government of India. The Hon'ble member is referred to these."

"A comprehensive review for the period 1907-1913 is now under preparation. The matter will be specially noticed in it."

The Hon'ble Mr. BANA RAJENDRAN VENKATARAMA asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to open Veterinary Dispensaries in rural parts for the protection of agricultural cattle?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT DORTCH replied:—

"There are already 563 Veterinary Dispensaries in India, and, although the returns do not in all Provinces show which of these are in rural parts, it may be presumed that the bulk of them are in rural parts, and that almost all of them are for the protection of agricultural cattle."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANA BHANUSINGH VERMA asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to say on the table the reports on the cattle survey and the food preservation? If the reports are not ready, will the Government be pleased to say when they would be ready for publication?"

The Hon'ble Mr. GILLMAN :—With your permission, Sir, I shall reply on behalf of the Hon'ble Member to the Hon'ble Mr. Bhanusingh Verma's question.

"The Government have not yet received the Prices Enquiry Report. It is expected shortly. The question of publication will be considered after the report has been received."

"As regards the Hon'ble Member's question as to the subject of the Cattle Survey, I beg to refer him to the answer which is being given by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Robert Dunlop to the question on a similar subject, which has been asked by the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chittamam."

The Hon'ble Mr. RANA BHANUSINGH VERMA asked :—

"Are any steps taken by departments of agriculture in different provinces to popularise new ideas about agriculture?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HOSSEY CARLILE replied :—

"I lay on the table a copy of the 'Third Report' on the Introduction of Improvements into Indian Agriculture by the work of the Agricultural Department published in 1912 by a Committee of the Board of Agriculture which shows the steps taken to popularise new ideas about agriculture by means of Agricultural Associations, Local Demonstrations, Veterinary Agricultural Journals, Lectures and Courses, Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions, Itinerant Demonstrators, seed Fairs and Seed Depots, the utilisation of individual expert cultivators for the introduction of improved methods, Veterinary short courses, training some of cultivators, assistance in marketing and co-operating with the Co-operative Movement."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. CHITTAMAM asked :—

"With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to my question regarding official tours to the 15th February, 1916, to the effect that opinions of the Local Governments had been invited on the proposals of the Legal Representative Commission in this connection, and that copies of my question and the answer given by the Hon'ble House Member on behalf of Government would be forwarded to them, will Government be pleased to state whether any replies have been received from the Local Governments, and, if so, to lay such replies on the table, and to say whether any, and if so what, measures have been proposed with a view to reducing to a minimum any inconveniences which may be caused to villages by official tours?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to the question on the same subject asked by the Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chittamam at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on March 18th, 1915. The question is still under correspondence with the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. CHITTAMAM asked :—

"With reference to the reply given on 18th March, 1915, to my question regarding cattle survey, will Government be pleased to say what opinion has been given by the Inspector-General, and Veterinary Department, whether, in the light of the opinions given by him, any definite recommendations have been made to Local Governments, and whether any other steps have been taken to collect information as a basis for a systematic cattle survey in all Provinces of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HOSSEY CARLILE replied :—

"No reply was received from the Inspector-General, and his office was adjourned last year. In the meantime the cattle question was discussed by a Conference held in the United Provinces in 1914, recommendations on the cattle of the Central Provinces was prepared by Mr. Standen, &c., on the basis of notes prepared by the late Mr. Jethro, Civil Veterinary Department, and a report on cattle and dairying in the Punjab was issued by Mr. Shaw, &c. On receipt of these reports the Government of India advised Local Governments that the preparation of technical surveys should be preceded by the collection of general information somewhat on the lines followed in Mr. Shaw's report, and it is understood that reports on these lines are under preparation, but it is not known when they will be ready for publication. Copies of the reports by Messrs. Standen and Shaw are placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. LALMOON BHATTARAKA asked :—

"a. Will Government be pleased to state whether, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, the Government of Bombay addressed a representation to them on the subject of throwing open the ports of Calcutta, Chittagong and Madras for the cabotage of pilgrims to the Red Sea?"

"(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken the matter into their consideration, and whether they propose to throw open in time for the coming pilgrim season all or any of the ports mentioned in the preceding interpolation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. LALMOON BHATTARAKA replied :—

"In answer to clause (a) is the affirmative. In regard to (b) the proposal made by the Hon'ble Sir Theodor Bhattaraka in the Bombay Legislative Council has been carefully

* See Appendix A.

† See continued in the Proceedings.

considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Governments of Madras and Bengal. It has not been found possible to accept it for the following reasons:

"As regards Madras and for this see my West Coast part in the Madras Presidency is so situated as to attract many pilgrims from the Presidency. The latter, who, as it is, form only a very small percentage of the total number of pilgrims from India, will naturally prefer the cheaper and quicker route to Bombay."

"The port of Chittagong was open to pilgrim traffic from 1867 to 1893. In the last-named year, as the addition of the proposed obnoxious clause and the consequent removal of restrictions regarding place of embarkation, the pilgrims themselves abandoned Chittagong which was used as a port of embarkation. Post experience has shown that Chittagong cannot compete with Bombay in the matter of pilgrim traffic, and difficulty was always experienced in obtaining ships of pilgrims, or a full cargo of pilgrims for ships."

"The port of Calcutta (formerly open to pilgrim traffic) was closed in 1867. The extent of the traffic had already been extremely small, and it is unlikely that such as there was in the post would return, should the port be re-opened, in view of the greater convenience of Bombay."

"In these circumstances the Government of India, in its consultation with the Governments of Madras and Bengal, came to the conclusion that the opening or reopening, in the one way or, of the three ports above mentioned, will involve considerable expenditure, will have no appreciable effect in reducing the pilgrim traffic in the port of Bombay which from its more convenient situation and other facilities must continue to attract pilgrims from other parts of India."

"They have, however, recently sanctioned the opening of the port of Karachi to pilgrim traffic, and trust that some relief will thereby be afforded to Bombay."

The Hon'ble Member Mr. MANOJIA CHANDRA NAYAK asked:—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement about the architecture of new Delhi, and whether any designs have been arrived at on the subject?"

"(b) Have the plans advanced for being reserved, and have any prizes been awarded? If so, will the names of the winners of the prizes be declared, and will the plans be opened to inspection by the public?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"(a) No decision has yet been reached on the architecture of new Delhi has yet been arrived at. Government is therefore not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject."

"(b) The designs for residences which were advertised for have been received, and the following prizes have been awarded:—

Second Prize	Rs. 375 to Mr. Ross Napier Stewart.
" " " " " " "	" " " "
" " " " " " "	" " " "
" " " " " " "	Rs. 275 to Messrs. Chas. Sturges & Co., Bombay.

"The designs were exhibited for inspection by the public at Hindu Rao's House at Delhi on the 4th and 21st February in accordance with the notification which appeared in the public press."

The Hon'ble Mr. NARAYANAN VENKATACHARI asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that in the recent Imperial Legislative Council election many of the candidates and individuals of the Madras Presidency who had gone to Madras in connection with various public functions, were not able to exercise their franchise owing to their inability to comply with the rule which requires them to record their votes only in their districts, and that only 79 out of 121 candidates who had recorded their votes?"

"(b) Is it a fact that in 1909 a special notification was issued permitting the Members to vote before a specially appointed Returning Officer at Madras?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to modify once for all the election rules in such a manner as to enable the candidates and individuals to vote on voting paper sent to them by the specially appointed returning Officers as is done in the election of the University representatives to the Madras Legislative Council, or to give them the option to record their votes before the Returning Officer either in their own districts or in the presidency-towns?"

The Hon'ble Mr. KENNEDY GORDON replied:—

"(a) It is a fact that only 79 voters out of 121 went to the poll, but the Government of India have no evidence that the voters suggested by the Hon'ble Member was the operative cause."

"(b) The answer is in the affirmative, but the notification referred to applied only to a Provincial Council election, and its legality has since been called in question."

"(c) No modification of the election rules in the direction indicated is at present contemplated, but further inquiry will be made from the Local Government as to the existence of any real difficulty and the possibility of any remedy."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. D. PATIL asked:—

"(a) Have the Government of India received from the Central Government Administration their scheme for the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council?"

"(b) Is it a fact that a memorial signed by the numerous graduates of various Universities resident in the Central Provinces, other than those employed under Government, has been submitted to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner praying that such work done as the Provinces

The Hon'ble Mr. GREGGANT—Sir, I rise now with great pleasure to make a few remarks with regard to the Bill which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah has introduced in this Council, and which is now being referred to a Select Committee.

"At the outset, I have to offer him my sincere congratulations for having given his name to this plan and formulated a measure which seeks to remove certain serious disabilities under which the Mussulmans of Hindustan have been laboring since a long time past. This is a measure which has been conceived in the midst of Mussulman throughout the length and breadth of India. Therefore, since the introduction and the publication of this Bill, views and opinions both for and against have been pouring in from all sides. Judging from the papers that have been circulated in it, this measure. It appears that the consensus of opinion is in favour of some such measure, though not quite exactly as the Bill stands in its present form. The Local Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces, and Bengal (before the modification of Lord Curzon's amendments) do not seem to have sent their way to support the measure, whereas almost all the other Governments, specially those of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Madras and the Punjab have availed themselves of the opportunity. The former, I am afraid, was not invited upon this Bill and possibly took up their attitude from the fact that they seemed to have looked upon the decision of their Lords of the Privy Council as the law of the Mobs and the masses, and from that standpoint they seemed to have characterised this as an attempt on the part of the Mussulman community to overturn the Privy Council decision of 1881. This matter however concerns, Sir, the entire Mussulman community of India, and if it is found that their Lordships of the Privy Council have fallen into an error in deciding that under the Mussulman law it is not valid to create a *wali* or *caliphate*, the immediate object of which is to benefit and secure from want the descendants or relations of the saint, there is no reason why the interference of the Government of India should not be sought.

"The Mussulmans of Eastern Bengal, from their recognised and veteran leader the Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, has second almost to a man, are strongly in favour of some such measure. The same can also be said of almost all the Mussulmans of Western Bengal. One of the main reasons of their support is a measure of this kind is the end and spectacle of the atonement and redemption by day of many Mussulman families of wealth and importance whose properties had been for years preserved in the families under the system of settlements known as the *malik-dan*. In Egypt, Turkey and Arabia, and in most of the Native States in India, Mussulman families enjoy the protection of their self-constituted. It is only here in British India that the decision of the Privy Council has spelt ruination to many an old respectable family. The law relating to *wali* has been in force for many centuries, and has been cherished and valued by Mussulmans all over the world, as it is based upon the direct ordonnances of the founder of Islam who not only declared such *wali* to be valid, but encouraged their creation by bestowing such little property he had in favour of his posterity.

"In Europe, particularly in England, family properties and family prestige have been preserved intact for centuries owing to the primogeniture system and the law of entailment. Younger sons having at the outset that they would be cut off with a shilling and would have to fall back upon their own resources start life with equipping themselves in order that they may earn their own livelihood. This act as a great incentive to their building their own fortunes, and in many cases resulting by their own exertions and own merit properties sometimes perhaps as large as their own family properties. Thus whilst there, the tendency is for properties to multiply and fortunes to increase, here, from the constant splitting up of estates, properties gradually dwindle down till they disappear entirely from the hands of the members of the original family.

"The law of inheritance among Mussulmans is however saved for as laid down in the Koran, and as good Mussulman has any right to interfere materially with the spirit of that law. Hence we find that in Bengal half one or two disinterested votes have been raised against the measure. Amongst opinions that have been received from Bengal there are some from men who are held in great esteem and whose voice we cannot lightly ignore, notably among them is my valued friend Nawab Abdul Jebbar. It then I would say that if the object of this Bill is to codify entirely the law of *wali* and substitute something in contradistinction of the spirit of the law as laid down by the great prophet of Arabia and as interpreted by the highest Ulama and learned Mussulman jurists, I would be the first to oppose it with all the compulsion that is in me. If this Bill, Sir, tends to weaken our law or introduce any equality into our law which is not a part of our religion and a good Mussulman, Sir, holds nothing as dear as his religion, I would oppose it tooth and nail. If this Bill sought the introduction of an entirely new law of *wali* which would be obviously a very dangerous precedent of substituting with the Islamic law itself, and which would be necessary in the present Proclamation of Victoria the God of blessed memory, I for one, Sir, would have nothing to do with it, and would oppose it on principle. Again, if this Bill, Sir, were self-constituted and not self-called, I would still oppose it.

"When we are now in the twentieth century talking of women's rights and women's franchise, at the time when a large portion of the world was unenlightened in darkness, the great prophet of Arabia recognised woman's rights and elevated them to a position at law which is desired to them even at the present day. The scope of this Bill, as I understood it, Sir, is to create a *wali* or endowment for the benefit of all the heirs, both male and female, and to appoint one, per share the eldest son, as the trustee to hold the entire management and control of all the family properties and for his labour to get a much higher proportion of the profits than any of the other descendants.

"In fact, I welcome this measure as merely a declaratory Act confirming the verdict of the Privy Council and as an attempt to return to the Mussulmans of this country their own law on the matter of *wali* and endowments.

"As the Bill stands at present, there are many clauses which require complete revision and some perhaps omission, as for example, clauses 5, 7, 8, and 9. As regards the elaborate provisions relating to the registration of wills, I feel that a great deal of it may be omitted with advantage. The enormous powers that are proposed to be given to the officers registering the wills are, to my mind, absolutely useless and injudicious. The power to consider whether a will has been duly drawn up in terms of this section should be vested in the hands of a jury. The provisions for subjugating the interests of the creditors should also be revised carefully, and care should be taken that the protection of friends of the testator may not be possible."

"There are many points in this Bill in which I should like to refer, and to which I should like to draw the attention of my Hon'ble friend, but as the Bill is about to be referred to a Select Committee in which my friend has given much place, I propose to refer to them when it comes up for consideration before it, and I therefore do not wish to take up the time of the Council any further. But there is one matter which, with your permission, Sir, I should like to mention before I have done. Property is either lawful or unlawful. No Mussulman, as I understand our law, can make a will of any description of unlawful property. In clause 2, sub-section (7) the words 'immovable property' are made to include stocks, shares, securities, etc., which necessarily also include moneys or any other funds acquired by money earned from interests which is not lawful. Under the circumstances, I would urge upon my friend to consider the advisability of excluding these from the scope of this Bill. Finally, I should like to call the attention of my friend to the necessity of making a provision in his Bill for the validity of wills lawfully created and existing. I would suggest that words of immovable property which fulfil the requirements of the proposed legislation should be recognised as valid."

The Hon'ble MAJID UDDIN HASSEEN KARAN.—"Sir, this is not only a stage to make any remarks on the Bill. As I represent the Mohammedans of the Punjab, who predominate in the province, I will be anxious of keeping silent, when a measure for the benefit of the Mohammedans is in the process of going to the Select Committee. Though I have gone through the whole correspondence on this Bill, yet I may have to wait till I see the opinion of the Punjab Mohammedans further, as I do not want to commit myself before then. Presently I am in accord with the principle of the Bill. If all the cases, that in the children is the true sense of the word were treated in every way according to the strict of property laid down by Holy Kuran, I think that no Mohammedan could object to the subject. This law came up as thirteen hundred years ago, and has since then remained unaltered. There may be some apprehensions in the effect that it is now brought forward against the present money-lender, but there was no money-lender of the present type at the time, as interest was not allowed, as well as unauthorised use of the opposing parties. If any transaction was carried on by both the parties, it was governed by the same law which was derived to safeguard the interests of both who belonged to the same country and same nation. I hope from this it will be seen that there is not much to be feared in this direction. I have not gone into the details of the question purposely as I want to reserve my opinion till I get further directions from the Punjab Mohammedans whom I represent. This Bill will be sifted in the Select Committee which will provide for all the safeguards necessary. I hope there will be no difficulty or opposition in its reaching that stage."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED KHAN.—"In supporting the motion that the Wills Bill be referred to Select Committee I wish, with your permission, Sir, to explain to the Council what the attitude of the Government of India is towards this legislative measure. We have known for long that the Mohammedans of India as a community have held strong views on the Wills Bill and strongly indicating that Mohammedan opinion in this country has been gathering in volume and strength against what it considers to have been an interference on Islamic jurisprudence. Opinions of Mohammedan lawyers of considerable repute have mostly ranged themselves on the side of the popular view. The right Hon'ble Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Abdul Majid in England, Shams-ud-Din Md. Yusuf of Calcutta, the well-known learned Shams-ud-Din Shibli of Lucknow and many others of much learning in Islamic jurisprudence do not except, I put it most delicately, the correctness of the view as it stands at present on the basis of the doctrine in question. Apart from individuals of such distinction, public bodies and institutions, like the Muslim League and various others have pronounced strongly in favour of retaining the Mohammedan law in this country to the position which, in their opinion, it occupied before three times by Mohammedans all over the world seems to favour the view that the cry raised against a narrow interpretation of the law of wills is not without justification. These authorities obviously support the contention that the doctrine dealing with the creation of a will in favour of such community or considerable class as integral portion of the Mohammedan law, and that only as a family settlement is recognised by all the schools of that law. There appears to be agreement in the principle with some variation as to the mode of carrying such trusts. In fact Mohammedan jurists of centuries have not only recognised the validity of such settlements, but also the right to set of such of good in the eyes of God from which anything is the creation of such a will has been declared. A reference to the original of such high authority as the Fatwas, Al-Fatawa, the Council as contained in its clause 3 is based on a correct juridical notion of the Bill before. In short, the practice which the Bill is intended to substitute is, in the best of my information, not only commonly in vogue in Turkey, Egypt, portions of Arabia and Persia, but has also received State recognition in those countries where law Courts accept the question as a settled principle of

Mohammedan jurisprudence. Since the introduction of the Bill by Mr. Jinnah, it has been before the country and been frequently reviewed by Mohammedans as far as its main principle goes. I may congratulate the Hon'ble Member on the large consensus of opinion that is in favour of the main principle of his Bill. It may be that *self-interest* is in operation in the official sense of the modern lawyer as an unconcerned in the creation of perpetuities, but if we are to allow the Mohammedans in this country the enjoyment of their personal law, their liberation from the restraints imposed by the decisions of the Privy Council is a measure which the Government of India is not disposed to oppose. In the circumstances, we are willing to give our support to a short declaratory Act validating *wakfs* of the character and under the conditions contained in clause 2 of the Bill which also safeguards the position of the Mussalman of the Hindu sect in the matter of creating a *wakf*.

"As regards the rest of the clauses of the Bill I confess that I consider them not only unnecessary but open to objection. Clause 4, for instance, imposes certain obligations which in some cases may be considered as unreasonable restrictions on the powers of a Mohammedan to create a *wakf*. Under the existing law it is not necessary to execute a deed or register it for certain forms of *wakf* by a Mohammedan. The donation of a prayer target to a mosque as a pair of silver taweez to a shrine will be valid if the provisions of clause 4 are not complied with; but this will clearly be an encroachment on the Mohammedan law which may be considered hardly justifiable. Similarly, these clauses of the Bill are unnecessarily restrictive and cumbersome. The principal reason why the Hon'ble Member has embodied them in his Bill is to prevent fraud on creditors, but one may be permitted to urge that the question of registration and the matter of the fraud on creditors are sufficiently protected by the existing law. There is also safety in the very clear provisions of the Mohammedan law itself as regards *wakfs* that are fraudulent. The *Fetwa Al-Ahmadi* on the subject of *Mahul* (Estate) has laid it down beyond any doubt that a *wakf* with a view to defraud or apply fraudulently will be void to the extent of the defraud existing at the time of the execution of the instrument, provided there is no other property to satisfy the debt in question. The same principle is emphasised by the *Majlis Akhbari* and other authorities. Then, again, some of the very weighty and responsible opinions that we have received on the Bill do not favour the inclusion of these provisions. Under the circumstances no one seems to have been made out for the imposition of restrictions which somewhat infringe the free observance of the Mohammedan law, and introduce a procedure of some complication and elaborate inquiry, by officers of the Registration Department, falling outside the scope of their ordinary functions, and for which they are not known to have any special qualification. The Government of India is, therefore, unable to accept these clauses. With the clear and distinct reservation, I welcome the reference of this Bill to Select Committee where I may assure the Hon'ble Member it will receive a very careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah :—"Sir, I have only a few observations to make with regard to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuman, and I can only assure the Hon'ble Member that the points that he mentioned in the Council will receive every attention from the Select Committee, and therefore I do not wish to discuss the matter here now. The Hon'ble the Law Member referred to various clauses, and he very rightly said that these clauses were really introduced in the draft Bill with the sole object of safeguarding the interests of the creditors. That point has been raised more than once in our Council of law, but if the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuman will be able to satisfy the Select Committee and the Council that the omission of these clauses would not leave the door open to fraud against the creditors, I shall be only too happy to drop them. Of course in India when you have undertaken legislation of this character, it is not only the Mussalman of India that have to be taken into consideration, there are other communities who deal with properties which may be in the hands of Mussalman at one time and go into the hands of Hindus or some other community at another. Therefore, my only anxiety in introducing these clauses was to meet that opposition which may very well come from other communities, namely, that this may lead to fraud against creditors. If the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuman will satisfy the Select Committee and this Council that there is no such fear, I should be only too happy to drop them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

SIR CURRIEMHAY EBRAHIM BARONETCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Siram Ali Khan :—"Sir, I mean to have to introduce a Bill to settle the settlement of the Baronetcy conferred on Sir Curriemhay Ebrahim. The necessity for creating a trust to uphold the dignity of this hereditary title is obvious, but as the ordinary law of property is a law to the making of a settlement out of the kind that is desired the object cannot be achieved without an Act of the Legislature. There have been instances in the past where recipients of similar honours have successfully approached this Council. The present Bill has been framed generally on the lines of previous cases not dealing with the same kind of title that is sought by the present case. The scheme of the trust is somewhat different from those of the preceding ones, but its underlying motive is that the bulk of the property, for the time being included in the settlement, will be previously set free and replaced by other properties of an equal value. This means the Bill lays the question of surviving in material property permanently from the outset. An objection has been made that the properties proposed to be settled by the Bill might prove inadequate to maintain the dignity of the title in time to come. A clause has therefore been added giving power to supplement to a limited extent, and is made amenable only once. I

may further add that the Bill has been settled in concert with the Comptrolley-General's legal advisers and the Government of Bombay. Before I close my observations, I wish to express my gratification at the presence in this Council of my Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Donaldson Carrington, himself a distinguished Indian and a son of the Nation with whose name this Bill is associated. The City of Bombay may well be proud of the brilliant record of its commercial enterprise and industrial development, but it may justly be said that that record is the more precious for having the blessed name of Mr. Comptrolley Carrington on its pages. He has been in the forefront of the movements that have quickened into life the method for commerce and industry in this country. He is indeed a stalwart figure among the pioneers, but the efforts that have been crowned with so much success in his profession have found no less expression in private contributions to public charities and large-hearted munificence which have endeared him to his countrymen and earned for him the great distinction which it has pleased our Sovereign to confer upon him.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sirao And Inam introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th February 1913.

W. H. VINCENTY,

Sery. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Done,
The 28th February 1913.

APPENDIX A.

Preamble.

The first two reports on the subject of introduction of improvements into Indian Agriculture by Agricultural Departments, published in 1907 and 1910, were referred to a Committee of the Board of Agriculture in India, 1911, consisting of Sir. Maan (Chairman), Messrs. Griston, Smith, Evans, Hart, Lonsdale, Main, Milligan, Prewin, Shewell and Stuart, for consideration and certification as far as possible.

The report of the Committee as submitted is and passed by the Board is now published for general information.

B. COVENTRY,

Agricultural Adviser to the Govt. of India.

June 1912.

THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS INTO INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

BY THE WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

At three former meetings of the Board of Agriculture (1906, 1908, 1909) a Committee has considered the subject which has been referred to the present Committee, and as a result of their deliberations two reports have been issued, which were largely a collection of instances of success in bringing improvements to the notice and into the practice of cultivators. The present report must be considered as a supplement to those two, and is an attempt to collect a few of the more prominent advances which have been made during the last two years, and the methods which have been successful in those cases.

Agricultural Association.

3. The development of the ability of agricultural associations has gone on apace in some parts of India, notably the Central Provinces; in others they have shown such lack of life, vigor and ability that it has been recommended to dissolve them, at least in the form which they have taken up to the present. The whole matter of agricultural associations is, however, being dealt with in a separate report, and nothing, therefore, will be said here on this subject. (For the detailed report on Agricultural Associations please see pages 11 to 15.)

Local Demonstrations.

3. Considerable developments as to methods and results have taken place in this direction.

4. In the Central Provinces large numbers of demonstration areas are now worked, belonging in all cases to private owners who allow them to be used for the purpose. In connection with these the Kumbhar scheme outlined in the last report has proved of very great value, and for one engaged in Kumbhar agriculture has proved of one thing is whether during different parts of the year. Thus a large number are now employed, after working, to demonstrate the transplanting of paddy, to show the proper method of irrigating wheat to plant sugarcane according to the best methods and so on, during different parts of the year. They work, as previously detailed, in two villages as a rule, and are supervised almost daily by an agricultural assistant who is responsible for a number of villages. Their pay is Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, but it is recognized that if they do good work their pay will have to be increased. They are now in demand and are sometimes lent to Malpura and others who are willing to pay and utilize them.

5. The experimental farms are being increasingly used as demonstration centres. It is, for instance, arranged once a year to bring a large number of cultivators from the entire tract to the farm at Ahoi. It is this is essentially the annual meeting of the Divisional Agricultural Association, yet a large number of others are called, and come. This is arranged when there is want to see, and the matters to be shown are arranged carefully beforehand. The Railway Companies grant concessions of half fares to members attending these meetings. Similar work is done in connection with other farms. So much is this the case of the farms visited that the District Boards are now devoting some of the money formerly employed in paying for young men in the Malpura class at the College at Nagpur, to the purpose of sending cultivators to the various farms.

6. In this connection may also be mentioned the success in the extension of the use of new ploughs by means of local ploughing matches, for substantial prizes, held in districts where the ploughs are suitable.

7. In Bombay the development of local demonstration has followed the increase of staff which it necessitates. In practically every district there is now a trained and qualified fieldman, — sometimes a graduate, sometimes not — who carries on demonstrations on the cultivator's own land, supplying him with necessary advice materials and being present at the critical moment. The local fieldmen are bound to do to maintain the quality of the supervision of such work and to train adequately and properly men for such local employment. To have a good supervisory staff and well trained men to do the work are considered to be vital necessities. At present the training of the men is freed from the great hindrance to very extensive developments. Much still

increasing success has been attained, but it is felt that the training of the men required will be among the most important work of the senior staff for years to come.

8. Motion should be made of the demand which is arising for trained non-graduate farmers and also for graduates by local proprietors. So far, as a rule, the demand cannot be fixed, but the very existence of the demand is an indication of the value of the local man's work.

9. Under the Court of Wards in Madras definite demonstration farms have been established on some of the estates where practices are shown which are considered to be practically applicable. The cultivators are invited periodically to inspect, and meetings held for discussion. Considerable success has been attained in several cases.

10. In the French definite local demonstrations have been undertaken in certain districts, notably Lardipon, on the introduction of cotton. The agents employed were superior workmen (Mekhians). Spots were selected all over the district in cultivated holdings. Cotton was planted by the Department, and the plots were visited periodically with the instructing implement. The system seems a success, and has certainly shown the people how water can be saved by the method.

11. Monthly ploughing classes have been held, but the people now prefer that the demonstrations of the Department should go to their villages and train them there in the use of the new plough on their own land. It is intended to extend this system to the limit of the available staff. Classes have also been held in the use of reapers, but here there is less need, as the knowledge of their working quickly spreads.

12. In Bengal work of the agricultural station is attracting large number of visitors and local people. The serious damage done by the potato moth has led to demonstrations in the Patna district on the storage of seed potatoes in sand. The original demonstration concerned only fifty manse stored after harvest, which later, at the time of sowing, showed a profit of Rs. 120. The result of this was that in the following year (1910) six cultivators followed the same method, and in 1911 as few as 200 cultivators stored seed potatoes similarly.

13. In the United Provinces small plots in the hands of cultivators have continued to attract the most useful for demonstration work, and the use of this method has been consistently extended. As an example, in our district forty members of the agricultural association are carrying out demonstrations. In another case the members of a co-operative bank have very successfully taken up the introduction of groundnuts and Mexican ploughs. Demonstrations of another kind are illustrated by work against the potato moth and sugarcane bopper carried out in a number of villages by students of the Agricultural Department.

14. In the remaining provinces the methods previously described have been continued with, in most cases, a increasing amount of success.

15. It is again necessary to insist on the vital necessity of the sympathy of the local cultivators having been previously obtained if any success in the direction of local demonstration is to be attained. This, and the extreme importance of having men specially trained for this work, are the principal points which the Committee desire to emphasize as the result of recent experience.

Forwarder Agricultural Journals.

16. The number of vernacular agricultural journals has increased during the past two years, while the old ones issued in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces are still maintained. The latter has now a circulation of 5,000, and has recently been enlarged by the addition of a section on co-operative credit, while there is now regularly a column for stockers. The journal in the United Provinces now gives coloured plates occasionally. An independent Hindi Journal published at Benares reproduces the articles from departmental publications and is patronized by the Department. A new vernacular agricultural journal has been established at Bombay. In Kanara belongs to the Marathi is the property of the Devana Agricultural Association; that partly by members of the Agricultural Department, partly by outside gentlemen interested in the subject. The entire financial responsibility is borne by the Association in question, but the magazines will pay. They are always illustrated, and cost Rs. 1 per annum, including postage. They have been much appreciated, and the circulation fluctuates within 15 months of establishment between 4,000 and 5,000 copies. This shows the appreciation which a good agricultural magazine obtains, but the magazines must be well edited, topical, up-to-date, illustrated if possible, and the articles must, in large proportion, be practical and hence appeal to the cultivators.

17. In Madras and in Eastern Bengal and Assam agricultural magazines are issued. These are distributed to every village, and undoubtedly much take about every corner of the provinces, and are a valuable means of getting information to a large body of people.

Leaflets and Circulars.

18. There is nothing new to report under this heading. Leaflets are issued in the same provinces as previously, and the conditions of their value have been well indicated in the previous reports.

Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.

19. Additional experience is accumulating with regard to the best method of holding shows or exhibiting fairs and sales held by others.

20. In the Central Provinces shows are never put up by the Agricultural Department, but local fairs held by other persons are often utilized for exhibiting things particularly interesting to the tract where they are held. If there are trading villages where demonstrations are going on, some of the produce from the demonstration plots is obtained by the offer of substantial prices. Thus, for instance, in a district where improved groundnuts were being introduced, no less than 210 samples were shown by the cultivators at such a show; in another case, 50 samples of improved sugarcane were obtained. Their relative value is felt to be much increased if the exhibits are limited to special things in which the Department is interested.

21. In Benares, where many shows, large and small, have been and are organized by local bodies backed by the Agricultural Department,—there is felt to be a danger of their becoming somewhat uninspiring exhibitions. It is felt that three points must be recognized:—

- (1) that the price list had better be limited to a few crops of importance and capacity for improvement;
- (2) that such makes a more effective show than produce;
- (3) that demonstrations of machinery or working implements or methods are essential if a show is to be a success, but as far as possible, they should be limited to such as are suitable in the tract.

22. Prices are better given in kind than in money.

23. In Bengal considerable progress in the success collection of the big fairs in the districts has been made during the past year. Nearly every big fair in the province has been visited and its concluding exhibits are now kept belonging to the Department. These consist of seeds, implements and measures recommended by the Department. All exhibits are labelled giving directions for use in all the languages of the province. Considerable sales of seeds and some of implements have been traced as a result.

24. The Committee feel that shows are chiefly valuable for three purposes, and that these should be kept in view and the utility of the shows considered in the light of the way in which they achieve these objects:—

- (1) They are a means of demonstrating to a large crowd of people either methods of produce which it is desirable they should see or know about.
- (2) They are a means of creating local enthusiasm.
- (3) They are a means of bringing a large crowd of cultivators (as touch) with the workers of the Agricultural Department thus could be otherwise brought together.

This again is of little value unless the touch obtained can be maintained.

Itinerant Assistant.

25. The importance of the work which may be done by itinerant assistants is being increasingly recognized in the Central Provinces, whose system has recently been obtained for eight highly paid assistants for the supervision of district work. As elsewhere, it is recognized that those must be among the best men in the Department. While they will overlook experiments, farms, etc., their principal work will be that of supervising the work done by other assistants employed in demonstrations.

26. In Bengal a similar system is adopted. There are three travelling inspectors,—the most senior men in the Department. These are also 2 divisional inspectors who work on behalf of the Divisional Associations and are under the control of the Commissioner in consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

27. In Eastern Bengal and Assam a scheme has been experimentally sanctioned for the employment of District Agricultural officers, whose duty will be the dissemination of agricultural improvements.

28. In Benares the development on the basis of four highly paid divisional inspectors has been continued. These, as previously indicated, are the best men in the Department, and now control 500 men in every district who are left to follow up and carry out the work they initiate.

29. In Malwa similar lines of development have been commenced and more are in contemplation.

30. The fact that in all the provinces quoted, development is taking a similar direction would indicate that, after much experiment and failure elsewhere, the line now adopted was probably the right one and possibly the only one for really efficient itinerant work.

Seed Farms and Seed Deposits.

31. As another Committee is sitting at the present meeting of the Board on this subject, the whole consideration has been left to them.

Utilization of Individual Expert Cultivators for the Introduction of Improved Methods.

32. Several interesting cases in which individual cultivators have been utilized in this manner were brought before the Committee. Thus, in the Central Provinces for instance, a number of cultivators from Khairabad were taken to Jabalpur to show the people the system of planting wheat crops in lines with considerable success. The Khairabad scheme previously referred to is really the same idea, but in this case the Khairabad is permanently employed by the Department.

Former Short Courses.

33. In the Central Province there are special short courses for one or two months at certain of the farms for the *Members of Malgams* and another proprietors. With these there are often some of the sons of tenants in villages' lands. Thus the transplanting of rice in Ubbatipone and one cultivation has been taught to a class during the last year. Similar courses have been held in the sowing of *Mani* crops in the Ubbatipone in sugarcane cultivation and so on. If satisfactory, certificates are given on leaving.

34. In Bungal short practical courses have been held on one or two of the farms with four seasons.

35. In Bawley the matter is comparatively new. During the last year classes were held in cane planting and gae manufacture, and in distilling, and the *Setra* promises success in this direction.

36. The provision of such short courses seems an admirable method of extending desirable practices. It must be recognised, however, that when young men come for a short course, they must be taught and educated in, and that this must be the principal duty of some one on the farm. There is nothing more unsatisfactory or likely to do more harm than for a man to be brought for a course and then neglected or given only the rudiments of a busy Farm Superintendent's time.

Twining School of Cultivators.

37. During the past two years a new development has taken place in Bombay in the establishment of a remarkable boarding school for boys, chiefly the sons of subordinated cultivators, village heads, small land-owners and the like. The school is still an experiment; but as it seems likely to have considerable popularity, it may be described here. The boys taken are from 14 to 16 years old, they must have passed the 10th or 5th vernacular standard and be the sons of cultivators or small land-owners who intend to spend their life on the land. They stay two years, during which half the working time is spent in learning ordinary school subjects like writing, arithmetic, geography, all done with special reference to the needs of cultivators. Science is taught about as fully practically as "Nature study" and the remaining subjects are all connected with village life,—such as village sanitation, care of wells, and the like on the one hand, and questions of money and credit, lending up to a positive credit on the other. The whole course of such a scheme as this will probably depend on the head teacher who lives with the boys. The school at present promises well but it must be recognised as still experimental.

Amateur in Marketing.

38. It often happens that the introduction of a new crop is hindered by difficulty in obtaining the market value for it when marketed. This has, in some cases, been put over in the early stages by arrangements made by the Agricultural Department, and some examples are worthy of mention here.

39. A difficulty arose with *lari cotton*, which is a new crop in the Central Province, but as a result of the efforts made by the Agricultural Department, the whole which came to market through them, was brought at fair prices by the European Mills, Maypo. In the same province a good market has been secured for a better variety of oil by arranging through a local association that all should be brought to market on one day.

40. In Bawley the chief difficulty has been in the marketing of improved or new cotton. In Marwar, where *Broach cotton* is a new crop, with a larger growing percentage than the local cotton, it has been necessary to arrange in another and the success of the Agricultural Department. The whole was well advertised and the cotton was carefully graded by its growing percentage. The success now to 14 for three years has been very successful and the amount sold in one season has amounted to as much as 10,000 improved pounds of seed-cotton. Without this it would have been an almost hopeless job to introduce *Broach cotton* now it is an established success.

41. The same difficulty has been met with in the marketing of *Gograt* (through) cotton, from improved seed, and giving a 5 per cent. improved quality. Now, however, the trade in *Broach* has found a ready market and promised to lay it the Department guarantee it is from their seed, and if there is at least 2,000 bales. This can be produced during the present season, and, if all goes well, this will do more to establish the status of the improved cotton than almost anything else could do.

Connection with Co-operative Credit Movement.

42. Little has been done as yet to utilize the co-operative credit movement for agricultural improvement, but in several provinces schemes are in the air. Co-operative societies for supplying pure wheat seed, a co-operative farmers supply association for obtaining outlets for sugarcane and many other suggestions are on foot which can only be worked where the idea of co-operation is known and where co-operative credit systems exist. As an example of what can be done, we may quote the *Guaria-Kalon* Co-operative Bank in the United Province, which has taken up the supply of ploughs and other agricultural implements, has the services of a well known dairy at its disposal, has, on several occasions, asked for and obtained the assistance of the Agricultural Department in marketing the produce of its members, has this year made arrangements for the purchase and distribution of a considerable quantity of pure wheat seed, and has practically established the guaranteed crop in certain villages. The Committee think

that work in connection with such societies, using the knowledge of co-operation obtained by their members, and working by preference among people persuaded by their spirit already one of the most promising fields of activity for these societies to introduce improvements among Indian cultivators.

Conclusion.

42. There is little more to say. This report will give evidence that considerable advance has been made in both methods and results. The points which have most struck the Commission as needing to be insisted on at the present juncture, are firstly, the necessity of concentration on such an area as can be well covered so long as the staff of the Agricultural Department remains insufficient to cover the whole ground, and secondly, the need for co-operation between experimental work, pursued on the farms and elsewhere and the work of the people as encouraged by the district staff. It is only when these two points are attended to that even the best staff and the most willing workers will produce their greatest effect in actual practice.

Notes of Agricultural Societies in India.

1. The question of the value of local bodies (local agricultural societies) as means of spreading agricultural improvements, and the lines on which they can best be organized has been before the Board of Agriculture on several previous occasions and the experience which has been obtained in most of the Indian provinces has been summarized in reports issued following the meetings of the Board in 1909 and 1912.

2. The results of endeavours to organize such local bodies have been extremely various. In the Central Provinces on the one hand, they have been, and tend to become, very successful. The main link between the Agricultural Department and its investigator and the people. On the other hand, in Madras they have been, as hitherto organized and carried on, of a very questionable value, and it is even recommended that, in their present form, they may well be wound up. In other provinces very varying success has been attained. But it is impossible to be more exact than that the local energy, the public spirit and the enthusiasm devoted to the societies in these provinces, even where they have been of least use, have been very great and might be valuable assets among the factors waiting for agricultural improvement.

3. The time seems now to have come when, from a collation of the experiences obtained, lines may be laid down with some certainty as to which the best use of local energy may be made and by which the most successful organizations may be introduced or created. The Committee have preferred trying to do this in nearly again giving an account of experience in different provinces.

4. It might be, and has indeed been asked, whether it is either necessary or advisable to encourage such local bodies as we are discussing. Cannot the Agricultural Department communicate directly with the cultivators? Is not such communication with, and giving help to, individuals of equal value with work done by and through an association? The Committee venture to express a decided opinion that while Co-operation is done, which it is possible to deal direct with every individual in the district, yet this is not generally the best or most economical way of proceeding. A local organized body is a far more efficient agent for the introduction of improvements than the few officers of the Agricultural Department working individually can ever be, for being a body of local men, it carries considerable local influence & composed of right people—the sensitive one and the mutually encourage one another, while its objective value in combined work and co-operative effort is, if properly organized, greater than can be realized. Even if the steps and can be gained, so far as the introduction of an improvement is concerned, without a local association, the Committee feel that, provided conditions are favourable, a better final result is attained if a local body, as such, takes a share in the matter as well tends to increase the co-operative spirit of the people and hence the likelihood of permanent success.

5. Success with such societies can, however, only be secured by following certain lines which can now be laid down with some approach to certainty. However organized, it is necessary that—

- (i) Every local association should have a definite work to do and the members should feel responsibility for taking a share in it. It has not been at all unusual for the association to fall because the members have not been responsible for any work. Again the first question asked by a local body, however big or small, is "what shall we do?" Unless the members of every single association generally the Agricultural Department—have definite work which can be placed in the hands of the members, within their capacity, and yet capable of meeting their interest and interest, it is extremely unlikely to attempt any organization whatever.
- (ii) A local association should be composed of men who are really interested—and preferably interested—in agricultural improvement in the area in question. Associations have perished over often failed as a result of the spirit of the matter than for any other reason. The members had but an outside interest in the subject, because outside lessons of social or other reasons, and did not take the work seriously.
- (iii) The work of a local association should be regularly inspected, extended, criticized, and the association called together. The Commission wish to lay great stress on this matter, and desire to state that they consider that a considerable part of the interesting efficiency of the system in the Central Provinces has been due to the care which is taken in this matter. It undoubtedly rests on the part of the

Agricultural Department (or a central body of some sort) a considerable expense for inspecting officers; but without this, it may be stated with certainty that the result will not be a success except in rare cases. The Agricultural Department want, the Committee feel, aim at having a subordinate staff of high quality for this purpose.

- (c) The members of a local association meet, even apart from inspections, to decide to feel that the Agricultural Department is interested in them and their work. It is wonderful how regular correspondence, prompt attention, and general evidence of interest and support encourages both the individuals and the associations of which they are members. If Agricultural Associations are to be a success, this must be arranged for at any cost.

6. With these principles accepted and in full operation, there is every chance of success; without these the Committee feel that there is very little likelihood of local associations being or doing what they are capable of. The several types of association may be very different, and very different types of association have succeeded—but success in every case involves a frank recognition of the privileges laid down. And it is here of the highest importance that associations should not be encouraged or organised unless these points can be arranged for. The Committee feel that in time past there has been, in some cases, a tendency to encourage or form associations when there were no definite lines of work to take up when the men of whom they were composed were not men really interested, when no regular inspection could be arranged for, and when they were left for long months without any attention. It is not wonderful that such associations die or become moribund.

7. Putting on these general principles to successful applications, the Committee would note that success has been attained by following several lines. In the United Provinces, where perhaps the most valuable work has been done, the associations are bodies composed of farmers, limited in number, at the district officers for each district. These, say for instance, to the number of thirty, are called together to a convenient centre, appoint a secretary and are met by a senior officer of the Agricultural Department, usually the Deputy Director, who has a number of pieces of work suitable for their district ready to suggest to the members to take up. These are not experiments but consist in carrying out some demonstration—of new seed, better methods of cultivation and the like—in using their land as a seed farm, in distributing sulphate of copper for treating pure seed, in acting as agent for ploughs or in making arrangements for marketing and similar things. Each man with his duties should retain home; he is supplied at once with the material he needs, and, therefore, is visited by an assistant once a month till by the Superintendent of the farm in that circle several times a year. Six months later all the members meet again; the Deputy Commissioner is in the chair; the Deputy Director is again present; the work done is discussed, a note of failure made out, records of success recorded, and a new list of work arranged for the ensuing period. Once a year the members of all district associations in a tract are called and meet at a convenient centre, possibly a house of the Agricultural Department, where experiences are to be discussed, a large collection of suggestions, selected sections being invited. All the proceedings in these larger meetings as well as in the district associations, are in the vernacular.

8. Once and above the points already insisted on, the success in this case may be attributed to the careful selection and nomination of members by the local authorities, to the small numbers of members, who thus secure membership as a bonus, and to the lines of work being drawn up and carefully arranged beforehand by the Agricultural Department.

9. The Committee do not wish to suggest that the method of organisation just described is the only one which will succeed in which is seen the best under all conditions. It is possible, perhaps even probable, that this type of organisation is most suitable where the type of agriculture is backward, or at any rate where there are large numbers of fairly obvious improvements capable of giving large and immediate results. In other cases it may be more advisable to have other units than a district, sometimes even as small as a village. It may (and the method has been successful in parts of Madras) be wise to have much more independent bodies than those of the United Provinces. It may be advisable to have a regular hierarchy of associations, from those representing a very small area to one representing a whole province, and so on for many other variations which can only be determined locally.

10. But, however organised, the principles which have been laid down are, in the opinion of the Committee, essential. They venture to hope that the lines in some past view Agricultural Associations are created in every district in a province by an active order—how far as to whether there is work for them or whether they can be instructed and encouraged. If there is work laid down for each association and its members to do, if they are composed really of the men to whom agriculture is a vital interest, if they can be regularly inspected and meetings held, and if the association and its members can be made to feel that the Agricultural Department or some central body is continually interesting itself in the work going on and ready to give assistance whenever required, then it is almost certain that, provided that the local circumstances are properly taken into account, a local body will be created of extreme value for the development of the industry.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1912.

[PART, 4 and 7

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday the 19th day of February 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron PERTLAND of Lyth, P.C.,
G.C.B., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. SUBRAMANIAM Aiyar, B.A., M.A., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNAN, C.A.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. G. HENRY, B.A.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANISTERMAN, F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLARKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. WILSON, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BODENWORTH.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BURNES, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVENPORT, B.A.

*New Additional Members; Delhi Outrage.**(The Secretary.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CURET (Attorney-General).
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. GULLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangal.
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARAJA Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAYANA SANKA Gopal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMY RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SREENIVASULU REDDIYAR Ayyangal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MANN.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJACHARIYAN Ayyangal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. N. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMY NAYUDU Gopal, Zemindar of
 Doddapattanamkudam.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNDIRAMAN NAYAGAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. I. KAD-UL-QUDDUS SARIN, Shifa-ul-Mulk.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. O. M. ANNAO TANNI HARAKRATAS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPENCER, K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVI Gopal, Zemindar of
 Dharmakota.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAN ISHAQI SAIB.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOWDERAYANA CHETTIYAR Ayyangal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SUNDARAYA SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGAN, C.I.E.

NEW ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The Secretary called the names of the following members who had not taken their seats since nomination and such members took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then assumed their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. GULLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURUGAN, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVI Gopal, Zemindar of
 Dharmakota.

DELHI OUTRAGE.

The Secretary read the following letters to and from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, explaining that the enclosure to the former letter consisted of a complete transcript of the proceedings of the Council with regard to the Delhi outrage:—

"From the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Legislative Department, to the
 "Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 10th January 1913

"I am directed by His Excellency the President to transmit the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of
 "Fort St. George assembled on the 4th instant relative to the outrage perpetrated on
 "His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi on the occasion of the State Entry."

Delhi Outrage; the late Mr. Orr; Questions and Answers.

(The Secretary; Mr. John Atkinson; the President; Mr. Boman Nemon.)

"From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Legislative Department, dated 15th January 1913.

"I have laid your letter of the 16th January, together with its enclosure, before His Excellency, and he desires me to ask that, with His Excellency the President's permission, his warm acknowledgments may be conveyed to the Legislative Council for the extremely kind and sympathetic references made to Lady Hardinge and himself in connection with the recent attempt on their lives."

THE LATE MR. E. W. ORR.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—³ With your Excellency's permission, before the Council proceeds to the further business of the day, I venture to make a reference to the great loss that has befallen Madras in the death of one who was a member of the last Legislative Council, the late Mr. Edward Orr. Mr. Orr was one of the leading citizens of Madras. Always ready to respond to the call of duty, he earned the respect and esteem of all those who knew him. His strength of character, tenacity of purpose and courage in maintaining his point were equally conspicuous; and these qualities he brought to bear on all public questions, social, industrial or political, with which he was brought in contact. As a member of the Legislative Council, he exhibited characteristic independence of opinion with a whole-hearted determination to watch over the interests of the mercantile and the trading communities in general and of the Trades' Association in particular of which he was the chosen representative. I venture, on behalf of the Council, to offer a respectful tribute to his memory and our sympathetic condolences to his family is their bereavement."

His Excellency the President :—⁴ The Council will, I am sure, wish to associate themselves most heartily in all that has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson on this matter."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be answered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interrogator in turn, specify the serial number of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

Question 1. (a) Was it one of the objects and reasons for passing the Mahabhar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act I of 1900 that evictions would thereby be checked?

(b) If so, are the Government able to say whether this object has been attained?

(c) Are the Government able to state whether since the passing of the Act the tenants are receiving the full market value of their improvements?

(d) Do the Government mean to take any steps in order to stop evictions?

Evictions and
new provision
for tenants'
improvements,
S. 100.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramas Menon; Sir John Armeson.)

Answer 1—

- (a) & (b) The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill which became the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899, shows that the Bill was intended to secure to tenants in Malabar who might be evicted from their holdings the full market value of their improvements. The checking of evictions was a further possible consequence of the attainment of this object, but the Government are unable to say to what extent that consequence has followed.
- (c) The determination of the amount of compensation is a matter for the decision of the courts of law. The Government have no reason to suppose that the tenants have not been receiving the full market value of their improvements according to the mentioned tables of rates. Recently however a petition was received by Government in which it was requested that owing to the rise in the price of coconuts which has occurred of late, the price of that article as approved and notified in 1910 in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act should be revised. The Government after enquiry have decided that there should be an annual revision not only of the notified price of coconuts but also of those of areca-nuts, pepper and paddy on the basis of the average price prevailing during the previous ten years and orders will be issued accordingly.
- (d) The subject is under consideration.

Evictions from
land locally
known as
Makhsas.

Question 2. (a) Did the Government in handing over certain *Makhsas* and other tracts in Malabar to the Zamorin and other Rajas in the Malabar district lay down that the tenants of such institutions were not to be evicted by the grantees of the Government?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place the papers connected with the said grants on the table for the information of the Councilors?

(c) Are the conditions of the said grants being followed by the grantees and are tenants being evicted contrary to the provisions of the said grants?

(d) If the conditions have not been fulfilled, will the Government be pleased to enforce these conditions by stopping evictions and will the Government be pleased to take steps for the resumption of these grants?

Answer 2—

* The papers * relating to the transfer of the management of certain *makhsas*

* (1) Board's letter to Government, dated 7th October 1941.

(2) Order of Government, dated 29th November 1941.

(3) *Makhsas* granted by the Collector to the Rajas.

in Malabar to the Zamorin of Calicut and the Raja of Puthari are placed on the table.† The *makhsas* were granted by the Collector conferred on the Rajas the power of evicting tenants on the lands belonging to the *makhsas* transferred to their charge in the event of the tenants making default in the payment of rent. If any of the tenants have been illegally evicted by the managers they are at liberty to seek redress in the civil courts. The Government are unable to interfere on their behalf.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“ Is the Government aware that evictions are taking place even when no default in the payment of rent has been made? ”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARMESON :—“ The Government are not aware of that fact.”

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. RAMAN MENON; Sir Alfred Bourne.)

Question 3. Are there any more seats in the Legislative Council available for election and, if there are any, will the Government be pleased to throw them open for election; so that districts like South Canara may be enabled to elect from their own district a member to the Council? Representatives of districts in Legislative Council.

Answer 3—

All the elective seats on the Legislative Council have already been filled up.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of children under 12 years of age who receive education in schools among the following classes— Education of 7 to 12 years and below, including Madras.

(a) The Teyyas of Malabar and the corresponding classes in South Canara?

(b) The Panchams in Malabar and Canara?

Answer 4—

The Government are not in possession of the statistics desired by the Honorable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—“Will the Government be pleased to collect the statistics referred to in my question?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE :—“Statistics could be secured with considerable difficulty after enquiry in each school. I think the Government should consider whether it is worth while to call for statistics which involve so much labour.”

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any objection to the compulsory education of the Panchams, and whether there is any appreciable progress in their education now, even without it? Compulsory education of Panchams.

Answer 5—

For a declaration of the policy of Government in regard to the introduction of compulsory education the attention of the Honorable Member is invited to the proceedings of the Governor-General's Legislative Council at the meetings held on the 18th and 19th March 1912. An account of the progress made with Panchama education in this Presidency is given in the quinquennial report on public instruction which has just been laid on the *Editor's Table*.

Question 6. Will the Government be pleased to state where all settlement operations are going on now, and will the Government kindly place on the table the reports of the chief officers concerned therein before any final orders are made? Revenue and Settlement operations.

Answer 6—

Operations preliminary to the introduction of re-settlement rules are now going on in the following areas :—

Chittoor district,

North Arcot district (except the taluks of Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai),

Kadiri taluk in the Anantapur district, and

Gummar taluk and Chokkupal Mandam in the Ganjam district.

The new rates of assessment will be introduced in the following taluks in the current year 1122 (1912-13) with reference to orders already passed :—

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| (i) Pallakudi, | } Coimbatore district. |
| (ii) Uthamapett, | |
| (iii) Kollagal, | |
| (iv) Vayalpad, Chittoor district. | |
| (v) Srivilliputhur, Ramanath district. | |

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Egmont Menon, Sir John Aitken; Mr. Krishnaswami Nayanar.*)

The Government have already ordered in G.O. No. 1847, Revenue, dated 21st June 1912, that Special Settlement Officers should in future publish their proposed schemes of re-settlement in the gazettes of the districts concerned at the time that they are submitted to the Board of Revenue. The scheme report for North Arcot district prepared subsequent to the issue of the Government Order has been so published.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. FARELY MARSH :—“ Will the Government be pleased to supply the non-official members of the Legislative Council with copies of the proposed schemes of re-settlement ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AITKEN :—“ The schemes of re-settlement are published in the gazettes of the districts and it is perfectly easy for the members to refer to them ? ”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI NAYANAR.

*Malabar District,
South Canara.*

Question 7. Is the Government aware that in Malabar lands in South Canara the landlord has been held by the High Court to be liable to pay the enhanced assessment, and does the Government propose to undertake any measures whereby the burden may be equitably distributed between the landlord and the tenant ?

Answer 7.—

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to G.O. No. 2154, Revenue, dated 18th July 1912, a copy of which has been placed on the Editor's Table; it will be seen that the subject is receiving the consideration of Government.

*Revenue
Department,
Madras.*

Question 8. Are heron-sites in Malabar assessed to Government revenue, and if so, is it consistent with the practice in other districts? If not, will the Government be pleased to state its reasons for following a different practice in Malabar? Have the opinions of the Government law officers been taken with regard to the legality or otherwise of this tax, and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay such opinions on the table?

Answer 8.—

The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 883, Revenue, dated 28th August 1900, which has been placed on the Editor's Table. The Government have not considered it necessary to consult their law officers on the point.

*Water Works
Department,
Madras.*

Question 9. Is the Government aware of any dissatisfaction prevailing among the jamaas of Malabar on account of the continued action of local authorities laying claims to beds of channels and rivers?

Answer 9.—

The Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja of Kollengode as Vice-President of the Jami Sabha, Malabar, in 1907 and the Secretary to the Jami Sabha in 1909 brought to the notice of the Government that local authorities had in some cases laid claim to beds of rivers and streams. The Sabha was informed in reply that any individual who felt aggrieved by the action of the authorities should seek redress through the usual channel. No other representations have since been made to Government and the Government are not aware of any dissatisfaction among the jamaas of Malabar in regard to this matter.

*Wynad
Department,
Madras.*

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to call for and place on the table a report about the results of the settlement in the Wynad? Is it a fact that many jamaas have abandoned their lands on account of their inability to pay taxes? How many revenue sales have been conducted since, and what were the amounts realisable and actually realised at each sale? Had any such sales to be given up in consequence of there being nobody to purchase?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar; Sir John Anderson; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer 10—

The Government in the year 1893 made detailed enquiries about the effects of the introduction of the revenue settlement in the Wynmah and satisfied themselves that the amount throughout was not too high. They therefore consider it unnecessary to call for any further special report on the subject as suggested by the Honourable Member. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the statistics of sales furnished in reply to Question No. 14 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 12th April 1904. Statistics of sales from 1812 to 1821 will be placed upon the table.*

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUMHARAN NAYANAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to answer the last part of the question for which there has been no answer ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ANDERSON :—“ We did not understand exactly what the Honourable Member had in mind when he used the expression ‘ such sales to be given up ’. We understood that he referred to the cases in which the Government bought in the books for want of bidders. That information is given in columns 6 and 7 of the statement printed on page 63.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.

Question 11. (a) Is it a fact that the library attached to the office of the Registrar of Books, Madras, contains all vernacular publications—registered and unregistered—of Southern India? Library of Registrar of Books.

(b) Is it a fact that this library which was once open to the public has been closed for some years?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to order that the library may be thrown open to the public; and if such an order is issued, will they also be pleased to locate it in a central place so as to be easily accessible?

Answer 11—

(a) The library attached to the office of the Registrar of Books should contain all publications in the Madras Presidency delivered for registration under section 9 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(b) Though the Government were at one time in favour of converting the collection into a public library and it was for some years intermittently made use of by a limited number of persons, this intention was never really carried into effect, and in 1896 it was decided finally to close the library to the public and in future to maintain it solely for reference by the Registrar and his office.

(c) The Government will consider the question whether some arrangements cannot be made to render the collection accessible to students.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to inform if they maintain a catalogue of books in the library up to date; if not, to order the preparation and maintenance of such a catalogue? Library of Registrar of Books.

Answer 12—

The library contains a classified catalogue of books registered from 1867 to 1899, but this has never been brought up to date though quarterly lists of subsequent registrations have been regularly published. The question of preparing a complete and catalogue will be considered.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to lay on the table the full report of the committee that enquired into the causes of the Peulentiary riot, and if so, when? Peulentiary riot.

* Printed as appendix II, page 63 to 64.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kanna Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Answer 13—

The report of Mr. Butterworth's committee is still under the consideration of the Government, who, when they pass orders, will decide whether it shall be made public. Orders will be passed shortly.

Jail diet,
Tichinopoly.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence and the reports relating to the introduction of the new diet in the Tichinopoly jail in the time of the Superintendent Captain Watson?

Answer 14—

The Government will consider what papers, if any, relating to the new jail diet shall be published.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"In regard to Questions Nos. 13 and 14 will the Government be pleased to furnish me with these papers for my information if they are not disposed to make them public?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I will consider the Honourable Member's request. I will examine the papers and see if copies of them can be furnished to him."

Jail diet,
Bellary.

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the labouring convicts in the Bellary jail, especially the convicts employed in the stone quarries to break with fire, to break stones with hammers weighing nearly six cins and to carry heavy stones in the sea both during the summer and winter, complain of want of sufficient food and the consequent weakness in their limbs to do the task set to them, and that all the convicts complain of want of salt and curry-powder under the new scale diet?

Answer 15—

The Government are not aware that any such complaints have been made.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"Has the Government made any enquiry of the Superintendent of Jail if there have been complaints about the diet?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"No enquiry has been made."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"If the Honourable Member will communicate with me, I will see if any enquiry can be made."

Jail diet in
several
prisons.

Question 16. Whether they have taken steps to ascertain as to how the introduction of the new diet is felt by convicts in prisons other than the Penitentiary?

Answer 16—

The Inspector-General of Prisons has furnished reports from time to time on the working of the revised experimental dietaries which have been in force for over four years in the central jails at Rajahmundry, Tichinopoly and Cannanore and for about two years in the central jail at Coimbatore. He will be requested to notice in his annual administration report the working of the present dietary in all jails.

Convict
labour,
Bellary jail.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of receipts and the amount realized up to the end of January last by the sale of stones raised by the labour of convicts in the Bellary jail;

(b) the approximate value of the stones so raised and used in the construction of jail buildings; and

(c) whether the traffic in stone raised with prison labour has not affected the professional Waddars of the town?

Answer 17—

The Government do not possess the information asked for.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kevora Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—Will the Government be pleased to call for the information asked for?

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—In this case also I must ask the Honourable Member to communicate with me. We do not call for information unless there is *prima facie* good ground to say that such things exist.

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to inform—

(a) Whether they are aware that greens (kattas) are used along with all other kinds of vegetables obtained in the gardens of the jails in the curry for the "native convicts" of all classes? -all done - vegetables - ingredients.

(b) If so, whether greens (kattas) can be called "good succulent vegetables" after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated, and

(c) Whether they can be considered to make up for "succulent vegetables" of 6 *se.* allowed?

Answer 18.—

In the opinion of Government the practice of using "greens" (kattas), which possess marked anti-scorbutic qualities, as a part of the vegetable ration in jails is in accordance with sound dietetic principles and they see no reason to exclude such vegetables from the jail dietary.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—Are these given to all convicts without any distinction?

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I believe so."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Without any racial distinction?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am not sure about racial distinction."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI:—Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries?

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes, I will make enquiries."

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware that "native male convicts" of all classes are given only two suits, each consisting of short trousers reaching to the knees and a short jacket with sleeves ending above the elbows, a cap and a *langgi*, one of which is an old worn-out suit issued to be worn ordinarily and the other a new one to be reserved for the time of inspection, and the female convicts two slacks six yards in length and one yard in width? Clothing and bedding of convicts.

(b) Whether they are aware that when they bathe in the evening, their jackets soaked in their own perspiration after hard labour take the place of towels which are considered necessary for the European and Eurasian convicts?

(c) Whether they are aware that the blankets and mats given for the bedding of "native convicts" of all classes should last two years and five years, respectively, and the same blankets and mats are often issued successively to different convicts as they come in?

(d) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of clothing and bedding of "native" male and female convicts to promote better sanitation and preserve a feeling of decency?

Answer 19.—

The rules relating to convict clothing are contained in chapter XXV of the Jail Code, and the Honourable Member's question enumerates the articles of clothing and bedding and the prescribed period of wear with substantial accuracy. Part-worn clothing retained by one prisoner on release is repaired, boiled and washed before it is re-issued to another prisoner and the same course is ordinarily taken with bedding. The Government, as at present advised, see no necessity to alter the scale of clothing and bedding laid down in the Code, but they will make enquiries about the issue of part-worn clothing and the suitability of the amms which convicts now possess for drying themselves after bathing.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kanna Pillai; Sir Harold Stuart.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kanna Pillai:—"The Government have been pleased to say that they would make enquiries about the issue of part-worn clothing. Will they make enquiries about the issue of part-worn bedding also?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes; I will include that also in the enquiry."

*Classification
of convicts*

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to inform whether there is in this Presidency's classification of Europeans and native convicts who are sentenced to simple imprisonment for offences involving no moral turpitude, and whether they treat any class of prisoners as first-class misdemeanants and give a better quality of food as is done in the Bengal jails?

Answer 20—

The answer is in the negative. The Government will consider whether any provision similar to rule 77 of the Bengal Jail Code (1884) could with advantage be introduced in this Presidency.

*Convict
work in
Javan chains.*

Question 21. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that convicts sentenced to imprisonment for offences involving moral turpitude such as dacoity and areas of Kachas and Daya clauses are made to be convict-overseers and convict-workers to be in charge of and take work from convicts who are sentenced to short or long terms of imprisonment for offences involving no moral turpitude?

(b) Whether the Government will not consider the advisability of granting remissions and prison privileges to such convicts for good behaviour, instead of placing them over convicts, literate or illiterate, of high social standing?

Answer 21—

The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to rule 440 of the Jail Code which shows that the employment of prisoners as convict officers is restricted to for the convicts of jail administration and is strictly conditional on the convict being fit to perform the duties required of him, but that no habitual convict may be so employed except with the written permission of the Inspector-General which should be granted only in special cases. The Government cannot recognize the existence of social distinctions among convicts in jail.

*Settlements
for criminal
classes.*

Question 22. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform the number of convicts on the 1st January last undergoing hard labour for "failure to give security" and belonging to wandering gang of thieves," and the number, if any, among them who had never been convicted of any offence before?

(b) In view of the hardships involved by such an imprisonment to the convicts and their families, will the Government be pleased to consider the advantage of providing the alternative course for perpetration of crime by making settlements for such people as are considered to have no ostensible means of livelihood and belong to wandering gangs of thieves to make them pursue some useful industry as they do in the Punjab?

Answer 22—

(a) The Government do not possess the information asked for.

(b) The question of establishing settlements for the criminal classes is receiving the attention of the Government, and some progress has already been made in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kanna Pillai:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information asked for in the first part of the question?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I do not see sufficient reason for increasing the labour that would be involved in preparing such statistics."

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. KESAVA PILLAI; Sir HAROLD STUART.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“There is no labour involved in calling for the information.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“The information is not readily available. We should have to call for it and we should have to examine every prisoner.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“I thought that the Government had such information at its fingers' ends.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“That is not so.”

Question 23. Is it a fact that a memorandum has been submitted by jailors, deputy jailors and assistant jailors for increase of pay? If so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter? Pay of jailors.

Answer 23.—

A memorial has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

Question 24. (a) Is it a fact that sub-assistant surgeons in jails are subordinate to the jailors and superintendents, as well as to the medical officer? Position of sub-assistant surgeons in jails.

(b) Is it a fact that they have the duty of checking the quantity and quality of food-stuffs issued by jail officials for the consumption of convicts?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to observe the situation involved by such a delicate position of the sub-assistant surgeons and consider the advisability of placing the control over them in the hands of the medical officer only?

Answer 24.—

Rule 95 of the Jail Code lays down that the sub-assistant surgeon or compounder attached to a jail shall, in matters not connected with his professional duties, be under the control of the superintendent and jailor, and, in the discharge of duties of a professional character, shall be under the orders of the medical officer. The Government do not see any reason to deprive the superintendent of control over the sub-assistant surgeon in the performance of those portions of his duties which do not relate to professional matters.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the grain compensation allowance is given to clerks in the Collector's office newly promoted to Rs. 20 under the new scheme and disallowed to clerks so promoted? Compensation for clerks in Collector's office.

Answer 25.—

The grain compensation allowance is still given to all clerks on Rs. 20 per month in Collector's office.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“There is a mistake in this question and therefore a mistake in the answer. The words ‘in the taluk offices’ should be inserted after the words ‘disallowed to clerks’ in the question.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“The mistake was in the Honourable Member's question.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“I believe not.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“I saw the manuscript and the mistake was there. The reason for the difference is that the decision was arrived at about the time that the scheme of the revision of taluk establishments was sanctioned. Strictly speaking, it should apply to the clerks in the Collector's office as well, but as they had been in the enjoyment of the enhanced scale of salaries up to then for four years, it was thought that it was not desirable to deprive them of the allowance.”

Question 26. With reference to my Question No. 20 in the Council meeting of the 21st February 1911, regarding the working hours of assistant station-masters on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, will the Government be pleased to inform the result of their further enquiry in their answer thereto? Working hours of assistant station-masters.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Kanna Pillai, Dewan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Answer 26—

As a result of further enquiries the Government learn that token instruments for signalling will prevent the possibility of mistakes in issuing "flow clear" signals, and these instruments have already been provided on certain of the most important sections of the railways and are being provided wherever necessary on other portions of the line.

*Type-jet
signal used
prevail,
Railway
department.*

Question 27. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the project of constructing a tank near the village of Thoppajgalaiyam in Mariapur taluk has been engaging the attention of Government, and if so, in what stage it is?

(b) Considering the extreme dryness and poverty of Marikapur taluk will the Government be pleased to accelerate the completion of the subject?

Answer 27—

The investigation of the project in question has been sanctioned by Government. The field-work has just been started and it is hoped that the estimate will be submitted to Government at the end of the year.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu Gars, Zamindar of Duddappanayakkanur.

*Amendment
of Madras
Land Act.*

Question 28. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any reports from Collectors of districts on G.O. No. 3882, Revenue, dated 26th September 1911, passed on the memorial, dated 25th December 1910, of the Madras Landholders' Association suggesting modifications of the Madras Land Act in certain directions?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports received from Collectors along with the opinions expressed by the Board of Revenue thereon?

Answer 28—

(a) The Government have received the reports submitted by Collectors in reply to G.O. No. 2683, Revenue, dated 25th September 1911, regarding proposals to amend the Madras Estates Land Act and their suggestions are under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government are not prepared to place upon the table the opinions of individual officers or of the Board upon the points under consideration in connection with the proposed legislation.

*Institution of
commissions, legal
to
State.*

Question 29. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action has been taken as promised by them in their replies to my Questions No. 24 (a), (b), (c) and (d) put on 2nd April 1912 regarding water-cess on zamindari lands and No. 26 (a) and (b) put on 24th May 1912 regarding recovery of land-cess from inamdhars by landholders?

Answer 29—

The Government have considered the subjects referred to by the Honourable Member in his previous questions and have decided to propose amendments to the Irrigation Cess Act, 1885, and the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

*Estates
survey.*

Question 30. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the forecast of the work that has to be done in estate survey and the establishment required therefor called for from the Board of Revenue (vide reply to Question No. 68 (c) dated 24th May 1912), has been received, and what action the Government propose to take to meet the requirements of landholders for survey of their estates being made?

Answer 30—

A forecast of the work to be done in connection with the survey of estates has been received from the Board. The Government have since sanctioned the survey of certain estates in the Coimbatore district by No. 1 Survey Party. The survey of small estates in the districts in which survey parties are employed will, as far as possible, be entrusted to these parties. The subject of the survey of the remaining estates is still under consideration.

Questions and Answers.

(*Dewan Balakrishna Kankhendra Nayaka.*)

Question 31. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the progress that has been made on the resolution moved on the 31st February 1911 in the Madras Legislative Council with regard to the amendment of certain of the rules framed under Act II of 1894 for enabling landholders to have greater control over the village officers in their estates in matters of grant of leave, etc.?

Consolidation
of village
officers in
landholders.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if any report has been received from the Board of Revenue consolidating the views expressed by zamindars in response to the notification, dated 16th August 1911, published on pages 1466 and 1467 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1911, regarding the draft of an amendment to rule 19 of the rules framed under section 52 of Act I of 1894?

Answer 31—

The Board's report on the subject has been received and is under the consideration of Government.

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to consider early the suggestions made by the Raja of Virasagram in his Questions Nos. 154 to 156 dated 28th November 1910 in regard to amending some of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act?

Amendment
of Estates
Land Act.

Answer 32—

The subject of the amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, has lately received the careful consideration of the Government who have taken full account of the suggestions received and have decided to introduce an amending bill.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports of Collectors of districts and the Board of Revenue on the questions referred to them by Government as to the desirability or otherwise of collection of quit-rent in zamindari being made by Government direct without the medium of zamindars?

Collection of
quit-rent in
zamindari.

Answer 33—

The matter is still under the consideration of the Government and no papers can at present be laid on the table.

Question 34. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and the names of retired Government servants they have chosen in each district to try suits under the Estates Land Act I of 1908 in accordance with the intentions of Government recently expressed?

Retired
servants for
trial suits.

Answer 34—

The four following retired Government servants have been appointed:—

- (i) M.R.Ry. Vepa Lakshminarasimham Parthasa Garu in the district of Virasagadam,
- (ii) M.R.Ry. Kousam Ramesalinga Sastri Garu in the district of Kistna,
- (iii) M.R.Ry. Adinarayana Aiyer Anaswami Aiyer Avergal in the district of Trichinopoly, and
- (iv) M.R.Ry. Jeyarajan Ganapati Pillai Avergal in the district of Tinnevely.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of gentlemen selected in each district at present as honorary magistrates from the class of zamindars and landholders and invested with powers of first, second and third classes of magistrates?

Honorary
magistrates
of landholders
Mag. class.

Answer 35—

No gentleman of the class referred to has yet been appointed as honorary magistrate with power to sit singly. The Government have no precise information regarding the number of zamindars and landholders serving on benches.

Questions and Answers.

*(Diwan Bahadur Parvathendra Nayudu; Sir John Atkinson;
the Secretary; the President.)*

Training of
landholding
men in ad-
ministration.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to encourage the training of the sons and near relatives of zamindars and landholders in this Presidency who are either graduates or undergraduates as honorary assistant collectors and magistrates with a view to equipping them with the details of administration in revenue and judicial branches?

Answer 26—

The Government cannot give any general undertaking that the sons or other near relatives of zamindars who are graduates or undergraduates will be trained as honorary assistant collectors, but any individual application will be considered on its merits.

Extent under
Court of
Wards.

Question 27. Will the Government be pleased to state the number and names of zamindars that have been brought under the operation of the Court of Wards Act since its last amendment?

Answer 27—

Four estates, namely, Kadavur in the Trichinopoly district, Pehruvankottai in the Tinnevely district, Menaparam in the Kistna district and Podda Menagi in the Vinnagapattam district have been brought under the control of the Court of Wards since the Act was amended in 1911.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAIDU:—"My request was to let me know the number of the zamindars brought under the operation of the Court of Wards Act for inability on the part of the owners thereof to manage their estates."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The question does not ask that at all. I am sorry that we could not interpret the Honourable Member's meaning as he now explains it. We have to interpret the question as it is put."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAIDU:—"I requested the Secretary on the 1st of February to add those words to the question."

The SECRETARY:—"I cannot at the moment recall the Honourable Member's request."

His Excellency the PRINCE:—"Perhaps the Honourable gentleman will repeat the question at the next meeting in the form in which he desires it to be answered."

Indebtedness
of zamindars.

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to instruct Collectors of districts to include in their annual revenue administration reports information upon the indebtedness of the zamindars in their districts?

Answer 28—

The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Field and
tank lands.

Question 29. (a) Are the Government aware that the minor irrigation officers of some taluks in certain districts were directed to mark in blue colour on the village survey maps the actual extent of land under water-spread in each tank?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any steps were taken to acquire the lands under submergence in case they are patta lands in order to maintain or increase the holding capacity of the irrigation tanks?

Answer 29—

(a) Yes. The minor irrigation officers in respect of minor irrigation tanks and the Public Works Department officers in respect of tanks in their charge were directed in 1901 to inspect the tanks in their taluks and mark on the village maps in colour-wash the actual extent of the water-spread at full tank level.

Questions and Answers.

(Dewan Bahadur Samabhadra Nayak.)

- (b) Instructions were issued that any field held on patta within the water-spread which might subsequently by revenue sale, relinquishment or otherwise come into the possession of Government should not be assigned for occupation but should at once be transferred to tank *poramboke*. The Government had an intention of acquiring patta lands within the water-spread of any tank and consequently no orders were issued that steps should be taken to do so.

Question 40. (a) Are the Government aware of the fact that there is a school for blind children in Rajapeta, Madras, under the management of Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao?

Answer for
M. C. Nanjunda
Rao.

(b) Is it a fact that prior to the departure from Madras of His Excellency Lord Carmichael, His Excellency directed the Inspector of Schools to inspect the institution and report on its working?

(c) Will the Government now see their way to take it under their control for more efficient management and support?

Answer 40—

The Government are aware of the existence of the school referred to. At the request of the headmaster it was inspected last June with a view to recognition by the acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle. The Government are not prepared to assume the direct management of this institution.

Question 41. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of G.O. No. 2084 M., dated 26th December 1909?

Administrative
copy of G.O.
of Madras
No. 2108-40.

Answer 41—

The Government Order referred to was placed on the Editors' Table on the 8th January 1910. A copy will now be given to the Honourable Member.

Question 42. (a) Are the Government aware of the breaches that occurred in the Berijon reservoir about the 25th December 1912?

Branch of
Berijon
reservoir,
Madras
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the causes that led to the breaching of the reservoir, the extent of the damage done, the probable cost of the repairs and the date when the repairs are expected to be completed?

Answer 42—

The Government are aware of the failure of the barrel of the sluice in the Potyakkulam head of the Berijon reservoir in December last and the causes which led to it are being enquired into. The arch-way of the barrel for a length of about 50 feet collapsed causing the collapse of the foot-bridge to the head of the sluice and across in front and rear of the barrel. Proposals for re-building the sluice are under consideration. The Government are unable to state when the work will be completed or what the probable cost will be.

Question 43. (a) Is it a fact that a survey was made and levels taken for the formation of a tank at Elampallam for the benefit of the ryots of Mannavur village in Koduvallur taluk?

Survey tank
at Elampallam,
Madras
district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the proposal is at present and whether there is any likelihood of the proposal being sanctioned by Government for execution in the next official year?

Answer 43—

(a) Yes; some investigation was made of a proposal to construct a dam across a narrow gorge which drains the Elampallam swamp near Mannavur.

(b) A preliminary report on the scheme is awaited from the Superintending Engineer. There is no likelihood of its being sanctioned in time for execution during the next official year.

Questions and Answers.

(*Thiru Behadar Ramaswami Nayudu; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu;
Sir Harold Stuart.*)

*attention of
third-class
magistrates*

Question 44. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Indian Pioneer* of November 21, 1912, on the question of the "abolition of third-class magistrates" by T. Narayana Sastri, first-grade pleader, Ongole?

(b) Will the Government consider the desirability of inviting the opinions of district magistrates on this question?

Answer 44—

The Government have now read the article referred to but see no reason for taking the action suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

*Legislative
progress.*

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the measures of legislation likely to be taken up in 1913?

Answer 45—

In addition to the bills already before the Council the following measures will, it is hoped, be ready for introduction before the close of the calendar year 1912—

- (i) a bill to amend and declare the law relating to irrigation,
- (ii) a bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and
- (iii) the Hindu Gifts bill of the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar.

It is possible that other measures may be added to this list, but at the present moment no more definite pronouncement can be made.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu:—"May I know whether the Government have any intention of undertaking legislation for the constitution of the village panchayats? Last year it was said that it was a matter for the remote future. May I know if the Government is still in the same frame of mind?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"The question of extending the usefulness of village panchayats is under consideration."

*Establishment
without
pending
sanction.*

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the estimated annual expenditure on each of the schemes, if any, relating to the establishments in this Presidency in regard to which the sanction of the Government of India or of the Secretary of State is awaited?

Answer 46—

The Government are precluded from furnishing the information asked for by the Honorable Member as it forms an important part of the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India or the Secretary of State.

*Enquiry of
certain cases
from Agency
heads.*

Question 47. With reference to my Question No. 71 asked at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st February 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether any demand has been made to or in regard to the exclusion of certain portions of the Godavari, Vingspatnam and Ganjam Agencies from the operation of the Agency rules?

Answer 47—

No decision has yet been come to in the matter.

*Release of
prisoners.*

Question 48. With reference to the answers given to my Questions Nos. 15 and 29 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912 and 26th May 1912, will the Government be pleased to state the names of the State prisoners released from custody since May 1912?

Answer 48—

None of the State prisoners referred to have been released since May 1912.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.*)

Question 49. (a) Is it a fact that in the month of August 1912 a woman arrested and detained in custody died in the lock-up of the police station at Penakonda, Kistna district?

Death of a woman in police custody, Penakonda, Kistna district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the woman met her death and the result of any magisterial or other enquiry that has been held in the matter of her death?

Answer 49—

On the 3rd August a woman was arrested by the police on suspicion of being in the possession of stolen property and was confined in the lock-up at Penakonda. She died the next morning, and an enquiry held by the Deputy Magistrate of Narasapur, together with the result of the post-mortem examination of the body, showed that death was due to asphyxia by ammonia poisoning.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Question 50. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Executive Engineer placed on special duty in connection with the re-modelling of channels in the Godavari delta would also attend to the improvement of the drainage system in that delta, the necessity of which was pressed on the attention of His Excellency by the (Siddhavi ryots' deputation at Comacina in August 1912?

Remodelling of channels, Godavari delta.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order that pending the completion of re-modelling of channels no more earthenware pipes be laid in any of the channels not so re-modelled to avoid complaints of insufficient supply of water?

Answer 50—

(a) The instructions to the Executive Engineer on special duty do not include the subject of drainage.

(b) Instructions have been issued that in the fixing of the pipes any objections received from ryots must be considered and dealt with on their merits. The Government see no necessity to issue a general order of the nature suggested.

Question 51. With reference to Public Works Department's order No. 412 F., dated 30th December 1911, and the Chief Engineer's opinion to the effect that it was better to maintain the Kottur-Mangra junction canal both for irrigation and navigation purposes referred to by His Excellency the Governor in August 1912 in his reply to the ryots' deputation at Comacina, will the Government be pleased to state when final orders regarding the early opening of the canal for navigation will be passed as the necessary investigation might have been already completed?

Navigation on Kottur-Mangra junction canal.

Answer 51—

A report on the subject has been called for from the Superintending Engineer, I Circle. On receipt of this report, which the Superintending Engineer has been asked to expedite, orders will be passed on the question of opening the canal for navigation.

Question 52. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that accusations were made against two revenue inspectors in the Kistna district that they had levied blackmail from karasams under survey training and that the Collector personally acquired into the matter and that direct evidence was adduced before him in confirmation of the allegations? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the enquiry, ascertaining the same if not already available?

Alleged blackmail by two revenue inspectors, Kistna district.

Answer 52—

The Government have no information and see no reason to call for a special report on a matter with which the Collector is incompetent to deal.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Panicle; Sir John Atkinson.)

Private
memoranda
of
members

Question 53. (a) With reference to sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1185, Revenue, dated 23rd April 1913, will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state in how many districts of the Presidency steps have been taken by Collectors by publication of a notification in English in the district gazettes or otherwise to give effect to the instruction of the Government that occupants of unenclosed waste lands should be encouraged to take permanent pattas for the extents which they cultivate?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many applications were received and disposed of up to the end of December 1912 for the grant of such pattas and what the extent covered by them is?

Answer 53—

The Government expect that at the *janabandi* of the current *faisl*, which is the usual time for the settling of the accounts showing the cultivation of unenclosed waste lands and for the grant of pattas to those who desire them, adequate steps will be taken by all district officers to give effect to the instructions in the Government Order referred to by the Honourable Member. The Government do not in these circumstances think it necessary to call for detailed information at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANICLE :—“Will the Government be pleased to have the notification published in English in all the district gazettes? My object in putting that question was that the intention of the Government should be made clearly known to the ryots. But the answer given to the question does not refer to the fact whether it has been published by way of notification in English in any of the district gazettes. That part of the question has not been answered.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“As a matter of fact no notification has been published, because it was thought that the proper time to give effect to the intention of the Government was *janabandi*. There is no objection to the publication of a notification of the kind that the Honourable Member suggests.”

Copy of both
memoranda
sent.

Question 54. Have the memoranda from the local superintendents in the Oddenuri delta, a copy of which was published in the *States*, dated 30th January 1913, praying for an increment of their salaries for services given therein been received by the Government; and if so will the Government be pleased to state if they have taken the matter into their favourable consideration?

Answer 54—

The memoranda have been received and are under the consideration of Government.

None for hon-
orary light-
house.

Question 55. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether fees are now being charged for bacteriological work, such as examining blood for malarial, typhoid, etc., in regard to specimens sent to the King Institute by qualified medical practitioners which appear to have been done free of charge till some time back?

(b) In view of the fact that more than a third of the total number of deaths in rural districts of the Presidency is generally accounted for as due from fever, will the Government be pleased to afford facilities to qualified medical practitioners in those areas to obtain advice free of charge from the King Institute to enable them to arrive at a correct diagnosis of the nature and type of fever and their causes for adopting which special measures have already been suggested by the Government?

Answer 55—

When it was originally proposed that the Superintendent of the King Institute should be permitted to undertake bacteriological work for private persons, the Government in general terms approved the levy of fees within limits suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, but though private work was undertaken no fees were actually collected for some time owing to a protracted discussion of the question as to what rates fees should be charged and whether any, and if so what, portion of the fees charged should be

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pottala; Rao Bahadur Ramaswajachariyar.)

payable to the staff of the Institute. The fees ultimately approved in 1905 were intentionally fixed on a moderate scale so as to induce private persons to avail themselves as freely as possible of the advantages offered by the Institute, which is maintained at the public cost, and the continuance of such charges is in the opinion of Government necessary in order both to prevent the primary functions of the laboratory from being hampered and to secure some compensation alike to the worker for the sacrifice of his leisure and to the State for the use of appliances and materials which belong to it. No fee is charged in the case of work done for State hospitals or institutions, for municipalities and local boards or for patients entitled to free medical attendance.

Question 56. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the sub-registrars joint with registrars in the Presidency are empowered to try appeals along with or during the absence of the registrar from the head-quarters? Deposed of references appeals.

(b) In view of the frequent absence of the registrars on inspection and other duties from the head-quarters, will the Government be pleased to empower all such sub-registrars to try appeals during the absence of the registrars from head-quarters?

Answer 56—

- (a) The number of joint sub-registrars empowered to receive appeals is five.
(b) The Government will be prepared to confer upon joint sub-registrars powers under section 7 (2) of the Indian Registration Act, 1903, whenever it is considered expedient to do so.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of persons registered in 1910-11 and 1911-12 and the six months of the current year in each of the six northern districts of the Presidency in which the Assam Labour Act VI of 1901 is in force? Progressive from last year outside

Answer 57—

The Government have no precise information regarding the number of persons registered under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, during the periods referred to. The total number of persons (including dependents) recruited during the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 in the six districts were :—

	1910-11	1911-12
Gangjam	1,568	4,169
Vizianagaram	912	1,434
Goaltown	75	228
Guntur	35	63
Nellore	Nil	72
Kotna	Nil	20

The Government are not in possession of figures for the current year.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswajachariyar Avelal.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 55 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1910— Drainage of Cauvery delta.

(a) Whether the improvements to the Polstar and Adappan have been completed?

(b) Whether sufficient time has elapsed since then to see the effect of the improvements upon the drainings of the Cauvery delta?

(c) Whether, if the reply to item (b) be in the affirmative, arrangements have been made for executing further improvements in the coming financial year?

(d) If so, what are the improvements, and what is their estimated cost?

Questions and Answers.

(Rae Balader Kannerjochirigat.)

Answer 58—

- (a) The improvements to the Palerur have been completed and those to the Adappur are practically completed.
- (b) As far as can be judged from the short time that they have been in operation, the works have been very beneficial to the areas that they are intended to relieve.
- (c) An estimate for improving the Vallapettam Uppanar is in an advanced stage of preparation and it is hoped that it will be sanctioned in time to admit of its being commenced in 1913-14.
- (d) The improvements consist in making two short cuts in the Vallapettam Uppanar at the approximate cost of Rs. 60,000.

Wardur
channel,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 9 put at the meeting of the Council on 14th November 1905—

(a) What the result is of the observations taken to ascertain the rate at which silt is deposited in the Marudur channel, Kulittalai taluk?

(b) Whether as a matter of fact the channel continues to be highly silted up and the free flow of water is impeded?

(c) Whether as stated in 1903 estimates have been prepared and executed to render the sand-escapes more efficient?

(d) Whether any representations have been made to the Government or the Collector of Trichinopoly as to the necessity for the provision of additional sand-escapes at Vaisyapahiyam and Kulittalai palmyra tops, and what action has been taken on such representations?

(e) Whether the Marudur Kandi sluice situated at the tail end of the channel can be so improved as to draw away enough of silt?

(f) Whether the improvements referred to in the reply to Question No. 57 put at the meeting of the Council on 28th November 1910 will be completed during 1913-14?

Answer 59—

(a) The observations show that the velocity obtainable with the existing bed fall is insufficient to prevent silting.

(b) The channel has silted considerably in the first six miles.

(c) Estimates amounting to Rs. 7,350 and Rs. 11,500 for improvements to the head sluice and channel respectively have been sanctioned. Silt clearance at a cost of Rs. 2,350 will also be undertaken. Additional vents will be provided to the head sluice which will be fitted with two tiers of shutters to prevent sand entering the channel during floods. The existing sand-escapes will also be rendered more efficient. By these measures the supply to the lands at the tail end will be materially improved.

(d) Some materials were received in 1910. The improvements to the channel now sanctioned will, it is hoped, keep the channel in a satisfactory condition.

(e) Any improvements made to the Kandi surplus weir would have very little, if any, effect on the deposit of silt in the channel.

(f) The execution of the work will be put in hand in April next when the channel will be closed. As much work as possible will be carried out during the closure of the canal.

Excluded
bottoms,
Trichinopoly
District.

Question 60. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to Question No. 155 put at the meeting of the Council on the 14th February 1912, whether, the construction of the Panjampatti reservoir having been sanctioned, the question of preventing damage to crops by the overflow is being considered as a temporary measure?

Answer 60—

The question of the improvements to the Adampur is under the consideration of the Superintending Engineer who has promised to submit a preliminary report as soon as the necessary levels can be taken.

Questions and Answers.

(Hon. Bahadur Ramaswamyiah; Mr. Subagiri Aiyar.)

Question 61. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether as a matter of fact there was no water in the lower reaches of the Marudur channel continuously for the last two months?

(b) whether any memorials have been received by the Collector of Trichinopoly or by the Government on the subject, and what action was taken on them?

(c) whether there was undue delay on the part of the amils and the overseer, Kullitai taluk, in the construction of the *korambo* works?

(d) whether it is a fact that a very large extent of land in the lower reaches of the channel have been left waste and that the crops on an equally large extent have withered?

(e) whether a special upper subordinate of the Public Works Department will be put in charge of the Marudur channel with enough funds at his disposal to carry out emergent *korambo* works?

Marudur channel, Trichinopoly district.

Answer 61.—

(a) The Government understand that, owing to two deep scars in the *korambo* and to the low supply in the river, there has been difficulty in maintaining full supply in the channel.

(b) One memorial was received by Government and referred to the Superintending Engineer. Three telegrams were received by the Collector and sent to the Executive Engineer for report.

(c) The Government are not aware of any undue delay in the construction of the *korambo*. An extract from letter No. 139-S K, dated 3rd February 1913, from the Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, which shows the action taken in the construction of the *korambo* works, will be placed on the table.*

(d) The Government understand that only a small percentage of such land has been left waste and that the extent of withered crops is quite insignificant.

(e) A sub-overseer is now in charge of this channel and the Government do not consider a special upper subordinate necessary for the purpose. Any funds required for urgent works will be provided.

Question 62. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the head sluice of the Marudur channel will be closed by the 1st April 1913?

(b) Whether arrangements will be made for the continuance of the water supply through a diversion, as was done a few years back?

Marudur channel, Trichinopoly district.

Answer 62.—

(a) Yes; for the improvements to the head sluice.

(b) The nature of the improvements to be carried out in the channel will not permit of the supply being continued through a diversion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Subagiri Aiyar.

Question 63. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any programme has been drawn up for the development of elementary education in this Presidency?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to lay the programme on the table?

Presidency education programme.

Answer 63.—

No programme covering a series of years has been framed as the rate of development depends mainly on the funds available and that factor is uncertain. The lines on which the expenditure is being conducted during the current year and 1913-14 will be set out in the Financial Statement which will be laid before the Legislative Council next month.

* Printed as Appendix III, pages 49-50, etc.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar; Sir Alfred Bowen; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“Has not the Government fixed a minimum expenditure in regard to elementary education?”

The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN :—“The expenditure that is proposed is stated in the Financial Statement.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“That is the minimum for the year. I am asking about the minimum generally which you may be able to vary later on.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“The Government have not fixed any minimum.”

Control of
schools by
village
panchayats.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have any intention of placing any of the elementary schools that might be started under the management of panchayats in important villages?

Answer 53—

The Government have no intention of stipulating that newly started board schools shall be placed under the management of panchayats, but in cases where a village community is itself willing to take the initiative, the Grant-in-Aid Code offers help towards the maintenance of schools and provides special facilities for the erection and equipment of school-houses.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“Am I to understand that even when village panchayats are constituted, these elementary schools will not be placed under their charge? Just now it was stated in answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Hanselaudra Rao that village panchayats would be constituted.”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“No, no.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“I think that the Honourable Member's question falls under the category of hypothetical questions which as you know are excluded by the rules.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“The answer is ‘The Government have no intention of stipulating that newly started board schools shall be placed under the management of panchayats’. If panchayats do come into existence, will the Government put these schools under their management?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“That comes under hypothetical questions so far as I am able. Perhaps on the next occasion the Honourable Member will be able to put it in a more direct form.”

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAI AYYAR :—“If your Excellency rules me out of order, I cannot put it now.”

Moral and
religious
instruction in
elementary
schools.

Question 55. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any provision will be made for imparting moral and religious instruction in such schools?

Answer 55—

The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to item (d) under the heading “A. General Knowledge” at page 5 of the published Scheme of Studies for Elementary Schools for Boys and to Appendix III of the Madras Inspection Code, which shows that provision already exists for the imparting of moral instruction in such institutions. The question whether it is feasible and expedient to provide also for religious teaching is now engaging the consideration of Government.

Transfer of
board school
schools to
private bodies.

Question 56. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any school or schools originally maintained by local boards were handed over to minority or other private bodies during the last seven years?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how many such schools were placed under private management and for what reasons they were so placed?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state further what aid, if any was given to such schools after their change of management?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Answer 55—

The Government have only been able to trace one instance in which a board school has been handed over to a private body, namely, the transfer of the lower secondary school at Tenali to the local taluk high school committee, which was sanctioned in G.O. No. 125 L., dated 30th January 1908. The Taluk Board of Guentur had originally proposed to take over the high school under the control of that committee and to amalgamate it with the board lower secondary school but subsequently decided to bring about the same amalgamation in another way by taking over the management of its own school to the committee. The maintenance of a board high school would have involved heavy expenditure from local funds and interfered with the discharge of the Taluk Board's obligations in respect of elementary education. Since the clasp in management of the amalgamated institution has received grants-in-aid to the aggregate amount of Rs. 4,974.

There have been two other cases in which board lower secondary schools have been made over to private individuals, namely, at Buzarchandipuram and Koppam, the transfers being respectively a former member of the Legislative Council (M.R. N. K. Perera Genu) and the Zamindar of Mangudi; and in each instance an elementary school at Palluruthi in the Vaniyapuram district was restored at their own desire to the control of the board-managers from whom it had previously been taken over.

Question 57. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the remarks of "Ajaz" under the heading "Brevities and commentaries" in the *Madras Standard*, dated 27th November 1912, regarding secondary schools under the management of the Malappuram taluk board and the remarks of the Government regarding them in the administration report of the Malabar District Board for 1911-12?

Secondary schools under Malappuram Taluk Board, Malabar District.

(A) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representations about these schools from the President of the Malabar District Board and what action, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter?

Answer 57—

The Government have now perused the remarks referred to. In their order No. 71 L., dated 15th January 1912, they have sanctioned certain minor reductions in the establishment of the secondary schools under the Malappuram Taluk Board, which were proposed by that body on the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle. These proposals were submitted by the President of the District Board with a covering letter intimating that the whole question of the maintenance of these institutions as secondary schools would be re-examined with reference to the criticisms embodied in paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1257 L., dated 26th September 1912, which has been laid on the Editors' Table. The Government await the result of this further scrutiny.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend drawing up a definite programme for the improvement of rural sanitation?

Rural sanitation programme.

Answer 58—

The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1129 L., dated 7th August 1912, which has been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government do not consider that any further action is required in the matter.

Question 59. Will the Government be pleased to call for a return from the district boards showing the number of malaria breeding ponds or stagnant sheets of water adjoining villages and the number of such ponds or sheets of water, if any, filled up or drained during the last five years?

Malaria breeding ponds or stagnant sheets of water.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sankarī Aiyer.)

Answer 68—

With the object of ascertaining local variations in the prevalence of malaria, and the areas which might be regarded as typical for the purpose of further test and investigation, village, union and municipal death registers for the past ten years or for such shorter period as may be practicable have been ordered to be examined by a special staff under the supervision of the Malaria Board. Practical measures will then have to be adopted for the improvement of the localities ascertained to be malarial. The Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose would be served by adopting the suggestion of the Honourable Member even if practicable.

Taluk board elections.

Question 70. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that timely and full notice of elections to taluk boards and of the filling up of elective seats by nomination is not given by some of the local boards?

(b) Has the *Standard* of the Government been drawn to an article in the *West Coast Spectator*, dated 15th January, under the heading "Taluk Board Elections," and comments thereon by "Ajaja"?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to instruct presidents of all taluk and district boards to give due publicity to such elections?

Answer 70—

The Government have now perused the article and comments referred to. Under rule 12 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards issued under sub-section (1) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, detailed instructions have been given with regard to the publication of notices of such elections. The duty of giving effect to those instructions devolves upon the revenue divisional officers and not upon the local boards as the question implies. The Government have no reason to suppose that the rule has not been substantially carried out and as at present advised see no reason to supplement it.

Melichamp system in Malabar.

Question 71. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received memorials from the tenants of the Pannai and Wallavassal taluks in the Malabar district on the "melichamp" system?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the grievances of the tenants?

Answer 71—

(a) Yes. Memorials relative to the "melichamp" system have been received by Government.

(b) The subject is being considered by Government.

Shooting of a Mappilla by police in Malabar.

Question 72. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Mappilla of Poyyannur in North Malabar was shot dead by a constable for having run amok?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a few days before the deceased was shot dead the magisterial authorities had received petitions from him asking for protection from his enemies named in the petitions?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the District Magistrate of Malabar as to the circumstances under which this Mappilla alleged to have run amok was shot dead by a constable?

Answer 72—

A Mappilla was shot dead by a constable at the Poyyannur railway station on the 22nd December. It is reported that the man had attacked and wounded three or four Mappillas at the mosque and when, on the complaint of one of the wounded Mappillas, the police endeavoured to arrest him, he resisted them, stabbing a head constable and three constables. He was then shot. He had sent a petition to the Joint Magistrate the previous day asking for protection. The matter of his death is forming the subject of a judicial enquiry.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Lingam.)

Revenue in
Tamil Nadu,
Tamil Nadu
district.

Question 76. (a) Is the Government aware that the house-tax assessment of the Kailashpur has been raised from Rs. 2,000 and odd to Rs. 4,500 and odd at a single revision in 1912-13?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider its order, dated 31st October 1912, passed on the memorial of the inhabitants of the said union and to advise the Tanjavur District Board to see that the scale is raised, even, if necessary, only gradually?

Answer 76—

The Government have no exact information on the subject, but the matter is one in regard to which they are not prepared to interfere, seeing that under section 85 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the taluk board is by law declared to be the final authority for the adjudication of appeals against house-tax assessments in local fund unions.

Compensation
for services of
land to local
fund unions.

Question 77. In view of the fact that high prices still prevail in rule will the Government be pleased to favourably re-consider its answer to Question No. 15, dated 9th December 1903, and repeated in Question No. 123 at meeting dated 14th February 1912 and to advise the district boards to award compensation for decrease of food to local fund servants drawing a salary of over Rs. 16 and below Rs. 30 and to raise the compensation of servants below Rs. 16 on the respective scales obtaining in the case of Government servants on civil establishment?

Answer 77—

The subject is under the consideration of Government.

Tanjavur
District Board
Railway.

Question 78. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the debenture loan is the contemplation of the Tanjavur District Board for the project of the Tanjavur-Tiruchendur Railway has the prospect of being speeded up, in view of enabling the said board to speedily undertake the said project?

Answer 78—

No action can be taken towards floating a debenture loan for the construction of the Tanjavur-Tiruchendur Railway until the working terms have been settled. This matter is still under discussion with the South Indian Railway Administration but the Government hope that a final settlement will not be deferred much longer.

Medical aid
and sanitation
at Kumbakonam.

Question 79. (a) Will the Government be pleased to call for information as to the approximate number of pilgrims who resorted to Rameswaram and Dharmabhodi on the four important *purnimatims* of the year, viz., Ash, Mahanavami, Thai and Simavai Annavasi (new moon day), for the past two years?

(b) In view of the large gatherings on such occasions without adequate medical and sanitary aid on the spot will the Government be pleased to allot the necessary funds from the Provincial revenue for the appointment of temporary medical and sanitary staff and other charges?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Board of Kumbakonam has made any proposal for the provision of additional medical or sanitary staff, as suggested by the Government in reply to Question No. 48, dated 27th September 1912, and if the answer be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to call upon the said District Board to submit its view regarding the expediency of making such provision?

Answer 79—

(a) The Government are not prepared to call for the information requested; in the absence of special arrangements for the counting of the pilgrims any estimate which might be supplied would be of little value.

(b) & (c) The Government have already intimated their readiness to consider any proposals for the provision of additional medical or sanitary staff which the District Board may think it expedient to put forward. Such consideration would include examination of the question whether or not

Questions and Answers

(*Mr. Rama Aiyangar; Mr. Sivananda Aiyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.*)

any subsidy from Provincial funds was necessary. As no proposals have been received, the District Board is presumably satisfied with the existing arrangements. Temporary additions are now made to the medical and sanitary staff on the occasion of important festivals and in the absence of evidence that these additions are inadequate the Government do not propose to make any reference to the District Board on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. RAMA AIYANGAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to make arrangements to find out the number of pilgrims in the course of next year?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SEYANWANG AIYAR:—“We do not consider it necessary to have the number of pilgrims counted. But arrangements are being made for medical relief. I suppose your object is to see that medical relief is provided.”

The Hon'ble Mr. H. RAMA AIYANGAR:—“Will not the number give an idea both to the Board and the Government as to the relief to be given?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SEYANWANG AIYAR:—“We do not think it necessary to call for information as to the number of pilgrims.”

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry.

Question 80. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative societies in this Presidency registered during the periods July to December 1911, January to June 1912 and July to December 1912;

(b) the number of applications for registration of co-operative societies pending with the department at the close of each of the above periods; and

(c) the number of inspection of co-operative societies and of unions at the close of each such period?

Registration of co-operative societies.

Answer 80—

(a) The number of societies registered during each of the half years July to December 1911, January to June 1912 and July to December 1912 was 61, 269 and 14, respectively.

(b) The number of applications for registration pending with the department at the close of these periods was 645, 640 and 674, respectively.

(c) The number of inspections of co-operative societies at the close of these periods was 25, 15 and 26, while the number of unions was 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

Question 81. Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken with regard to clauses (2) and (3) of the resolution on consumption of toddy and arrack which were adopted by the Legislative Council on the 14th of February 1912?

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

Answer 81—

The question of gradually reducing the higher of the issue strengths of arrack from 50° to 25° under-proof in certain selected tracts of this Presidency is under the consideration of Government. Orders have already issued prohibiting, with effect from 1st April 1912, the sale of Sagar to persons below the age of 16.

Question 82. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is intended to publish the reports of the moral and religious education committee and of the forest committee before final orders are passed on them?

Publication of reports of educational committees.

Answer 82—

The question of publishing the report of the committee on moral and religious instruction will be considered. The report of the Forest Committee has already been communicated to Honourable Members and will be laid on the Editors' Table before final orders thereon are passed.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Village courts.

Question 83. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of suits instituted in the village courts in 1911 and 1912?

(b) Is it a fact that the increase in the number of suits heard by village courts is more marked in the case of bench courts than in the case of village munsifs' courts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of bench courts that existed in 1911 and 1912 and the number of bench courts that exercised their powers during those years?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to increase the number of bench courts in the Presidency?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of removing the concurrent jurisdiction of district munsifs in petty cases, at least in certain selected localities?

Answer 83—

(a) The total number of suits instituted in village courts in 1911 was 112,523. The figures for 1912 are not yet known.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of bench courts existing on 1st July 1912 was 599. The Government have no information regarding the number that exercised jurisdiction.

(d) & (e) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to clauses (c) and (g) of Question No. 99 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju.

Chittoor water-supply.

Question 84. (a) Is it a fact that Chittoor has been in an unhealthy condition and has been often subject to attacks of cholera and other epidemic diseases?

(b) Is it a fact that the Chittoor water-supply scheme has been under investigation and that the Gangueri tank scheme has proved successful?

(c) Is it a fact that good water-supply is urgently needed to improve the present unsatisfactory condition of Chittoor?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to have the investigation of Chittoor water-supply scheme completed without delay?

Answer 84—

(a) & (c) The answers to these questions are in the affirmative, except that Government have no specific information as regards the prevalence of epidemic diseases other than cholera.

(b) Experimental borings have proved the existence of a sub-terranean supply of water of good quality in the Gangueri tank-bed, but pumping will be necessary to ascertain whether the yield will be sufficient for the needs of the town.

(d) The scheme has been included in the Sanitary Engineer's programme for 1912-15 and is now under investigation by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Central Circle.

Tirupati water-supply.

Question 85. (a) Is it a fact that the introduction of cement pipes in the Tirupati Municipality has injuriously affected the water-supply in Tirupati?

(b) Is it a fact that, during a large portion of the year, the people of Tirupati do not get adequate water-supply on account of the defects in these cement pipes?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total amount spent for the Tirupati water-works, the amount spent for the laying out of cement pipes and the amount allotted spent by the municipality for temporary repairs to these cement pipes?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to have the cement pipes in Tirupati replaced by cast-iron pipes from the headworks to the reservoir?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pontals.)

Answer 85—

Complaints have frequently been made regarding the inadequacy of the water-supply in Tirupati which is attributed largely to leakage from the cement pipes in consequence of the damage caused by the roots of trees. The Sanitary Engineer is now engaged upon the necessity of detailed plans and estimates for the improvement of the supply which, it is understood, comprise the laying down of a steel main as also certain alterations in the headworks. The total capital cost of the water-works amounted to approximately 2.28 lakhs, of which Rs. 64,103 were spent on cement pipes. Two-thirds of the outlay was met from Provincial funds and the balance was contributed by the Mahank. Accurate information as to the expenditure by the municipality upon temporary repairs to the pipes is not available and would not be completed without great labour.

Question 86. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* of the 20th January last under head "Tirupati notes" referring among other things to the location of the office of the Chandragiri divisional officer at Mittpalem? Headquarters of Chandragiri District.

(b) Is it a fact that a memorial was submitted by the people to the Government praying that the divisional office should be located at Tirupati instead of at Mittpalem and that the memorial was supported by the divisional and district officers?

(c) Is it a fact that Mittpalem is a small village and that it cannot afford proper accommodation to the various persons that have to resort to the divisional office on business?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to stop the further construction of the building at Mittpalem and to order its construction at Tirupati?

Answer 86—

(a) The Government have now perused the article in question.

(b) The Government have received the memorial referred to. It was supported by the then divisional officer and by the Collector but their views were opposed to those of others who had served in the division and in the district. After careful consideration the Government decided that the divisional office should be located at Mittpalem.

(c) Mittpalem is a village of no great importance, but it is not far from Chandragiri and the site chosen for the divisional office is near the railway station. The Government see no reason to suppose that those having business at the divisional office will be inconvenienced by its location at Mittpalem or that the necessary conveniences will not come into existence there as elsewhere when new offices are established.

(d) The Government are not prepared to re-consider their decision.

Question 87. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the channels and distributaries of *Kurnool-Cuddapah* canal system and *Pennar* canal system for five years ending with 1911-12? Kurnool-Cuddapah and Pennar canal systems.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if there has been a decrease in the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of those canal systems during 1911-12 and, if so, what causes led to such decrease in expenditure?

Answer 87—

(a) The information is given in the published administration reports of the Irrigation Department.

(b) There has been a decrease during 1911-12 in both systems. The decrease in the case of the *Pennar* system was due to the prevalence of cholera and that in the *Kurnool-Cuddapah* system was due to the canal having been put into good order by heavy expenditure on special repairs in the preceding two years.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Panikla.)

Kanal and
Karedu tanks,
Nellore district.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any and if so what proposals to improve the capacity of the Kanigiri reservoir and Karedu tank in the Nellore district and to improve and increase the channels and distributaries leading therefrom?

Answer 88—

Proposals for increasing the capacity of the Kanigiri reservoir by raising its full-tank level and for a new surplus channel from the reservoir as well as for improving the Karedu tank and its supply channel are under consideration.

Pambalera
and Gudur
tanks, Nellore
District.

Question 89. (a) Is it a fact that the Pambalera river near Gudur had an ancient across it, that the river bank breached several years ago and that the breaches have not yet been properly repaired?

(b) Is it a fact that a large extent of land in Gudur formerly cultivated under that river became unfit for wet cultivation owing to the alluvial branches and that it has been temporarily closed in the revenue accounts as dry?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land so closed as dry, the amount of annual assessment levied in respect of those lands both before they were closed as dry and after they were closed as dry and the amount of annual assessment that can be now levied from them if they are re-converted as wet?

(d) Is it a fact that the people of Gudur submit appeals to the revenue and public works department authorities from time to time praying that an ancient might be constructed across the Pambalera river near Gudur?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and direct the breaches to be repaired and an aicut to be re-constructed across the Pambalera river?

Answer 89—

The Government have no information on the subject, but a report will be called for.

Machavaram
and Chinnu
Mogud tanks,
Palnadu district.

Question 90. (a) Is the Government aware that the tanks of Machavaram and Chinnu Mogud near Kandukur do not afford sufficient water-supply for the irrigation of the fields under their respective aysahs?

(b) Is it a fact that the ryots of Kandukur, Machavaram and Chinnu Mogud presented memorials to the D.P.W. and revenue authorities praying that the water of the Mannoru river might be diverted into the tanks of Machavaram and Chinnu Mogud?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and redress the grievances of the memorialists?

Answer 90—

(a) The Government are aware that the supply under the Machavaram and Mogud tanks is not sufficient for the irrigation of the entire area included in their registered aysahs.

(b) A memorial was received in 1912 through the Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

(c) The consideration of a project for improving the supply to the two tanks and for increasing the irrigation under them has been deferred as, even if a satisfactory project were designed, it would not be possible to obtain sufficient labour to carry it out while the Mogud reservoir project is under execution.

Plague in
Chittoor and
Cuddapah
Districts.

Question 91. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of attacks of plague and deaths from plague that took place in Chittoor and Cuddapah districts, ever since the outbreak of that epidemic in those districts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many persons were inoculated in those two districts, how many of such inoculated persons were attacked by plague and how many of those cases ended fatally?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pandita.)

Answer 91—

- (a) Plague broke out in the Chittoor district in July 1912; up to the 9th February 1913 there were 148 indigenous cases and 124 deaths. In Cuddapah plague appeared in an indigenous form in August 1912; up to the 9th February 1913 there were 271 cases and 209 deaths.
- (b) Ten thousand one hundred and twenty-eight persons were inoculated in the Cuddapah district from September to December 1912. Thirteen attacks and five deaths were reported from among them. In the Chittoor district 5,570 persons were inoculated from August to December 1912; none of these are reported to have been attacked.

Question 92. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial article in the Madras Mail of the 5th February 1913 on "The plague passport system"?

Plague passport system.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and modify the plague regulations regarding the isolation of patients, the segregation of contacts and the system of passporting?

Answer 92—

- (a) The Government have perused the article.
- (b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 90 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Sambasidra Nutsayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th April 1910. The Plague Research Commission is understood to have recently completed its enquiry and as soon as its report is received the Government will consider the whole question.

Question 93. (a) Is it a fact that, during the half-year ending 30th September 1912, the disease known as "black quarter" prevailed in a severe form among cattle in Chittoor, Kurnool and Guntur districts and the disease known as "hemorrhagic septicaemia" prevailed in a severe form in Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore districts?

Cattle diseases and preventive inoculations.

(b) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that during the half-year ending 30th September 1912 no horses were inoculated in the districts of Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntur, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state why there was no preventive inoculation of cattle during that half-year in the abovementioned eleven districts?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to extend the system of preventive inoculation of cattle in all districts wherever necessary?

Answer 93—

- (a) The fact is as stated.
- (b) Assuming that Guntur in the question is a mistake for Chingleput, the reply is in the affirmative.
- (c) In the case of eight of the ten districts mentioned in clause (b) the amount of rinderpest was small or very small. The figures for Guntur are not trustworthy. The village officers in that district are generally incapable of diagnosing diseases and frequently fail to report outbreaks. The attention of the Collector of Guntur has already been drawn to the matter. The failure to inoculate for rinderpest in Trichinopoly has already been brought to the notice of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, by the Board of Revenue. The reason for such failure is not known.
- (d) There is at present one itinerating veterinary assistant in each district, and in a few districts more than one employed chiefly on inoculation work and the number of these assistants will be strengthened as qualified men become available. Orders were issued in 1911 directing that a staff of picked veterinary assistants should be constituted into a mobile force to be sent to the spot and employed on inoculation duty wherever rinderpest shows itself.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pandale.)

Minister to
Sri. Nellore
District.

Question 84. (a) Is the Government aware that several cattle and sheep in some parts of the Nellore district are killed by foul and unlawful means?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to direct an enquiry into the causes and extent of the evil with a view to devise the best means of remedying the same?

Answer 91—

In the absence of any indication as to what are the "foul and unlawful means," to which the Honourable Member refers, the Government are unable to state whether they have any information on the subject or to institute any enquiry as regards the alleged evil.

Nellore
District.

Question 85. (a) Is the Government aware that the Nellore Municipal Council is not able to undertake the construction of proper drains in view of the impending drainage project?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how far the Nellore drainage scheme has been investigated and how long it is likely to take to complete that investigation?

Answer 92—

In paragraph 38 of the published Administration Report for 1911-12 the Municipal Chairman wrote with reference to the existing drains that "no extensive repairs could be undertaken in view of the drainage scheme" under investigation, though very urgent repairs were not neglected. According to the latest information before Government under date the 1st January 1915 the field work had been completed and the scheme was being drawn up in detail, surveys being simultaneously employed on the taking of additional levels. The Government are not in a position to state how long it is likely to be before mentioned plans and estimates will be ready.

Railway
Station
Gudur
District.

Question 86. (a) Is the Government aware that the absence of an over-bridge at the Gudur junction causes considerable hardship and inconvenience to the passengers proceeding from one platform to another?

(b) Is the Government aware that owing to the absence of such an over-bridge some fatal accidents took place at the Gudur station?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to that matter and have an over-bridge constructed at Gudur station?

Answer 93—

The Government are aware of the absence of an over-bridge at Gudur station and also of certain accidents that occurred at that station. The attention of the Railway Administration has already been drawn to the matter and it is understood that a plan and estimate for an over-bridge at the station are under preparation.

Re-organisation
of taluk
offices.

Question 87. (a) In how many districts were promotions consequent on the recent re-organisation of the taluk establishments given to the men that have been and are actually working in the taluk offices?

(b) Is it a fact that several of these appointments were given to clerks in Collector's and divisional offices and that those men who got the taluk appointments on increased pay continue to act in the Collector's and divisional offices, keeping a mere lien on their permanent appointments?

(c) Is it a fact that clerks who began their service on Rs. 20 in the Collector's office in Chittoor, Cuddapah and some other districts were given promotions in taluk offices in preference to men who entered taluk offices on Rs. 15 and had been getting Rs. 15 and Rs. 17½ before the re-organisation, though the former were juniors?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to call for statistics on the above points from all the districts and issue orders for the revision of the appointments already made, if the taluk clerks have not received their promotions according to their merit and service?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Puntala; Mr. Narasimha Rayn.*)

Answer 97—

The Government have no information on the matter nor are they prepared to call for statistics as suggested by the Honorable Member. Appointments and promotions in such subordinate posts are matters for the Collectors concerned and the Government has no reason to interfere with their discretion.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Rayn.

Question 98. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the articles headed—

State of civil assistant-surgeons.

(b) "Civil Medical Department" in the *Hindu*, dated 15th May 1912,

(c) "Civil assistant-surgeons" in the *Madras Standard*, dated 14th December 1912?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) Whether the Surgeon-General is appointing some civil assistant-surgeons as gazetted officers?

(ii) Whether the Surgeon-General is numbering civil assistant-surgeons holding permanently gazetted appointments to non-gazetted appointments, and if so, whether the Government has empowered him in this behalf?

(e) With reference to answers to Questions Nos. 28 (c) and 45 (a) of 2nd December 1907, and also Question No. 30 (a) of 5th April 1910 in the Legislative Council, will the Government be pleased to state whether the information therein referred to has since been obtained, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of restoring all civil assistant-surgeons in this province to the status of gazetted officers which was held by them prior to the re-organization of 1904?

(f) (i) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a rule analogous to article 713 of the Civil Medical Code exists in any other department of the Government?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to modify the said rule so as to enable civil assistant-surgeons to address the Surgeon-General or his personal assistant through their immediate superior the District Medical and Sanitary Officer?

Answer 98—

(a), (b) & (c) The Surgeon-General has been authorized to make all appointments and transfers of civil assistant-surgeons except those relating to civil surgeoncies, and under this authority he is empowered to transfer civil assistant-surgeons to and from those posts which under G.O. No. 393, Public, dated the 8th of May 1908, have been classed as gazetted or non-gazetted, respectively. The question whether all civil assistant-surgeons in this Presidency should in future be classed as gazetted was considered in 1909 and the Surgeon-General then reported that whatever higher official status gazetted rank might theoretically confer on the ordinary class of civil assistant-surgeons, they themselves would prefer to remain as non-gazetted because they would thereby continue to be entitled to more favourable rates of travelling allowance and other concessions which are refused to non-gazetted officers. The Government have made no reference to ascertain what is the practice in this matter in other provinces.

(d) It is a general rule in all departments that representations by subordinate officers should be submitted through the local head of the department. The question whether rule 713 of the Civil Medical Code should be modified so as to enable such representations to be addressed to the Surgeon-General, though forwarded through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, will be referred to the Surgeon-General for consideration.

*Questions and Answers**(Mr. Narasimha Raja)*Liquors in
village courts

Question 99. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) How many village courts are provided over by illiterate village headmen in the Presidency?

(ii) Whether the Government has fixed any and what qualifications for village headmen presiding over village courts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of re-placing the illiterate headmen presiding over village courts?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of extending the bench system to all the village courts?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether village courts are ever inspected by any officers in the district and whether there are any rules as to how such inspection is to be carried on?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of having the village courts inspected from time to time by district munsifs or divisional officers?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of suits which though triable by village courts were instituted every year during the last ten years in the district munsif's courts in the Presidency and the number of contested suits therein?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of taking away the jurisdiction of district munsifs over suits triable by village courts and vesting the village courts with exclusive jurisdiction over the same?

Answer 99—

(a) (i) The Government have no information.

(ii) No special qualifications have been fixed for village headmen presiding over village courts; but when a person other than the head of a village is appointed village munsif he is required to pass the special test in the powers and duties of village officers and in village sanitation. Village headmen are however expected to be literate and are generally required to pass the test referred to within a certain period after appointment.

(b) The Government will institute enquiries regarding the need for the scheme suggested.

(c) The Government are fully alive to the advantages of the bench system; its extension is however dependant upon the services of suitable persons being available. The Government act upon the recommendation of District Collectors in creating new bench courts.

(d) The Government have reason to believe that village courts are inspected by district and divisional officers. There are no precise rules governing inspection.

(e) As a district munsif is not a touring officer the Government are not prepared formally to impose upon him the duty of inspecting village courts. Under section 15 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, he is empowered to call for and inspect the registers and records of such courts. It is already a recognised duty of divisional officers to watch the working of these courts and the Government do not think it necessary to frame precise rules for their guidance.

(f) The information cannot be gathered from the reports and statistics which the Government receive.

(g) The Government have already considered this proposal and do not think it advisable at present to bar the jurisdiction of district munsifs.

Pumping
projects in
Coleroon delta.

Question 100. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of establishing pumping projects similar to the Devi project on the river Godavari for the benefit of the Nagurni island and other suitable places?

Questions and Answers

(*Mr. Mannickia Raja ; Rao Bahadur Narasimhewara Sarma.*)

Answer 100—

Nagaram island is already irrigated by direct flow. The desirability of establishing pumping installations in other places will be borne in mind.

Question 101. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of licenses renewed and new licenses granted under the Arms Act in general and for rifles in particular every year in this Presidency for the last ten years? Arms Act
licenses.

Answer 101—

The only information available is contained in the annual orders reviewing the reports on the working of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, copies of which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Question 102. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a memorial was received regarding the hardships caused by the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the Vingayapattam Estate for effecting sub-division and separate registrations under it of 1878? Registration of
sub-divisions
in Vingayapattam
estate.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to enquire if he has been causing some parties to consent to sub-division and separate registration by threatening them with criminal prosecutions and by force?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state how many cases were filed for sub-division and separate registration and in how many cases he ordered separate registration without the consent of both the parties concerned?

Answer 102—

(a) The Government have received a memorial on the subject of the procedure adopted by the Special Deputy Collector.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information but will call for a report.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhewara Sarma Gan.

Question 103. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The causes which led to disturbances in the Parakkoodi Maliks during the latter part of 1912? Disturbances in
Parakkoodi
Maliks.

(b) Whether any complaints or reports were made by the villagers or others to responsible officials regarding the procedure of the forest officers in the survey and demarcation of forest limits or interference with their rights or supposed rights, and to what effect?

(c) Whether any assault was committed on or hurt caused to Government officers and any persons were prosecuted or convicted therefore?

(d) How many persons were arrested in connection with the said dispute and how they have been dealt with?

(e) Whether any and how many persons have been directed to leave their villages and what provision for subsistence has been made for them?

Answer 103—

(a) The disturbance to which the Honourable Member refers is believed to have been caused by the intrigues of certain persons in the Maliks who persuaded the Sarvas to oppose the work of forest reservation being carried on there.

(b) The Government have no knowledge of such complaints.

(c) No.

(d) Thirteen persons were dealt with by the Agent under section 7 of the Ganjan and Vingayapattam Act, 1889, and were kept under restraint, six of these have since been released. Allowances are made for the support of those who are still under restraint. In addition to these 13 persons one Sarva who pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal intimidation was convicted by the District Magistrate and sentenced to a term of imprisonment and proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were taken against another individual.

Questions and Answers.

(*Res. Bahadur Karamchinnam Sarma; Sir Harold Stewart.*)

- (c) The Government have no knowledge of any persons having been asked to leave their villages.

The Hon'ble Sri Bahadur B. Karamchinnam Sarma :—“ Will the Government be pleased to state whether any action is proposed to be taken under the criminal law of the country with regard to the seven persons who are kept under restraint.”

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stewart :—“ There is no present intention of taking any criminal proceedings.”

Opening up
of Agency
tracts.

Question 104. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (i) the mileage of (1) metalled roads, (2) unmetalled roads in the Agency tracts of Uazhuk, Vengalpet and Goddavar; (ii) the number of the rest-houses and hospitals in the said tracts constructed since the publication of the gazetteers of the said districts; (iii) whether any schemes have been prepared for the opening up of the country and developing the resources thereof?

(b) If no schemes have been prepared, will the Government be pleased to investigate the resources of the said tracts of territory and take steps for the speedy development thereof?

Answer 104—

- (a) (i) & (ii) The information is not immediately available but will be obtained.

(a) (iii) & (b) The Government have not drawn up any comprehensive scheme for the development of these tracts; but they attach much importance to the opening up of the country, especially by the construction and maintenance of good roads, and considerable sums are annually expended with this object. A survey of a line of light railway from the Eastar State to Salar has recently been made but the results are not yet known.

Establishment
of weights and
measures.

Question 105. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what definite plan, if any, it has towards introducing a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the Presidency?

(b) If no definite plan has been formulated, will the Government be pleased to take steps towards devising a scheme to achieve the desired result within a definite period of time?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state if it would be willing to undertake such legislation on the subject as might be necessary to secure the introduction of such a uniform standard?

Answer 105—

- (a) & (b) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 9 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1912.

(c) The Government are not prepared at present to undertake legislation on the matter.

Decrease of
population in
Agency and
other specified
tracts.

Question 106. (a) Has the attention of the Government been directed to the continuous decrease of population since 1891 in the Agency taluks of Korupul, Polkonda and Salar (Vengalpet district), and to the decrease since 1901 in the Agency taluk of Sagor (Goddavar district), Cuddapah and Bidharattam taluks (Cuddapah district), Bellary and Hasepet taluks (Bellary district), Anantapur taluk (Anantapur district), Pakuram and Vayalpad taluks (Chittoor district) and Salem and Velankani taluks in the Salem district?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the causes assigned in the census report for the decrease are based on reports made after special investigation and whether such reports, if any, will be placed on the Editors' Table?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to investigate the economic conditions of all or any of the taluks, especially where some clear apparent cause such as the plague does not account for the decrease?

Questions and Answers.

(See Baladeh Naraindaswara Sarma.)

Answer 106—

- (a) The Government have noticed the decrease of population in the taluk referred to by the Honourable Member.
- (b) The census report is the production of the Superintendent and the Government have no information as to the sources from which he draws extraneous information.
- (c) The Collectors of the districts concerned will be requested to report in respect of the tracts referred to any special reasons which may have led to a decline in the population.

Question 107. With reference to my Question No. 15, dated 7th April 1904, and the answer given therein, will the Government be pleased to state whether malaria prevails largely in the villages in the Hosur taluk, Bellary district, referred to therein and what steps have been taken towards improving the conditions of the said villages?

Malaria in Bellary district.

Answer 107—

As stated in the report communicated to the Honourable Member with G.O. No. 681 J., dated 12th June 1908, it is the case that the villages mentioned have enjoyed a very bad reputation for malaria and general unhealthiness. In that order the President of the Bellary District Board was requested to submit detailed proposals for the improvement of their condition. The action subsequently initiated is detailed in G.O. No. 85 L., dated 18th January 1910, of which a copy will now be supplied to the Honourable Member together with the information that Provincial grants to the aggregate amount of Rs. 7,390 have been made to the District Board during the period 1910-12 in order to assist in carrying out the measures proposed.

Question 108. Will the Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether all the works connected with the Nagaralli project have been completed and, if they have not been completed, when they are expected to be completed?
- (b) Whether the supply is expected to be sufficient to irrigate all the lands commanded by the project or any extensions are needed to meet the requirements of the irrigable area?
- (c) Whether the waste lands at its disposal are to be sold by auction and whether any portion thereof is proposed to be reserved for the benefit of pattadars?

Nagaralli irrigation project, Channarayana district.

Answer 108—

- (a) The project will be completed by the end of next month with the exception of certain field distributaries and irrigation sluices which can only be taken up after some experience has been gained in the working of the system.
- (b) It is expected that the supply will be sufficient for the area included in the project.
- (c) The sale of waste lands has been postponed until all field distributaries are completed. It is not proposed to reserve any waste lands under the project for free assignment to resident ryots.

Question 109. Will the Government be pleased to establish a high school for boys at Basellands for the benefit of the Uruva community?

High school for Uruvas, Basellands.

Answer 109—

The matter is under consideration.

Question 110. Will the Government be pleased to state the total strength of each class in the Agricultural College at Chinnabore and the number of students in each class from each of the Telugu districts?

Agricultural College, Chinnabore.

Questions and Answers; communications for the Council; the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Bill.

(Rao Bahadur Nateshadasa Sarma; the Secretary; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

Answer 110—

The following statement gives the particulars required:—

Class.	Person strength	Grants from Village Boards.		
		Donors.	Number.	Total.
I	18	Gurjap	1	8
		Bootham	1	
		Chelam	1	
		Kanam	1	
		Madurai	1	
II	8	Madurai	1	2
		Madurai	1	
III	34	Gurjap	1	5
		Madurai	1	
		Kanam	1	
		Madurai	1	

COMMUNICATION FOR THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a memorial from the Landholders' Association, dated the 17th February 1913, with regard to the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1885.

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1884, AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1884.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR moved that the operation of rule 34 be suspended with a view to admit of the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Local Boards Act, 1884, being introduced into the Council; and, in doing so, said:—“The nature of the Bill was explained by me on the last occasion. It is a very short and simple Bill and I do not think it necessary to say anything on the subject now.”

The motion having been seconded was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar next introduced the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and moved that it be read in Council.

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“The Bill having been read, I move that it be referred to a select committee for report.”

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—“My next proposition is that the Select Committee do consist of the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao Pantulu, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subbaraya Reddiyar, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanyachariyar, the Honourable the Advocate-General and myself.”

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pundarik, Deputy Minister Ramachandra Nayudu.)*

BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS IRRIGATION CESS ACT, 1865.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PUNDARIK:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move under rule 4 of the Council rules that the consideration of Item No. 5 of the Agenda, namely, the Bill to amend the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, be adjourned to the Council meeting to be held in April next. I believe, your Excellency, that I am in order in making this motion at this stage under this rule. The Bill has scarcely been two weeks before the public. It was published fourteen days ago for general information. It has not been published in all the vernaculars and I am given to understand that the Urdu translation of the Bill is coming out in the Gazette only to-day. As regards the translations of the Bill in the other vernaculars, they have appeared only a week ago, so that, Honourable Members will see that there has hardly been time for all the parties concerned to realize the bearings of this measure. The Bill no doubt is a short one; but I believe it raises very important issues affecting landholders—I mean the *sansadars*, *agraraswadars* and other persons who hold under-tenancy under *sansadars* as well as a large population of the tenantry in *sansadari* estates. So far as I have been able to discover from the papers placed in our hands, we are not in a position to know what the tenants have to say with reference to this Bill. From the Statement of Objects and Reasons published along with this Bill Honourable Members will have noticed that there are two views held by the High Court. One is that the tenant is the person primarily responsible or solely responsible for the payment of the water-cess; and the other view is that the proprietor or the person that is responsible to the Government for the cess. The present Bill proposes to make both parties liable to the Government. It is proposed to proceed either against the one or the other at the pleasure of the Government, in a certain order which is proposed to be laid down in the rules framed in that behalf. It is a very large measure affecting the liability of all parties concerned; and I believe from what hints we have seen of the papers and the correspondence on the subject, which have been furnished to us only this morning that this measure will have to be looked at from all points of view. If it is accepted in its entirety this Bill is likely to lead to considerable litigation between *sansadars* and tenants. It has been stated that this measure is of exceptional urgency; but if this Bill be put off till the meeting of the Council in April next, I do not think that there will be any considerable difficulty in getting the Bill passed before the end of the year. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the primary object of this measure is to afford some relief to landholders who have been held to be liable for the payment of water-cess, so that they may be in a position to recover what they may pay from ryots. As this measure makes tenants liable equally with *sansadars*, I believe we have not heard what they have to say in the matter. It may be that in some cases the tenant might be proved to be the person primarily responsible for the water-cess and in other cases the *sansadars*. The papers furnished to Honourable Members this morning show such a diversity of opinion all through the Presidency that it is a matter in which everybody has to be heard before this legislation can be passed in this Council. Therefore, in these circumstances, looking especially to the fact that the Bill has not been sufficiently long before the public who can only understand vernaculars, this measure should be put off to the meeting of the Council in April next."

The Hon'ble DEWAN Bahadur V. RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU, Minister of Dodaipattanam-Ikkur:—"In regarding the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao I have to say a few words. I have already notified my intention that this Bill should be deferred to a further period under rule 23, and I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in advocating in behalf of tenants, has, in a way, requested His Excellency to put off the consideration of this Bill. Let me reiterate the cause of *sansadars*. Even though the Government was pleased to send us the draft still some six days prior to the actual date of the meeting, yet other important papers connected with it did not reach us earlier than last night. The flood of light that is thrown on the subject by the different judgments of the Honourable Judges of the High Court and the opinions that have been expressed by District Collectors require that this Bill should not be pushed through the Council in a great

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Dewan Bahadur Ramakrishna Nayudu; Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar;
Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu*)

hurry. Further the land incidence of the amendments is a large problem, which requires careful consideration at the hands of the Government. Landholders are already groaning under so many hardships, and to add more hardships to them will not be highly conducive to their interest. The time at our disposal is as very short; and the time that was given to the Landholders' Association was equally very short; and yet within the short time that was at its disposal the Secretary of the Landholders' Association has prepared and presented to Government a memorial on the subject in behalf of the landholders. If you are pleased to have a look at the objections raised therein, your Excellency will agree with me that this important Bill will have to be deferred. It may be conveniently brought up, say, about the 2nd April, when the Council meets again."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARAM Aiyar :—" Your Excellency, I am sorry that this question of adjournment has been brought in at this stage. I had intended to point out that the Bill was radically defective in many particulars. I had intended to draw the attention of the Government to them and to ask the Government to withdraw the Bill in its present form and to introduce a Bill which would be better fitted to meet the exigencies of the case. By postponing the Bill at present you will have the same thing over again in April next. You will be in the same position to point out the defects then existing in the Bill, with the probable result that the Government will have to withdraw the Bill and substitute another Bill at some later stage. But I would have preferred to have heard what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson had to say on the Bill and then to hear the objections which some of us have in regard to the Bill as it stands. Then the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson would have been in a position to re-draft the Bill in such a way as to meet the objections and to present it at the April meeting in a manner which would be acceptable to the Council and the Government. Although I am not prepared at present to say that sufficient time has been given for this Bill, yet it is unfortunate that the motion should have been brought up at the outset with the result probably that this Bill will have to hang fire for a long time to come. If our views were before the Government and if the Government considered that our representations were well-founded, they would have introduced into the Bill sections which would remove the grievances which we complain of and consequently the Government would have been in a position to deal with the matter in the right which we throw upon the subject. Therefore, I would suggest to my Honourable friend that he should bring in this motion for an adjournment after we have heard what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has to say on the principle of the Bill. The Council can also discuss the measure as it is, before the Government is asked to bring in this Bill later on in April next. But if the Honourable Member persists in this motion, the result of it will be the same. The Bill will be before us in April next, when a number of objections will be put forward and the Bill may have to be withdrawn. The result of it will be that we will not have it on the statute book for some time to come and such a state of things is not conducive to speedy legislation, because there are some matters which ought to be taken up at once. Landholders are suffering a good deal in consequence of the recent decision of the High Court; and that matter ought to be remedied. The question is whether the Government should not undertake legislation in other matters to help the ryots. I am sorry that this motion has been brought forward at this stage and I would suggest to my Honourable friend whether he should not withdraw it now and bring it up again after the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has told us what really the objects of the Bill are and after some of us had shown in what respects the Bill is defective."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO Pantulu :—" Your Excellency, though I am not against the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill, I am opposed to the Bill itself, as it now stands. But, if the consideration of the Bill has to be postponed at this stage, the Government will, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar has observed, have to bring it up again; and you will not have sufficient opportunities for having your views in opposition and re-modelling the Bill if it should be deemed necessary to do so in the light of our opposition and observations. So, I think it is better, as my

The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao Panikla; Rao Bahadur Narasimhamura Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Aiyar; Raja Sri Mahana Mahana Sanku Deva.*)

Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has suggested, that we hear what the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has to say and afterwards hear the objections that may be raised and then consider the question of adjourning it or otherwise, as that, if necessary, the Bill may be presented again at the adjourned meeting on an altered form."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA :—" Your Excellency, I did not intend to address the Council at this stage; but having regard to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and from the Honourable the Minister of Forestry, I thought it was necessary to make a few remarks in supporting the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswandra Rao. We individual members of Council may have particular views with regard to the expediency and desirability of a particular measure; but we shall have to consult our constituents as regards their views on the subject. The Bill deals with a question of far-reaching importance, as it tries to lay new burdens upon tenants. The Government themselves said and the High Court has ruled that, as the law stands at the present moment, it is the assessor that is responsible for the payment of revenue to the Government and not the tenant. But the Bill, as it stands at present, deals with a wider aspect of the question than is covered by what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons furnished to us. It is but fair that we should know what the ryot population has to say on the subject. We cannot say that, in discussing a measure like this, we have at our back the consensus of the opinion of the ryot population, inasmuch as the public have not had an opportunity of discussing the Bill and expressing their views on it. I think that, although we individual members might have already thought on the subject and come to definite opinions, it is but fair that the consideration of the Bill should be deferred and should not be taken up until the public are in a position to express an opinion on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AIYAR :—" I have one word to add to what the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has said. The matter to be discussed just now are matters relating to the principles and the general provisions of the Bill. I have to point out that the principle of the Bill itself may be open to much discussion when it is stated. It appears to me that the Bill contains one principle, viz., that both the proprietors and the tenant are made responsible for the payment of each item of water-cess; and this principle, I venture to submit, is put forward for the first time in this Presidency. When it lays a great obligation, as it does, on a very large number of persons in this Presidency, it is but proper that we should give them a chance of discussing the principle. Therefore, it is necessary to adjourn the consideration of the subject at this stage. As to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, I wish only to state that a certain amount of delay is unavoidable in matters of this sort. I learn that the urgency of the measure has arisen by reason of the insistence of our assessor friends in having a measure carried very early and before this task is over. If large matters like this are to be discussed, it is quite on the cards that, even though we begin the work to-day, the bill may not become law before the end of the year. It involves matters of great importance and the Select Committee will have to devote a long time to it. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar will reconcile himself to the fact that there must be a certain amount of delay; and as the opportunities for requesting the Government to remodel the measure will be the same a couple of months later as now, there can be no great objection to the adjournment of the consideration of the subject at this stage."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MAHANA MAHANA SANKU DEVA :—" I thank your Excellency's Government for the beneficent intention to relieve the landholders of this Province from a great disability arising under certain judicial pronouncements on the question of recovery of water-cess. But, my Lord, you will permit me to say that, while the advantage is conferred on the one hand, its effects are minimized by the power which the Government has taken to itself without providing necessary safeguards to regulate the relation between the landlord and the ryot. In one of the decisions of the High Court of Madras at Madras, a case reported in 21 Madras Law Journal, it was held that a landlord could not collect water-cess from the

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manor as the tenant or renter could not use the ryot for the case on the ground of enhancement of rent. The Estates Land Act makes a distinct provision for the enhancement of rent under certain conditions. This aspect of the difficulty also requires a remedy, say Lord, in the Gadjan district where the sharing system or rent in kind prevails and villages are leased out to *swadbars*, the difficulty becomes serious, unless statutory relief is provided for.

"Again, the Estates Land Act gives no definition of the word 'tenant', though it is indicated in sections 19, 44, 106 and 134. It is absolutely necessary that it should be defined so that all disputes between 'landholder' and the 'tenant' may be placed beyond doubt.

"The provision now suggested becomes futile in its application to the Gadjan district where *casuar* rent is the rule. Suppose a landholder applies for water which the ryot does not want: the ryot nevertheless enjoys the benefit of the water; yet it is open to him to say that the demand of the landholder is illegal, because there was no need to apply for water and he did not want water. There may be an instance where the ryot voluntarily applied for water in order to harass the landholder. Then, an unnecessary burden is cast upon him, thus making room for much speculation. In cases where fixed money rent prevails, the person who applies for water or takes water from Government ought in the first instance to be held liable to pay. This will not prove useful in cases of *casuar* rents. The provisions of the Bill in their practical operation would lead to uncertainty. Suppose a ryot takes water stealthily or carelessly allows water to percolate into his holding, it is unfair that all the ryots in the vicinity or the landholder should be held liable for his losses. This should be safeguarded. For the recovery of arrears of rent the Estates Land Act provides a period of three years within which the landlord can sue in a competent court of justice and also provides a period of one year for summary proceedings provided the conditions in section 55 are satisfied; while if the latter conditions are removed, the full period of three years should be provided for the realisation of the case under summary procedure also if necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMAS MENON (*Interpreting*):—"I rise to a point of order. The motion is for the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill; but my Honourable friend is speaking on the Bill itself."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I think the observation of the Honourable gentleman is perfectly true; the Honourable Member is considering the merits of the Bill when we are discussing merely a point of adjournment. Perhaps the Honourable Member will be good enough to keep strictly to the point of adjournment."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madama Mohana Sibia Deva then sat down.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARUNDELL:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has proposed that the consideration of this Bill be deferred until the meeting of the Council in April next. He argued that the provisions of the Bill were not sufficiently known and I think he stated that the Bill had not yet been published in Urdu. I should merely like to correct one statement of fact in that the Bill was, as a matter of fact, published on the 4th of February in English and on the 11th of February in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Urdu. I reiterate that it is desirable that the provisions of the Bill should be submitted to the public for consideration for such time as can reasonably be allowed, in order that they may be mastered and their full effect understood; but on the other hand there can be no doubt that this is a real question of urgency. Under the law, as it at present exists and as expounded by the High Court, water-cases must be disposed within the *fash* and the High Court added 'while the crop is on the ground'. The case in accordance with this decision, is now being imposed and under another High Court's ruling must be collected from the proprietor. It seems to me, therefore, that it is really a case of urgency that the matter should be settled before the end of this *fash*, so that any case which is lodged in this *fash* may be collected from the person from whom it may be decided by legislation as passed in this Council that it has to be collected. I am willing to agree to an adjournment until the 13th March which is the next meeting day of the Council;

*The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill; abolition of plague passports.**(Sir John Aikman; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Dr. Nair.)*

but if the adjournment is to be till the beginning of April, it seems to me very doubtful whether it will be possible to pass any legislation whatever within the week. If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will therefore substitute the 15th March for the 2nd April, I have no objection to it."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—" Yes, your Excellency I am agreeable to that proposal."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN :—" In that case I am willing to accept the motion for an adjournment until the next meeting of the Council which, I understand, will take place on the 15th March."

The Council then agreed to the motion, which as thus amended ran in the following terms :—

That the consideration of Item No. 5 in the Agenda relating to the amendment of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1906, be adjourned to the meeting of the Council to be held on the 15th March next.

RESOLUTION ON A MATTER OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

That the Council recommend to His Excellency the Governor in Council the abolition of the plague passport system as it is now practised in this Presidency, and the adoption of plague preventive measures more in accordance with scientific facts disclosed by recent researches into the causation and spread of plague.

ABOLITION OF PLAGUE PASSPORTS.

In doing so, the Honourable Member said :—" The resolution of which I have given notice is a feeble attempt on the part of scientific preventive medicine to rescue the Madras Plague Regulations from the clutches of empiricism into which they have unfortunately fallen. Perhaps in the earlier period of the outbreak of plague epidemic in this country, as we know it in the present, it was impossible to frame any regulation based on scientific information regarding the spread of plague. The first outbreak of plague in this country took place at Bombay in 1895, and it was only a couple of years before that, in 1894, that the bacillus of plague had been discovered by Professors Kitasato and Yersin. At the time of the Bombay epidemic little or nothing was known of the method by which plague was spread; and when the outbreak took place at Bombay so suddenly and so seriously, there was general consternation, and the plague measures which were then adopted were more interesting than scientific. Some of the mistakes made in the various parts of India in the earlier years of the outbreak of plague have been rectified; but the mistake that was made in this Presidency still remains to be rectified, and hence this motion. My Lord, the Government of India at that time published an enormous work on plague consisting of five volumes. I have carefully studied the volumes and have not found any trace in them of plague passport regulations. The plague passport regulations, as they exist in this Presidency, are based on the conception that plague is an infectious disease, capable of transference from man to man in the same way as small-pox or scarlet fever or measles is capable of transference from man to man. It was on that basis the Madras Plague Regulations were framed. Even at the distance of time, in reading over some of the measures which were adopted in the middle ages during those times of plague epidemics, I see a sort of family resemblance to the Madras Plague Regulations; and those regulations, which were carried out in Barcelona, London and other places, during the outbreak of plague epidemics, differed in one respect from our plague regulations. I find that even those plague regulations of the middle ages were more scientific than the plague regulations of this Presidency at the present time, because in Barcelona they had a regulation that any one who brought mules laden from outside into the city during the time of plague epidemics was to be heavily punished. But, my Lord, these regulations of ours which aimed at controlling human beings on the supposition that the man is the carrier of infection and which have inflicted so much trouble on the people of this Presidency—what these troubles are my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai will be able to describe more in detail to this Council than I can—have

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since been scientifically proved to be based not on correct principles but on pure empiricism. The Bombay Plague Research Commission, which has been working for some years and about the labours of which the Honourable the Surgeon-General ought to be able to speak with considerable authority, have since been able to establish conclusively that the bubonic plague in man is not infectious, that a human being infected with plague is not infectious himself, but that the infection is carried on by the rat flea. I remember the day in 1909 at the Bombay Medical Congress when the Bombay Plague Research Commission, through one of its representatives, read a paper at the conclusion of which the rat flea theory was conclusively proved the rat flea theory for the spread of bubonic plague. By a curious coincidence, at that meeting, there had come from Japan Professor Shiga carrying with him a paper by Professor Kitakata actually corroborating the results arrived at by the Bombay Plague Commission. I will read to the Council the conclusions which they have arrived at—

“(1) Bubonic plague in man is entirely dependent on the disease in the rat.

“(2) The infection is conveyed from rat to rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat flea.

“(3) A case of bubonic plague in man is not in itself infectious.

“(4) Inauspicious conditions have no relation to the occurrence of plague except in so far as they favour infection by rats.

“(5) Plague is usually conveyed from place to place by imported rat-fleas which are carried by people on their person or in their baggage. The human agent is not infrequently himself escapes infection.”

“My Lord, it was in 1909 that this conference was held at Bombay, and since then responsible medical men who have worked at the subject have all accepted the conclusion then arrived at, to prove which I have only to show you a copy of the lecture which was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians the other day by the present Director of the Lister Institute, in which he begins his lecture with these words ‘May I remind you that the bubonic plague is not an infectious disease.’ From that time till this I am not aware of any responsible scientific medical men who have held a contrary opinion; and yet, my Lord, these plague passport regulations still continue to exist in the Presidency. It is not so much the regulations that I object to, but rather the unsound basis on which they are framed. This fact of the change in our idea of the method of the spread of plague was brought to the notice of the Madras Government in the year 1910; and I now wish to call the attention of the Council to a very important Government Order passed by the Madras Government in that year. My Lord, the privilege of changing one's opinion has been supposed to be the special prerogative of the fair sex; but I am that the Government share the privilege with the fair sex and do exercise that privilege fairly constantly. I have not often come across a change of opinion from one paragraph in one Government Order to the very next paragraph in the same Government Order. In this Government Order No. 803, dated the 4th September 1909, in the second paragraph, the Government observes:—

“The Plague Research Commission has very recently decided to carry out a local enquiry into the causes why plague has not occurred in an epidemic form in Madras City and other places in this Presidency which apparently in physical features and in susceptibility to infection differ little from other places in the Bombay Presidency which have been severely attacked by the disease, and Captain Glen Lister, Senior Member of the Commission, has lately visited Madras to arrange preliminaries. This enquiry may be expected to throw light upon the question of the extent to which the passport system has contributed to the exceptional immunity from plague which the Madras Presidency has thus far enjoyed, and pending the publication of the results thereof, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would be premature to relax the existing rules in any general manner.”

“Having stated that, in the next paragraph the Government observes:—

“In view, however, of the fact that it has been shown that, except in cases of the rarer pneumonic form of plague, infection is unlikely to be borne from man to man except by means of infected rat-fleas carried on the person, in clothes, or in baggage. His Excellency in Council has decided that in future passengers arriving

*Abolition of plague passports.**(Dr. Nair.)*

"at the port of Madras in vessels from infected ports may be exempted from the necessity of taking out passports, if their clothing, effects and baggage are disinfected in the steam disinfectant which has been installed at that port."

"In other words, in paragraph 2 the Government decline to alter their policy till the report of the Plague Research Commission is obtained, and in paragraph 3 they entirely alter their policy and abolish the passport system so far as the passengers arriving by sea are concerned. My Lord, what I should like to know is: what is the difference between a passenger arriving by steamer and a passenger arriving by train? I know that it will be stated that the Corporation were able to provide for the efficient disinfection of the clothes of passengers arriving by steamer which they were not able to do in the case of passengers arriving by train. I know that would be the reply to that. But then the disinfection of the clothes of the passengers who arrive by steamer and the passporting of the individuals themselves are two distinct processes based on two different considerations for the spread of plague. If the disinfection of the clothes of a person who arrives from a plague-infected place is sufficient to prevent the spread of plague, you give away the theory that an individual can carry infection. If you give away that theory, wherein lies the reason for the passporting of individuals who arrive by train? If, on the contrary, you have not accepted that theory and you still believe that an individual carries infection, what is the justification for exempting persons arriving by steamer from taking out passports? In the same country you cannot have two kinds of plague—one in which the infection is carried from man to man and the other in which it is carried by rat-flea in the baggage of individuals. Therefore, when the Government passed this Government Order in the year 1909, they practically accepted the conclusions of the Plague Research Commission and the trend of medical opinion at that time. But what I should like to know is, why they should still cling to this old, exploded passport system, unless it be that they have become so fond of it, by force of habit sanctified by red tape, that they are unwilling to give it up, even in the face of overwhelming scientific evidence to the contrary. My Lord, the only explanation that is forthcoming about the delay in the abolition of the passport system is that the Government are still awaiting the result of the special enquiry of the Plague Research Commission in this matter. I tried to ascertain this morning whether the Madras Government had ever sent a special request either straight to the Plague Research Commission or through the Government of India to the Plague Research Commission to carry on a special investigation on this point; and I am told that the Madras Government has sent no such request. On the contrary the Plague Research Commission in order to keep their work most thoroughly done here, of their own accord, volunteered to enquire into the cause which have led to the comparative freedom from plague in the Madras Presidency. But, My Lord, the two are totally different things—to go into the question as to why the Madras Presidency is free from plague and to go into the question as to whether the passport system has done any good. These two are entirely different things. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Conference, held in this very same hall, one of the members of the Plague Research Commission submitted a paper on "Plague in the Madras Presidency." In that paper, although the conclusions of the Commission are not given, the materials collected by the Commission on this point are given in detail; and from that it will be seen that the Plague Research Commission have not come anywhere near the conclusion that the plague passport system has anything to do in the way of keeping the plague out of the Presidency. This paper on "Plague in the Madras Presidency" by Captain Taylor, a member of the Plague Research Commission, concludes by saying:—

"These facts as to the distribution of plague in the Madras Presidency and its relation to geographical conditions, climate and foci prevalence, which have been put so shortly as possible here, show definite lines along which an explanation of the Madras plague problem may be sought."

"I do not know whether they have sought to ascertain it; but then they do not seem to think that the comparative freedom from plague in Madras has had anything

*Abolition of plague passport.**(Dr. Martin.)*

to do whatever with the passport conditions. Not only the Plague Research Commission but other scientific workers have come to the conclusion that the prevalence of plague in an epidemic form has a definite relation to the presence of rat-flea. In his paper Dr. Martin, the Director of the Lister Institute, says:—

'The analysis of the figures showed a seasonal variation in the number of rat-flea in all the localities. The average number per rat varied in Bombay between 5 and 7, in Poona between 2 and 11, in the Punjab between 2 and 12, and in Belgium between 1 and 17. The interesting point is that in all the places examined plague is epidemic when the average number of flea is well above the mean, and the height of the epidemic corresponds fairly closely with the season of maximal flea prevalence. This coincidence is brought out in the attached charts (Figures 16 and 17) borrowed from the reports, which show the variations in the number of flea per rat and number of deaths from plague each week for Bombay and Belgium respectively.'

"In Captain Taylor's paper—I take it that it has the sanction of the members of the Plague Research Commission—he has stated that in the Madras Presidency, where plague is comparatively rare the flea prevalence is also comparatively smaller. If I can make out anything from this paper, the conclusion is that the main reason for the non-prevalence of plague in Madras is due to the comparatively low prevalence of flea. Whatever it may be, my Lord, sufficient publicity has been given to the scientific opinions of the Plague Research Commission and other medical men, and in face of that what I should like to know is the reason why the Government of Madras still want to cling to this plague passport system. Probably it may be that the Government may say that these facts are not before the Government as such. I know, my Lord, that certain formalities have to be gone through in bringing information before the Government, which, perhaps, may not be necessary in the case of individuals. If I may, as one of the four members of the medical profession, who were deputed to attend the Bombay Medical Congress by the Madras Government at their expense—I may present this volume of the proceedings of the Bombay Medical Congress and swear to it that, in my opinion, it represents fairly and accurately the proceedings that took place there, I hope the Madras Government may then be pleased to take these scientific facts into consideration. But if it is maintained that it is necessary to wait for the report of the Plague Research Commission, when you know so much about their opinion and so much about medical opinion, and if the Madras Government have not asked for the report, then, my Lord, it is only a pretence to put off the reconsideration of the enforcement of these plague regulations. There are two aspects of the question which make me press the matter upon the attention of the Government. One is the financial aspect of the question. Various municipal bodies have been spending large sums of money on these so-called plague preventive measures; and in the current year, in the budget that we are about to consider, the Madras Corporation have allotted Rs. 24,520, which is rather a low figure, because in former years the figures reached considerably higher amounts. I am quite convinced that all this money that we are compelled to spend on the plague passport system is an absolute waste; and if only we had been given the discretion to spend it in the past on sanitary improvements in the manner that we thought best, instead of spending it on the plague passport system, we should have been able to provide sanitary houses for the poorest people who live in slums and to abolish these slums altogether in the considerable advantage of the sanitary condition of the city. With Rs. 24,500 we could provide 65 or 70 artizan dwellings. To be compelled to spend this money on plague preventive measures, knowing all the time that it is absolutely worthless, is either unfair to the municipal bodies in this Presidency. Apart from the financial aspect, there is another aspect which I, for one, should like to put forward. It is unpleasant that sanitary measures have to be run down the throats of people by means of compulsion; and perhaps in the present state of the country it is inevitable that we should do so. But nevertheless this compulsion in sanitary matters is as unpleasant to sanitarians as it is to administrators, but it is our duty to see that this unpleasant compulsion is exercised only in the case of absolute necessity, and if we

*Abolition of plague passports.**(Dr. Nair; Mr. Katten Peltai.)*

enforce compulsion like this, when there is no necessity for it, we being sanitary reformers who sympathize with the people at large. My Lord, I hope that, in the light of these facts, your Excellency's Government will see the unwisdom of taking to a coercive process which has no scientific justification at its back. If your Excellency's Government declines to do what is suggested, we may hereafter have to add to the many causes that prevent the spread of sanitation in this country not only the ignorance of the masses but also the opposition of the Government. I beg to move my resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I am at a great disadvantage in following an expert like Dr. Nair. I should have brought forward a proposition like this before the Government long ago but for the fact that I was afraid that the Government would oppose it with the expert opinion that they have followed so faithfully for such a long time. I come from infected areas, your Excellency; and I have been in contact with infected persons. I have not known of infections from man to man; and I may also submit that these plague regulations have worked mischief in the villages. In the beginning houses were burnt down and grains were reduced to ashes and people were torn away from their families and segregated; and all that was done in the faith that plague patients and their contacts were infectious. I am glad that the Government have come to see the extravagance of these measures and now we find the rules carried out more or less in an attenuated form. If I am not mistaken, the plague passport that was in force for twelve days is now observed only for seven days. It will be difficult to emanate within the short time at my disposal how people have suffered. Public opinion declared itself against these measures long ago; and I was glad to see that public organs in Madras have echoed the public feeling in the magazine against these measures, which have caused the people so much suffering and caused so much odium to the Government besides causing a waste of public money. I was reading the other day in the *Natives Mail* an excellent and well-informed article on the subject which reflects to some degree the opinion held by the people in the magazine about the plague regulations. The *Natives Mail* says: "We do not, however, require the high authority of the Director of the Lister Institute on this point. The broadest mental in a plague hospital knows that bubonic plague is not infectious, yet in paragraph 67 of the Madras Plague Regulations, it is laid down that "on the occurrence of an actual or suspected case of plague in a town, village or railway station, the village headman or other local officer shall isolate the patient in the camp provided or, if no camp has been provided, in a hut or shed to be immediately constructed for the purpose on a site remote from inhabited houses." Now what, we ask, is the object of isolating a bubonic plague patient if he is not suffering from a contagious, infectious or transmissible disease? Under the same paragraph of the regulations the village headman or other local officer is required to observe, for a period of seven days, all those who have been in contact with a bubonic plague patient, and again we would ask—with what object?" I should like to ask what object the Government are still pursuing in light of the opinion of experts. The article goes on to say: "Removal of patients to the isolated huts or hospital is looked upon by the patients' relatives as equivalent to removal to the mortuary; it is consequently the most hateful of the many hateful measures enforced by the plague regulations, to avoid the chance of which the inhabitants, sick and healthy alike, both from their town or village when the plague shall appear, carrying their belongings to other towns and villages, and it is well known that sufficient infected cases or infected rats are often carried with the belongings to start an epidemic amongst the rats, and subsequently the people, of these other towns and villages. Further, the rats in the vacated houses of the originally infected place, finding their human hosts gone, wander away in search of occupied habitations, carrying their plague infection with them. It thus happens that the absolutely useless measures of isolation and observation only assist in the spread of the disease which they were designed to check. Perhaps the loudest outcry against the plague regulations is in connection with the system of passporting, not because it is the most rigorous regulation, but because those who have the means of making their voices heard suffer equally with the uneducated villager."

*Abolition of plague passports.**(Mr. Kanne Pillai; Mr. Sivasankar Aiyar.)*

"The language is not in any way exaggerated; it only puts the case in the most moderate language possible. Your Honnblty, this has given rise to a system of corruption in the *wafsanat*. To many village officers, to many station-house officers and, I may add, to many medical officers it has proved to be a source of income and a plague passport means so much money to these people. The belief among the people is that, if they pay so much to an official, they need not attend the plague passport office at all. There is also this absurdity: a man may be in a healthy condition and yet, if he has not appeared on the second, third or fourth day, he will be prosecuted. When the man was well when examined on the fourth or the fifth day, where is the necessity for prosecuting the man for not appearing on the second or on the third day? He could be presumed to have been in a healthy condition and not affected by plague, and yet the man is taken before the magistrate and prosecuted. In consequence people are very much afraid of the plague passports; and, therefore they try to evade them in so many ways. People have no sympathy with the measures adopted and no faith in the theories advanced and naturally they evade them in all possible manner. You may check the passengers coming by train; but you could not check the people walking from place to place. No sufficient establishment could be entertained for the purpose. You cannot expect the people of the toll-gate to do always properly what you ask them to do. These people at the toll-gates will also be amenable to money. I know how the system affects trade. When people have to go to the shandy, especially on shandy days, with out-loads of vegetables and other articles, they have to be there in time in the morning and they have to pay something to the constable or the toll-gate-keeper in order to escape or rather to get out of his clutches as early as possible, so that they may find a sale for their property. Even the *Madras Mail* refers to that mode of blackmailing that is going on in the *wafsanat*. I am glad that the *Madras Mail*, though it does not represent the people of the villages, I mean the Indian villagers, has got an insight to find out that such things are happening in the *wafsanat*; and it says 'the passport clerk is often stationed at the toll-gate—word of course is put in this case—a police constable is usually stationed there also, and the poor artisan with his well-known generosity and desire for gaining the favour of the mighty adopts the usual procedure'. All these things are going on in the *wafsanat* up to date. These passports are merely a farce; they are only a source of emergency and trouble to the people. They are practically useless, experts are now rendering them, but the Government make a fetish of an exploded expert opinion. Though in some other matters they have rigidly and readily followed expert opinion, yet they have ignored the scientific expert opinion in this respect. But I hope that the Government of Madras will no more delay to abolish this passport system, and if they do so their action will be hailed with a sigh of relief. One thing more and I have done; they have been wasting a large amount of money all this time, with the best of intentions, of course. They have no doubt followed expert opinion given with the light that streamed on them at that time. But now they have got the opinion of experts also and I hope they will see that it is time to give up this plague passport system and other regulations which are so objectionable and so useless that they have given rise to so much suffering and corruption in the *wafsanat* and led even to bloodshed in many parts of the *wafsanat*. I need not mention instances. I think the time has come to take a sober review of the whole affair and to follow the only course that seems to be reasonable and that would appeal to the sympathy of the people. If any measure of Government is not viewed with approval by the people, it is doomed to failure. Here is a measure which is absolutely useless. Why should it be any longer forced upon the people with so much rigour and unnecessary expense? With these few words, Your Honnblty, I heartily second the proposition so ably moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Nair."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASANKAR AIYAR :—“I should like to intervene at this stage to inform the Council as to what the attitude of the Government towards this resolution is. Our attitude has been indicated in an answer furnished to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA SWAMI. Our attitude is not one of hostility to the results of scientific investigation nor is it dictated by any want of sympathy with the

*Abolition of plague passport.**(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panthala, Dr. Nair.)*

people. Honourable Members have been told that the Plague Research Commission has investigated the conditions as to the absence of prevalence of plague in this Presidency a couple of years ago. In March 1911 a scheme was adopted for carrying on this investigation and I may refer you to the terms of the order sanctioning assistance for the investigation. The scheme was devised by Major Lister, Senior Member, Plague Research Commission, and he said 'the scheme has been devised with the object of determining—

- '(a) why certain towns have escaped infection up to the present;
- '(b) why certain towns in the Presidency have only recently been attacked by plague, although the disease has existed in India for many years;
- '(c) why certain other towns, although attacked severely in one or two epidemics, have since remained free from the disease;
- '(d) why plague has been persistently present in other towns for some years, the epidemics being almost continuous but of slight severity.'

"These were the questions which the Commission set itself to determine and the Commission concluded its investigation some time in the latter part of 1912. Their report has, we understand, been prepared, but it has not been published; and we also understand that their report deals with the question of the continuance of the passport system. We do not know what conclusions they have arrived at. It is quite probable that their conclusions may be in accord with what Dr. Nair has told us or it may be that they differ to some extent from the views that he has put forward before this Council. Surely the House will agree with me that it would be much more satisfactory that the Government should deal with the whole Plague Regulations after the receipt of the conclusions that have been arrived at by the Plague Research Commission and which we expect to be published any day. I am sure the Council that the Government will be quite prepared to modify the Plague Regulations in the light of these conclusions and we shall have no time in doing so. In these circumstances it seems to me that the present resolution is a little premature. It is not that we are unwilling to recognize the results of scientific investigation to which Hon'ble Dr. Nair has referred in his speech, nor are the Government partial to Plague Regulations merely for the purpose of imposing restraints upon the people. The moment we get the report of the Plague Research Commission we shall examine the whole policy and we shall certainly be prepared to modify our regulations in the light of their recommendations and conclusions."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTHALA:—"I should like to enquire when it is expected that the results of the labours of the Plague Research Commission are likely to be known to the Madras Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Any day, because we were told that the Commission concluded its labours in June 1912 or some time later—at any rate in the latter part of 1912; and I understood that the report is in the Press and will be published very shortly. We can write to them and ask them to expedite the publication of the report."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR:—"I do not quite understand the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar when he said that the Plague Research Commission were asked to investigate. What I have been trying to get at is who asked them to do it? Did the Madras Government ask them to undertake this research? If the Madras Government did ask them to undertake this research, I can quite understand the attitude of the Honourable Member on this point. I should like to have an explicit answer to that. The point No. 2 is that the result of the plague research work was known in 1909 and the Madras Government took action in 1910. Major Lister outlined in 1911 the programme of research to be carried out in this Presidency. For two years what steps did the Government of Madras take to ascertain whether their procedure was scientifically correct or not? If they did not take any steps for two years and slept over the matter, I am inclined to think that they will sleep over it. The next question that I have to ask is, have the Government any information from the Plague Research Commission as to when they concluded this investigation or as to the report being at the press or anything else, because we cannot accept hearsay evidence. If

Abolition of plague passport.

(Dr. Nair; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; the President.)

the Government of Madras are expecting to receive the report and are waiting for it to take action, it ought to be officially known. Have you any official information? If not, when do you expect it? I should like to have the correspondence laid before us if you have any. I was told that the report was completed in June. If they have concluded their report in June, why should it not have been published before February? If they are going to take such a long time over it like an elephant's gait, are we to go on spending the money of the people and to put them to trouble? Have the Government taken any step to get the opinion of the Plague Research Commission? In the absence of the information as to what steps the Madras Government have actually taken to ascertain what the Plague Research Commission has done—I should like to know what steps the Government have taken in this matter—until that is known this reply of the Honorable Member I do not take as a satisfactory reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"As regards the Hon'ble Dr. Nair's question I may say that the investigation was ordered in the year 1911."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"Ordered by whom?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"Sanctioned by this Government."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"How can this Government sanction it? The research is by a Bombay Commission. Let us have the correspondence."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"There was a scheme put forward by the Plague Research Commission."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"Of their own accord?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"It was approved by this Government and this Government sent officers to the Plague Research Commission to co-operate with them, and we have given them such help as they required. The points which were noted by the Research Commission for enquiry do not specifically include this question—the desirability of continuing the passport system or not; but we certainly think that this question will be one of those dealt with by the Plague Research Commission."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"Why?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"That is our belief. When they say that they will enquire as to why certain towns have escaped infection and are going to deal with a number of questions relating to the prevalence of plague, as to causes of it and so on, we expect that they will deal with the whole subject and will also express their opinion upon the desirability of the continuance of the passport system. We understand that they have dealt with this question."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"How do you know it?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"That is what we are informed."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAIR :—"That is the correspondence I want to see."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR :—"I am not in a position to refer to any correspondence, but that is our information. In these circumstances it would be quite proper for us to wait for just a little time and see their report and shape our action in the light of their report."

His Excellency the President :—"Before putting this motion to the Council, I hope Honorable gentlemen will allow me to say our word on this subject. It is obvious to all of us that the importance of this issue cannot be under-rated. I am perfectly certain that the action of the Honorable gentleman who has brought this forward in drawing public attention to it at this time will awake an echo, a responsive echo in public opinion. He has mentioned more than one ground upon which he brings forward this motion, more than one reason which should influence the Government in accepting what he has proposed. In the first place he has mentioned the progress of scientific research. Mercifully for suffering humanity, as time goes on, scientific research, while it gives us more intimate knowledge of the cause of such

*Abolition of plague passports.**(The President; Dr. Nair.)*

diseases as that, reveals to us the sources of remedy and relief; and naturally the Government would wish, at the very earliest possible opportunity, to avail itself of the discoveries, the new discoveries of science, and express them in its administrative measures for the relief of those whom it governs. Then, again, he mentioned economy. As he is wiser and so the Council at large, the administration of this passport system involves a certain amount of expense of which this Government, any Government, would be glad to get itself rid at the earliest possible moment in order to apply the money to more useful purposes. And thirdly he mentioned a ground which certainly to me personally seemed a very strong one and that is the importance of our sanitary measures commending themselves thoroughly to the judgment of those concerned. Sanitation, if it is to be complete, cannot be thoroughly carried out without the co-operation of those whom it concerns. It must be carried right into the homes of the people, if it is really to be complete. Therefore, any Government must move with the greatest possible circumspection and only with the very best advice in the different administrative steps which they take. I would just suggest to my Honourable friend that in principle there is really no difference of opinion upon this subject—no difference whatever; we are at one with his motion and his motion appeals to us, but it is only a question of the time and the moment when action should be taken. As I am informed, the Plague Research Commission, as I think it is called, has, as my Honourable friend Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar has pointed out, been carrying on its work with the assent and co-operation of the Government. In every possible way we have helped it; we have given it officers and we have asked district officers to give it facilities in the different districts to carry out its operations, so that we may have the full fruit of its labours. The report, I think it has been intimated, is actually in print, and though we do not know, because we have not seen it, whether it definitely deals with the question of the plague passport system, it is obvious that the report must powerfully influence the general measures, the preventive measures taken against this disease, so that, we are bound, I think, both by courtesy to the Commission which has been working in this Presidency with the assent and co-operation of the Government and also by the dictates of common sense—we are bound, I think, to wait, not for an extravagant period, of course, but for a limited period, in order we may avail ourselves of the information which the Commission has collected and will make known to us. While, therefore, I do not wish to press the Honourable gentleman in the least, because I am realising from his speech that he feels very strongly on the subject, personally I think there would be some advantage in avoiding any appearance of difference of opinion in Council on a question of this kind, when there is so very slight difference in reality. But possibly he may not see eye to eye in regard to that suggestion; and unless he wishes to say anything more, I will put the motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair :—"I am prepared to withdraw the motion for a time, if the Excellency will specify the time after which I could bring it up again, if the Government do not take any action within that time."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"I think the Government are anxious, as my Honourable friend is anxious, that no time should be lost in the matter. What we will do is to apply to the Plague Research Commission—that application shall go at once—we will ask them to furnish the report at once and we will ask them to state by what date."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. Nair (interrupting) :—"That is a very vague thing. The report is supposed to be in print. If your Excellency will say 'wait till such and such time and then bring it up,' it is all right. I am quite willing to wait till the April meeting."

His Excellency the Paramount :—"We shall apply to the Plague Research Commission to let us know definitely by what date we shall have a copy of their report. By the next meeting, which will be held on the 13th March, the Honourable gentleman will have that information and he will still be able to give notice of his motion for the meeting on the 2nd April."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair :—"On that understanding I withdraw the motion."

*Abolition of plague passports; course of business**(The President.)*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—We will make the application at once, and the Honourable Member in charge of the department will do his best to give the information at the next meeting.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Dr. Nair then withdrew his motion.

COURSE OF BUSINESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT, in concluding the proceedings of the Council, said:—“I should like before adjourning to make a short statement as to the course of business in the immediate future.

“Rule 13, sub-rule (1), of the Rules for the Discussion of the Financial Statement provides that the Revised Financial Statement shall be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 13th of March.

“The provisional orders of the Government of India on the second edition of the Provincial Budget Estimate for 1913-14 should reach Madras on the 23rd or 24th of this month. Immediately after these orders have been received the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be prepared. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 1st and at the same time Honourable Members will be supplied with copies of the Civil Budget Estimates and of the detailed Public Works Estimates under Provincial and divided funds.

“I must ask any Honourable Members who may desire to submit resolutions to the Council dealing with the Financial Statement to give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Council and at the same time to submit a copy of each resolution which they wish to submit. I ask you to take care to do this in such time that the resolutions may reach the Secretary of the Council not later than 6 p.m. on March 6th. I am empowered to fix a date after which notices of resolution may not be received by rule 14 of the Rules for the Discussion of the Financial Statement and I fix March 6th as it appears to me to be the latest day which it is practicable to fix, having regard to the necessity of my considering how far the resolutions are admissible and of allowing time to return them if necessary to Honourable Members for amendment.

“On the 6th March a list of business for the meeting including any resolutions which are admitted will be issued to each Honourable Member.

“In accordance with rule 10, sub-rule (4), copies of the Revised Financial Statement together with copies of a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the statement previously supplied under sub-rule (3)—that is the statement which will be issued on March 1st—will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 12th, the day preceding that on which the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council.

“I would like to ask Honourable Members to be so good as to do what they did in previous years with a view of rendering the discussion in Council more useful. I would ask them to let the Chief Secretary know as soon as possible after they receive the Amended Draft Financial Statement on March 1st whether they wish for any other or more detailed information than is given as to any points in the Financial Statement. If Honourable Members will do this, the Member in charge will give the additional information desired in the supplementary explanations which he has to furnish under rule 11, sub-rule (2), when introducing each head of the statement for consideration.

“It will be necessary to confine the business on 13th March almost entirely to the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. Therefore, as I understand has been your custom, you will not be able to deal at that meeting with any resolutions or questions bearing on ordinary matters of administration.

“I propose to summon the Legislative Council to meet on April 2nd and on April 3rd. On April 2nd the annual budget will be presented by the Finance Member under rule 12 and I shall appoint, under rule 16, the next day—April 3rd—for the discussion of the budget.

*Course of business.**(The President.)*

"It will probably be convenient to Honorable Members that any questions or resolutions in which they are interested should be dealt with on April 2nd. I shall therefore arrange for this.

"I ought to point out that what I have just stated as to the limitation of the business to be dealt with on the 13th March is not intended to rule out the consideration of the Bill which we have arranged to-day should be brought forward on that occasion nor will it exclude the information which will certainly be given to the Hon'ble Dr. Nair on the point that we have just been discussing.

"The only other matter which I have to mention and that is purely informal is that arrangements have been made to take a photograph of the members of this Council a few minutes later.

"There being no further business, the meeting is dissolved."

The meeting was then dissolved.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX I

[File Answer to Question No. 2 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Bowen Moore at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th February 1914, page 14 supra.]

Papers relating to the transfer of the management of certain domains in Malabar to the Revenue of Collect and the Raja of Palghat.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to request that you will submit, for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter from the Collector of Malabar suggesting arrangements for the withdrawal of all interference on the part of Government with the native religious institutions in that district.

2. The pagodas, etc., in Malabar, which have been heretofore subject to the control of the officers of Government, appear to have been neither very numerous nor of any very great (or) importance, and the nature of their endowments (being chiefly appropriations, either wholly or in part of the landlord's share of a certain quantity of land) is such as, under the system of land revenue prevailing in Malabar, to render the proposed measure of handing over the management to the parties to whom the superintendence of the institutions may be entrusted independently of the Government scarcely a matter of easy adjustment.

3. Statement A which accompanies the report now submitted contains a list of 25 places of religious resort in the taluks of Palghat and Trimalpuzam, the endowments of which, amounting altogether to Rs. 725-7-4, consist of a fixed and unvarying portion of the landlord's rent of lands assessed to revenue. The management of these institutions devolved on Government in 1789, they having escheated with all other real and personal property from the death, without issue, of Palghat Cherut Nair. The lands from which the income above noticed is derived are stated to be in the hands of the mortgagees, or simple tenants, as the case may be, and the Government has been in the habit of appointing servants, who under the superintendence of the taluk authorities looked after the collection and distribution of the rent, and provided for the interior management of the places of worship. In lieu of this system, the Collector proposes that land assessed to the revenue with an amount equivalent to that which has heretofore been collected by the servants appointed by Government for that purpose, be appropriated to these pagodas, and that the whole be made over to the Palghat Raja who has expressed a desire to undertake the charge, and whose rank and influence in the country warrant the assumption that his administration will afford general satisfaction. The charge of these pagodas as well as of those herein undermentioned, which the Collector proposes to vest in the Zamorin Raja, would be made over to them individually in their capacity of Raja, and would be hereditary in the family which would be responsible to the courts of justice alone for any breach of trust in their management.

4. Statement B contains a list of four pagodas and two shrines in the Belstead taluk, which escheated to Government on a similar occasion to that alluded to in the preceding paragraph, viz., by the death of the Belstead Raja, without issue in 1768. These are supported by the net proceeds of estates exempted from revenue and the Collector proposes that they should be made over with the estates to the management of the Zamorin of Calicut.

5. The only other pagodas of any note remaining under the direct management of the Government authorities are those of Nirmangudoorath and Trikanthoor. The circumstances under which these pagodas came under the control of Government at the close of the last century are fully explained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Collector's report and adhering to the disquisitions of the parties claiming the right of

superintendence in the one case, and the length of time during which the management has been in abeyance in the other, the Board conceive that no better arrangement could have been fixed upon than that suggested by the Collector, viz., that the control of both of these pagodas so far as it has been exercised by the Sarkar together with the lands attached to each should be vested in the Zamorin, who has declared his willingness to undertake the charge, and whose authority is represented as more likely to be respected in the district than that of any other party who might be selected. In the event of this arrangement being sanctioned, the sum of Rspees 3,576 mentioned in paragraph 6 as being in deposit, belonging to the Narayagode-ettah pagoda, should be made over to the Zamorin or any person deputed by him to receive charge of it.

6. The Board approve of the suggestion offered by the Collector in regard to the three institutions mentioned in paragraph 6 as being supported by money payments, viz., that an allotment of land be made for the support of the mosque at Chidambur yielding a revenue equivalent to the present endowment in money (Rs. 1,840 per annum) and that in the case of the Coorwayoor and Pankankal pagodas, respectively, the lands themselves which originally belonged to them, and in lieu of which a money allowance was granted on their being assigned to revenue should be restored the assessment being withdrawn and the money allowance discontinued.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
7th October 1841.

R. T. Pooten,
Sub-Secretary.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council concurs generally in the arrangements suggested in the foregoing letter for the withdrawal of all interference on the part of the officers of Government with the active religious institutions in the Province of Madhur and accordingly authorizes the twenty establishments in the taluks of Palghat and Trimpalparam to be made over to the Palghat Raza, and the six in the Revenue taluk to the Calicut Zamorin on the conditions specified.

2. The pagodas of Narayagode-ettah and Trimpalparam will also be suitably made over to the Calicut Zamorin but the sum of Rspees (3,576) three thousand five hundred and seventy six belonging to the first-named institution stated to be in deposit in the public treasury will continue so until further orders.

3. In regard to the list of the three institutions cited in the margin which are referred to in paragraph 6 of the above letter and of the communication of the Collector therewith received, His Lordship in Council observes that the grant to it amounts of a constituted allowance in lieu of a tax which was abolished and he sees no reason for again converting this money allowance into a grant of land. The proposition to restore to the two remaining institutions the lands which originally belonged to them withdrawing the assessment thereon and discontinuing the money payments made to them from the public treasury seems unobjectionable and is ordered to be carried into effect.

THE HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mukhtiyarname executed in favour of Sakhar Varnu Valia Raja Asargat of Palghaticherry.

Government order has been received on the 20th November 1841 accepting my suggestion that in future the following devotations that have devolved upon Government owing to the death of Chertut Nar's property, viz., (1) Tirumangarut Sivra temple in Kavalpal surran and deema, Palghat taluk, (2) Ayyappan Kuru, (3) Sekkurantha Bhagavathi Kuru, (4) Frogan Sivra temple of Puthuparayan surran and deema, (5) Teekilayethal Valon temple, (6) Seekurantha Bhagavathi Kuru, (7) Chertut Bhagavathi Kuru, (8) Chertut Bhagavathi Kuru, (9) V. Sekkathurupelli Sivra temple of Nodripadidema, (10) Chitturath Bhagavathi Kuru, (11) Puthuparappali

Ayyappa Kavu, (12) Kothesswaram Siva temple, (13) Nallurupalli Subramanyaswami temple of Puthur amman and desam, (14) the Siva temple attached to the above said temple and situated to the north of it, (15) Kannali Bhagavathi Kavu of Kannali amman and desam, (16) the Siva temple in Kankkarakulam desam, Agatholam amman, (17) Chathakalagaram Thagavathi temple, (18) Isvaranangalam temple of Agatholam amman and desam, (19) Kavalur Siva temple of Kattimani amman and (20) Rishinadaranangalam temple that belonged to Kaval Nambudiri and another who died without leaving heirs, should be entrusted to your management. Orders have accordingly been issued to the Tahsildars of Palghat and Ternaupur taluks to submit the ornaments, vessels, etc., belonging to the Devasthanams in the respective places and the Devasthanams themselves with lists relating to such to the agent whom you may send for the purpose. It is necessary that your agent should be made to take charge of the above and give a receipt for it in the Taluk office. Secondly 4,538 purnas and 2 dangalams of paddy are as shown in the accompanying list bearing my signature set apart annually for the expenses—incidental to continuance of worship in the above twenty temples. As 80 purnas of paddy for the Mutappilli Bhagavathi Kavu in Palghat taluk and 25 purnas of paddy for the Muzangal of Bhagavathi Kavu in Mangalam amman and 50 purnas to the Rishinadaranangalam temple are being paid annually out of the rent of the lands belonging to Chennai Nair's land and Rishinadaranangalam Devasthanam lands, lands yielding 5,049 purnas and 4½ dangalams of paddy annually including ornament and Midiamaram (Zamrud's dues) as specified in the accompanying statement have been set apart for this purpose, 50 purnas being reckoned as equivalent to 100 purnas of paddy. You are requested to take charge of the above land as stated above and to defray the expenses of the temples out of the rent thereof. As the assessment on the lands mentioned above has been remitted and the paddy equivalent of the amount of assessment included in the rent now set apart, no assessment need be paid for those lands. Thirdly the affairs of the 20 temples mentioned above should be managed just like the affairs of your own temples and the rent of the above lands collected from the present or future tenants through your agents. You should meet the expenses appertaining to the worship in the Devasthanams, and defaulting tenants, entrust the lands to new tenants, conduct sales rendered necessary in your own name and give paddy to Mutappilli Bhagavathi Kavu and Trikantham Muzangal Bhagavathi Kavu annually as is now done. Fourthly as no body has yet managed the above 20 Devasthanams or Unless with all the rights appertaining to that office as in other temples, you are required to perform that function yourself. But if it turns out that anybody has Uroora, Samudayan or Kasmira rights in these temples you will of course conduct the management properly and without prejudices to the rights and emoluments of such claimants. Fifthly except the accounts you may cause to be maintained of the collection of rents, etc., and the expenses appertaining to the above temples, you need not submit any account to Government. 17th September 1842.

FROM

THE HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mukhtiyarman named to M.B.R. Zamruin Raja Avargal of Calicut on 16th February 1842.

Order dated 10th November 1841 has been received from Government accepting my suggestion that the Devasthanams of Teyranget Pottantham Koril, Bhatish Bhagavathi and Kunthikalagaram and the Bramhanam abtams attached to the Trikanthiyar Vethikaramkavu Kavu and Kothidavayapuram which originally belonged to Belath Raja whose family became extinct in 168 M.E./1743 A.D. and which were entrusted to Government, and the temple of Nerunkattu Kotta in Chermad taluk and the temple of Trikanthiyur over which you have Melkottam right in Betathad taluk, and both of which were under Government management for various reasons should in future be entrusted to you for management. Accordingly orders have been issued to the Tahsildars of Sherrad and Betathad taluks to hand over (the six temples and two abouthouses and) the immo and assessed lands belonging to them and also the

cash, ornaments and vessels appertaining to such institutions with a list thereof for each institution signed by the Karamia and Maron to your Katsiba. You are requested to issue orders now to your Karamia to take charge of these things and grant receipts to the Tabellars.

2. I have reported to Government to hand over a sum of Rs. 3,575 lying in the Huzar Treasury to the credit of Nerunkkittu Katta to you but the Government have ordered that the amount should be kept in the Treasury pending orders. That sum will be made over to you on receipt of orders.

3. The temples and churches now made over may be managed in the same way as you do your temples and churches. The rent and interest may be collected by your Karamia from the tenants and the temple and church affairs managed as usual. If any tenant refuse to pay rent and interest, he may be evicted and the property deemed to other tenants. All the decrees may be granted by you in your own name and all suits instituted in your name alone.

4. In spite of the fact that some persons prefer claims as Uralas of the Telukandiyar temple, Government have been managing its affairs for several years past. It turns out that any of them has a right as Urala, it is for you to consider and deal with such cases with discrimination and propriety and hence nothing more need be mentioned of Urala question in this communication.

5. Though Karigga Kovilagam Raja and Vela Kovilagam Raja have petitioned that Nerunkkittu Katta temple which belongs to them should be made over to them, yet in view of the fact that the temple has been under Sirkar management from 1794 onwards as decided by the then Commissioners and it continues so—even now and in view of the fact that the temple affairs would not be managed by them properly, that temple also is made over to you.

6. No body has till now exercised the exclusive Urala right in the above temples and managed their affairs as in the case of other temples, but you may yourself exercise that right and manage the affairs. But it is hoped that you would manage the affairs without prejudice to the rights and emoluments of those who have Urala, Saravadayam and Karama rights.

7. The accounts, etc., relating to the income and expenditure which may have to be maintained in the management of the above institutions may be kept under your orders, but you are not required to render any such accounts to Government.

APPENDIX II.

[*See Answer to Question No. 10 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Kankhewan Nagwani at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th February 1915, page 17 supra.*]

Statement showing particulars of area sold for arrears of land revenue in Wajward taluk for years 1912 to 1921.

Year.	Total number sales.	Purchased by private parties.			Bought in by Government.	
		Area of lands sold.	Amount of arrears.	Amount realized by sale.	Area of lands sold.	Amount of arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
1912	10	109.18	8,200 0 0	5,200 0 0	207.00	516 0 0
1913	10	2,340.1	114 15 0	8 0 0	204.01	612 0 0
1914	10	794.85	1,400 0 0	5,140 0 0	184.00	388 0 0
1915	10	104.00	480 10 0	300 0 0	70.00	300 10 0
1916	10	204.00	700 0 0	1,400 0 0	100.00	500 0 0
1917	10	100.00	200 0 0	500 0 0	100.00	200 0 0
1918	10	100.00	200 0 0	500 0 0	100.00	200 0 0
1919	10	100.00	200 0 0	500 0 0	100.00	200 0 0
1920	10	100.00	200 0 0	500 0 0	100.00	200 0 0
1921	10	101.1	200 0 0	500 0 0	100.00	200 0 0
Total	100	3,004.03	10,100 0 0	10,100 0 0	4,100.01	4,016 0 0

APPENDIX III

[*File Answer to Question No. 94 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Beharaj V. K. Baramajharaj as Answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th February 1913, page 31 supra.*]

Extract from letter No. 189-S.E., dated 3rd February 1913, from C. Poddie, Esq., Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division, to the Superintending Engineer, P. Circle.

The channel specially mentioned, namely, Marudur Natta Palkal channel, is in charge of this department; and it was with regard to the supply coming down this channel that complaints were received by me. On the 25th December 1912 water in the river went down and the reading on the rear gauge fell to 5.00, the overseer then applied to the tahsildar to help him and tried to get labour for clearing the silt from one of the two leading channels, but in spite of all the overseer and tahsildar could do, the ryots would not come to work and the few men the overseer was able to get were not sufficient.

On the 29th the Sub-Collector came and camped at site to help in the collection of labour, and it was only when he found a stop on these ryots under the channel who refused to come and work that a large number of workmen turned out and the silt clearance was pushed on vigorously and clearance completed by the 5th.

On the 6th *harawa* work was re-started, and on the same afternoon hearing from ryots that the supply was very low and that the overseer had been absent from the work, I proceeded to camp at Masin and on the 7th morning inspected the work along with the *harawa* of Totiam Choue Palkal and gave instructions to the sub-divisional officer and overseer regarding the closing of two large gaps in the *harawa* of the Natta Palkal which the overseer hoped to complete by the 9th. On the 8th, 9th and 10th I was engaged on the inspection of other works, but on the 9th I instructed the sub-divisional officer to try and force water down to the lower reaches of the channel, where the fields were suffering most, by closing the upper sluices. On the 11th, finding that the supply in the channel was insufficient, I camped at the head and found that though the *harawa* had been completed across the branch of the river, the overseer had not been able to make much headway in closing of the two gaps owing to stones having removed all sand down to the rock, about 12 feet below water level, which gave no hold to the 'locusts' and brushwood. But by lowering large palm-tree trunks down to the river by ropes and throwing sand bags in front, four-fifths of the length of the largest gap was closed, and the depth in the other reduced to 6 feet and the level on the rear gauge which had fallen to 5.50 was raised to 5.00 on the morning of 15th against the O.S.L. of 5.50.

The 15th and 16th being Pongal festival days, no labour could be obtained, but this was resumed on the 16th and water level rose to 5.40.

The following gives a statement of the *harawa* work done to this channel this season up to the 12th January 1913.

On 4th November 1912 water fell to 5.00 and *harawa* work was started and on the 11th the channel was closed and silt clearance done till the 16th evening when the channel was re-opened with 5.75 on the rear gauge.

On 1st December 1912 the repairing of the damage done to the *harawa* by fishes in the river was started and on the 12th December 1912 when water fell again to 5.00, the channel was closed for silt clearance and re-opened on the 21st December 1912 with 4.00 on the rear gauge.

The expenditure on the work from 4th November 1912 to 16th November 1912 was Rs. 791, and from 1st December 1912 to 21st December 1912 Rs. 813 was spent; from 26th to 31st Rs. 168, and from 1st January 1913 to 15th January 1913 Rs. 2,240. As the above expenditure represents payments made on manual master rolls except for the purchase of gunny bags, it shows that the *harawa* work of

this channel was not neglected and the report shows that this department did co-operate with the Revenue. I may here state also that the complaint regarding the shyness of the crabs arose from the fact that he was away for a couple of days from the 1st of January on other works after first finding out from the Sub-Collector that his presence was not necessary as he had already marked out the silt clearance that was needed.

The difficulty in forming the *lowanks* of this channel arises from the fact that at its head the river is divided into two branches by a large sand shoal, that on the north side is shallow and can be easily closed by *lowanks* for supplying water to Tottum China Pakhal in Madni section, but the south branch is very deep and this year especially, as it had secured down to solid rock in places, it made the formation of *lowanks* hard very difficult. In Laliguli section, specially quoted by Mr. Sethaguri Aiyer where the Lyon Perceval system takes off, we do not encounter such great difficulties as the river here is split into numerous shallow channels over its bed which can be easily closed by *lowanks* by driving stakes into the sand and interlacing brushwood which was impossible on account of rock at the head of the Nalla Pakhal.

**Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor of Port St. George
for making Laws and Regulations.**

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is published for general information:

To

**THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF
PORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.**

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, have the honour to submit our report thereon to the Council.

2. We have received no representations from the public with regard to the provisions of the Bill, and with one material exception the alterations which we have effected therein relate solely to questions of form. The one substantial change is in the definition of "manufacture" which we have amended in sub-clause (r) of clause 3 of the Bill as revised. We were agreed that it would not be possible effectively to control bottling without making provision for the control of blending, and the definition of "manufacture" was for that reason extended so as to include the process of blending.

F. S. SIVASWAMY AIYER.
W. O. HORNE.
L. M. WYNCH.
F. H. M. CORBET.
T. M. NAIR.
T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.
R. MACLURE SAYEGE.

22d February 1911.

[Note.—1. The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in *slanted type*.

2. The figures in brackets on the margin denote the clauses of the Bill as introduced.]

No. 2 of 1912.

A Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Abkari Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 of 1886, Madras

1. This Act shall be called the Madras Abkari (Amendment) Act, 1912.

2. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context the sections declared to be amended by this Act are those of the Madras Abkari Act, 1886.

3. In section 3 the following amendments shall be made:— [2]

(i) In sub-section (8) the words "whether it is denatured or not" shall be added at the end.

(ii) The following explanation shall be added to sub-section (8):—

"Explanation.—"Denatured" means effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption."

(iii) In sub-section (13) the words "or the son plant (*Euphorbia* sp.)" shall be inserted after the words "the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*)".

(iv) The following shall be inserted as sub-section (17-A):—

"Cultivation" includes the tending or protecting of a plant during growth and does not necessarily imply raising it from seed.

(v) In sub-section (18) the words "prepared or blended" shall be substituted for the words "or prepared".

(vi) The following shall be inserted as sub-section (18-A):—

"Bottle" means to transfer liquor from a cask or other vessel to a bottle, jar, flask or similar receptacle for

the purpose of sale whether any process of manufacture be employed or not and includes rebottling.

(vi) The following shall be added as sub-section (21):—

"Police station" includes any place which the Governor in Council may by notification declare to be a police station for the purposes of this Act.

[3] 4. In section 13 the following amendments shall be made:—

(i) The words "or coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*)" shall be inserted after the words "hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*)".

(ii) The following new clause shall be inserted between the second and third paragraphs, viz:—

"No portion of the hemp or coca plant from which any intoxicating drug can be manufactured shall be collected."

(iii) The word "and" at the end of paragraph 5 shall be omitted, and the words "no liquor shall be bottled for sale; and" shall be inserted between the fifth and sixth paragraphs.

(iv) The following shall be added at the end of the section:—

"Licences granted under this section shall extend to and include servants and other persons employed by the licensee and acting on their behalf."

[4 (a) & (b)] 5. In section 13 the following amendments shall be made:—

(i) The words "or specially with regard to persons, places or time" shall be substituted for the words "for the whole Presidency or for any local area."

(ii) In proviso (2) the words "other than denatured spirit" shall be inserted after the words "foreign liquor", and the word "possessed" shall be substituted for the word "purchased".

[4 (iii)] 6. The following section shall be inserted as section 13-A:—

"13-A. The Governor in Council may by notification prohibit the possession by any person or class of persons either throughout the whole Presidency or in any local area of any liquor or intoxicating drug either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may prescribe."

[5] 7. In section 15 the following amendments shall be made:—

(i) The words "or to any officer whom the Commissioner may generally

"or specially authentic" shall be added after the words "intoxicating drugs" at the end of the first paragraph.

(a) The following proviso shall be substituted for the first proviso:—

"Provided that a license for sale in more than one district may be granted by the Commissioner.

"Provided also that on such conditions as may be determined by the Commissioner a license for sale granted under the Excise law in force in another province may be deemed to be a license granted under this Act."

(ii) In the second proviso the words "by notification" shall be substituted for the words "in like manner," and the words "under such conditions as the Commissioner may prescribe" shall be substituted for the words "in pots or other receptacles JERRY."

(v) The following shall be added at the end of the section:—

"Nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting a station or after his decease."

8. For section 17 the following section shall be substituted:—

"17. A duty of such amount as the Governor in Council may prescribe shall, if he so direct, be levied on all liquor and intoxicating drugs—

(a) permitted to be imported under the proviso to section 6; or

(b) permitted to be exported under the proviso to section 7; or

(c) permitted under section 11 to be transported; or

(d) manufactured under any license granted under section 12; or

(e) manufactured at any distillery established under section 14; or

(f) issued from a distillery or warehouse licensed or established under section 12 or section 14; or

(g) sold in any part of the said Presidency.

Provided that the duty on denatured spirit or beer manufactured in India shall, unless the Governor in Council

VIII of 1904.

with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council otherwise directed, be equal to the duty to which denatured spirit or beer respectively imported into British India by sea is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported into British India."

[7] 9. In section 13 the following 10 amendments shall be made:—

(i) In clause (a) the words "a distillery, brewery or warehouse licensed or established under section 12 or section 14" shall be substituted for the words "the distillery or brewery."

(ii) In clause (b) the words "or licensed from a warehouse licensed or established under section 14" shall be added at the end.

(iii) In clause (f) the words "import, export or" shall be inserted before the word "transport."

(iv) The following proviso shall be added at the end of the section:—

"Provided that where there is a difference of duty, as between two license periods, such difference may be collected in respect of all stocks of country liquor or intoxicating drugs held by licensees at the close of the former period."

[8] 10. In section 23 the following shall be inserted after the words "non-bailable offences" in clause (c):—

"or of any offence under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1888, or under sections 478 to 482 of the Indian Penal Code or is punished for any offence referred to in clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878."

[9] 11. For section 27 the following section shall be substituted:—

"27. Every person who manufactures or sells any liquor or intoxicating drug under a license granted under this Act shall be bound—

(a) to supply himself with such measures, weights and instruments as the Governor in Council may prescribe and to keep the same in good condition; and

(b) on the requisition of any abkari officer duly empowered in that behalf at any time to measure, or weigh any liquor or intoxicating drug or to test any liquor in his possession in such manner as the said abkari officer may require."

12. In section 29 the following amendments shall be made:—

(1) The following shall be substituted for the first eleven words and for clause

5 (a):—

"Section 29.—(1) The Governor in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

10 "(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision the Governor in Council may make rules."

(3) In clause (c) the word "country" shall be omitted.

(4) Clauses (b), (m) and (n) shall be re-lettered (p), (q) and (r) respectively and the following clauses shall be inserted after clause (k):—

20 "(l) regulating the cultivation of the hemp and conia plants, the collection of those portions of such plants from which intoxicating drugs can be manufactured, and the manufacture of such drugs therefrom;

"(m) (1) declaring the persons by which spirit manufactured in or imported into the Presidency shall be denatured;

30 "(2) for marking such spirit to be denatured through the agency or under the supervision of the Excise officers;

"(3) for ascertaining whether such spirit has been denatured;

35 "(n) regulating the bottling of liquor for purposes of sale;

"(o) declaring in what cases or classes of cases and to what authorities appeals shall lie from orders, whether original or appellate, passed under this Act or under any rule made thereunder, or by what authorities such orders may be revised, and prescribing the time and manner of presenting appeals, and the procedure for dealing therewith;"

40 13. In section 30 the words "Collector or" shall be inserted before the word "magistrate" wherever it occurs and the word "obtained" shall be substituted for the words "given by any abkari or

50 police officer or any other person."

14. In section 33 the following shall be added at the end:—

"The officer may also, if he considers, it necessary for the investigation of the case, exercise the powers conferred by sections 34 to 37 before summoning the person suspected."

- [13] 15. In section 55 the following amendments shall be made:—

(i) The sentence in clause (c) shall be omitted and the following shall be added to that clause:—

"the same plant (*Arydronia* spp.); or collects any portion of such plants from which an intoxicating drug can be manufactured; or"

(ii) Clause (h) shall be re-lettered (i) and the following clause shall be inserted before it:—

"(A) bottles any liquor for purposes of sale; or"

- [14] 16. The following section shall be inserted as section 55-A:—

"55-A. Whoever attempts to render it for human consumption any spirit, whether manufactured in British India or not, which has been denatured, or has in his possession any spirit in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such attempt has been made, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to both."

- [15] 17. In section 56 the words "or being in the employ of such holder and acting on his behalf" shall be inserted immediately after the words "under this Act"; and in clause (b) of the same section the words "wilfully does or omits to do anything" shall be substituted for the words "does any act."

- [16] 18. Section 62 shall be omitted.

- [17] 19. In section 65 the words "or by women" shall be inserted after the words "in respect" in the first paragraph.

- [18] 20. In section 66 the following proviso shall be added at the end:—

"Provided further that if the thing in question is liable to speedy and natural decay or if the Commissioner or any other officer authorized by the Governor in Council in that behalf is of opinion that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, he may at any time direct it to be sold, and the provisions of this section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale."

- [19] 21. In section 67 the words and figures "section 55, 56, 57, 58 or 63" shall be substituted for the words and figures "section 56 or section 63."

22. For section 11 the following [20]
section shall be substituted:—

“ 11. The Governor in Council may
by notification either wholly or partially,
subject to such conditions as he may think
fit to prescribe, exempt any liquor or
intoxicating drug from all or any of the
provisions of this Act, either throughout
the Presidency or in any specified area,
or for any specified period or occasion or
as regards any specified person or class
of persons.”

23. The following shall be inserted in
the appropriate place in the schedule at
the end of the Act:— [21]

Enactment	Subject	Extent of repeal.
Act XVI of The Eastern Provinces 1881.	Dist. 1010.	As much as has already been repealed.
Act XXXI of The Madras Provinces 1881.	Dist. 1010.	Section 4

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is published for general information:

To

THE HONOURABLE THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF

PORT ST. GEORGE FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed at the meeting of the 15th February 1913 to report on the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, 1884, have the honour to submit our report thereon to the Council.

2. We have received no formal representations with reference to the substance of the Bill, and the only change we have introduced which is not of a purely verbal nature consists in transferring to the taluk board or the union panchayat the power of levying oct fees conferred by clause 5 of the original Bill upon the president of the taluk board. In these circumstances we do not think it necessary to publish the amended Bill in the *Port St. George Gazette* in any language other than English.

P. N. SIVASWAMY AIYER.
L. M. WYNCH.
A. BUTTENWORTH.
F. H. M. CORREY.
M. RAJACHANDRA RAO.
A. SUBBAYYALU.
V. K. RAMANUJACHARI.

3rd March 1913.

Note.—1. The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in *stretched type*.

2. The figure is bracketed on the margin along the clause of the Bill as introduced.]

No. 1 of 1918.

A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

IV of 1909,
Madras.
V of 1914,
Madras.

1. This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1918.

2. In sections 190 and 191 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the following shall be added at the end of sub-section (1):—

[2 & 3]

IV of 1910,
Madras.

"The Municipal Council may place
"the collection of such fees under the
"management of such persons as may
15 "appear to them proper or may farm out
"such fees on such terms and subject to
"such conditions as they may deem fit."

3. In section 194 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the following shall be added at the end of sub-section (1):—

[4]

Ind.

"The Municipal Council may place
"the collection of such rents and fees
25 "under the management of such persons as
"may appear to them proper or may farm out
"such rents and fees on such terms
"and subject to such conditions as they
"may deem fit."

4. In section 95 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the following amendment shall be made:—

[5]

V of 1916,
Madras.

(a) In sub-section (3) the word and figure "sub-section (3)" shall be substituted for the words "this section."

(b) The following shall be added as sub-section (4):—

"The taluk board or the panchayat, as the case may be, may lease
"out any fees leviable under clause (vi)
10 "of section 57 on such terms and subject
"to such conditions as it may deem fit."

L. DAVIDSON,

As Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

(vi) തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ (31) - 10 രൂപയെങ്കിലും വരുമാനം :-

"പ്രൊവിഡൻ്റ് സ്കോളർഷിപ്പ്" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു ആക്ടിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു പ്രൊവിഡൻ്റ് സ്കോളർഷിപ്പിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ വരുമാനം ഉണ്ടാകാതെ വരും.

(ii) 4. 12 - 50 വകുപ്പിൽ തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ (31) :-

(i) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" (വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ) എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ (വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ) എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(ii) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

"വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(iii) തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ :-

"വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(i) 5. 12 - 50 വകുപ്പിൽ തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ (31) :-

(i) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(ii) (3) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

6. തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ വകുപ്പ് (31) വകുപ്പിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ :-

"വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(ii) 7. 12 - 50 വകുപ്പിൽ തദ്ദേശ പരമേശ്വരൻ (31) :-

(i) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

(ii) "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

"വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ "വാർഷിക പരമേശ്വരൻ" എന്ന പദപദപരമായ പദങ്ങൾ.

23. 2018 ലെ അടുത്ത ഓർഡിനൻസ് പ്രകാരമുള്ള കരാർ സ്ഥലം. (n)
 മോശം:—

id	id	id
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890
1234567890	1234567890	1234567890

“அதன்” பெயரையிடுவதில்,
 உயர்ந்தவர் அருளினால் உயர்ந்தவரின்,
 உயர்ந்தவரின் உயர்ந்தவரின் உயர்ந்தவரின்

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Religious Translator to Government.